

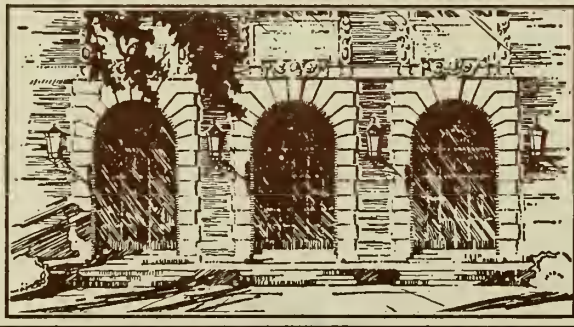
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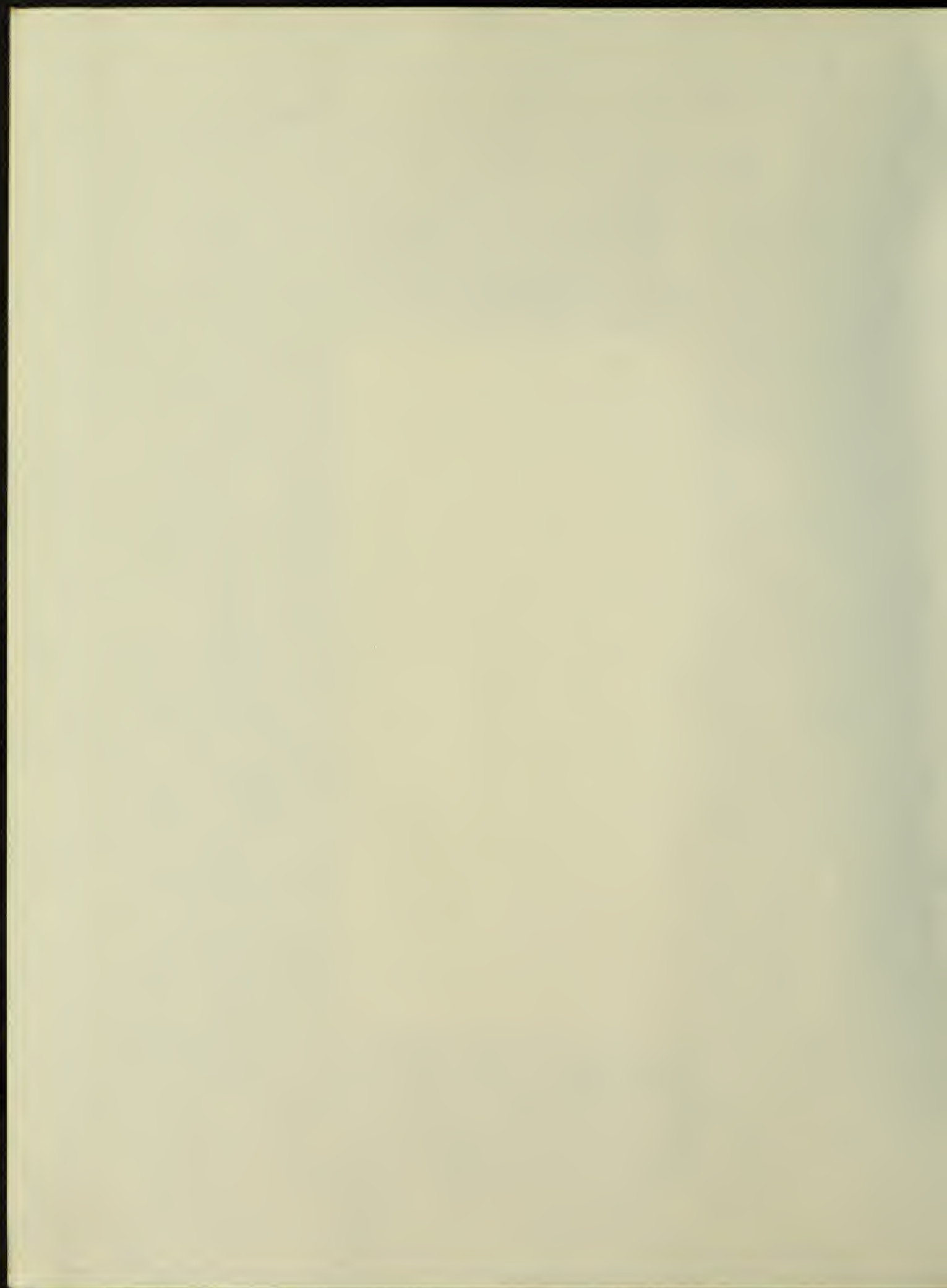
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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.) ECONOMIC
DATA BOOK FOR EAST ASIA .

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

28 DECEMBER 1973

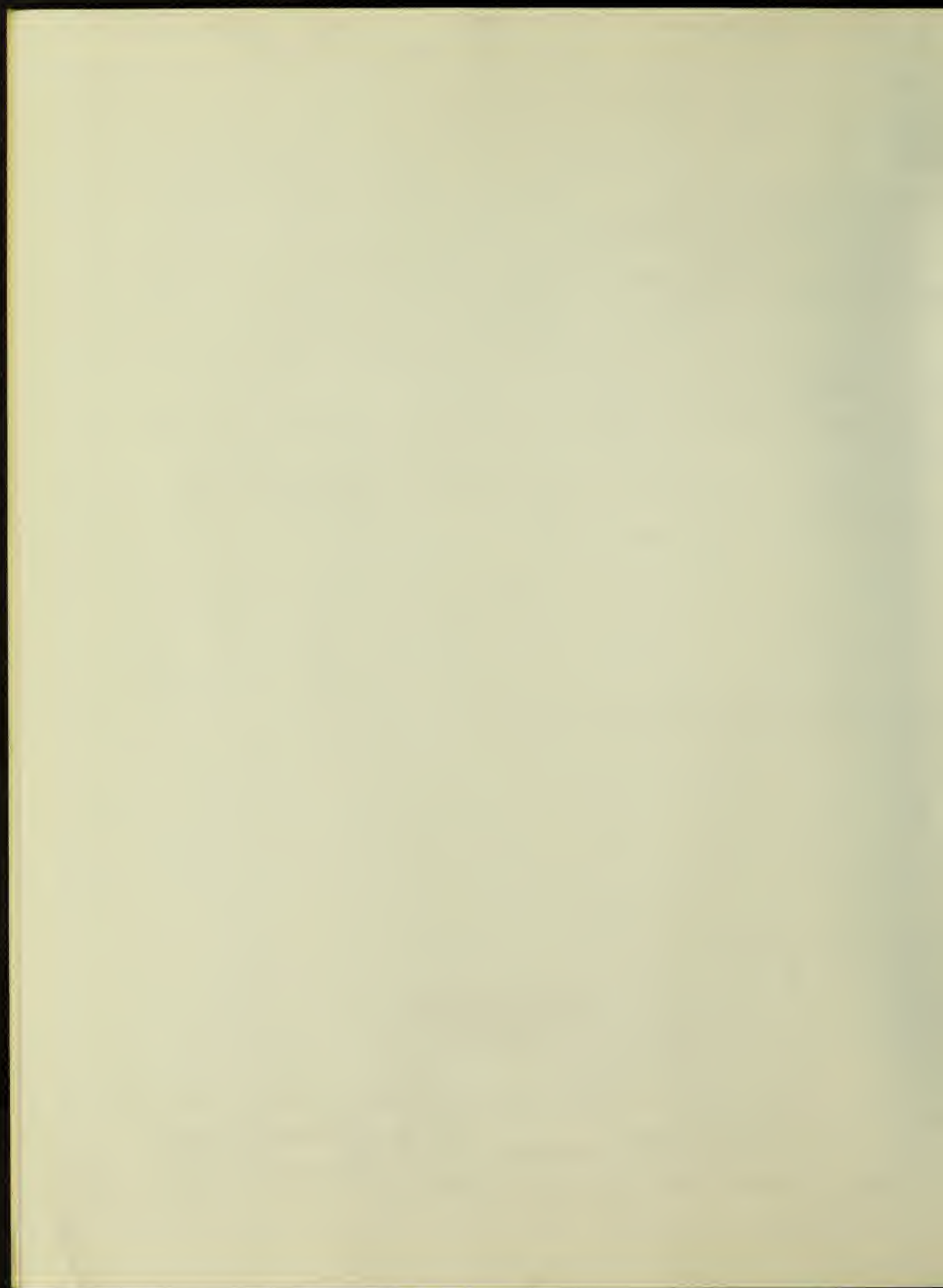
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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

This edition of the A.I.D. Economic Data Book updates the one published in July 1971. It is one of four Economic Data Books (Africa, East Asia, Latin America, and Near East & South Asia) prepared primarily to serve the internal program and operational needs of the Agency for International Development. In view of requests received from American business firms, educational institutions, research organizations and others for the types of information contained in the Data Books, they are being made available to the general public in reproduced form.

Various pages of the regional and country sections have been prepared at different times as information became available and work schedules permitted. The date shown on each page indicates the month and year of issue.

It is to be noted that data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in many cases represent rough estimates or approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise statistics. The figures should, therefore, be used with appropriate caution in forming economic judgments about a particular country, in studying trends, or in making comparisons between countries.

We regret that staff and time limitations do not permit us to enter into any correspondence concerning the contents of this publication.

December 1973

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EAST ASIA REGIONAL SECTION

CASTLE ROCK
[REDACTED SECTION]

EAST ASIA



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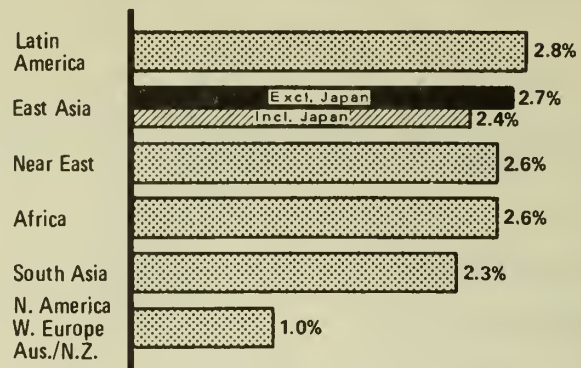
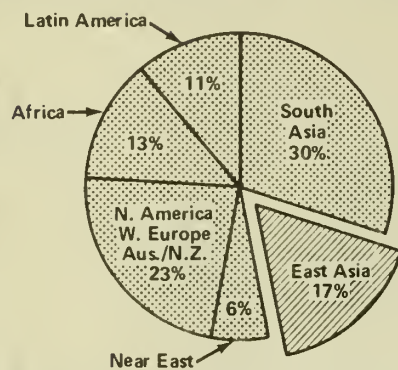
1. For this report, the East Asia Region includes: Brunei, Burma, China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Khmer Republic (Cambodia), South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and South Vietnam.
2. For comparison purposes, regional totals for East Asia are generally shown both including and excluding Japan. When data are ranked by region, the relative position of East Asia is determined from the total that excludes Japan.

NOTE - Data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in many cases represent only rough estimates or approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise statistics. The figures should therefore be used with caution in forming economic judgments about a particular country, in studying trends or in making comparisons between countries.

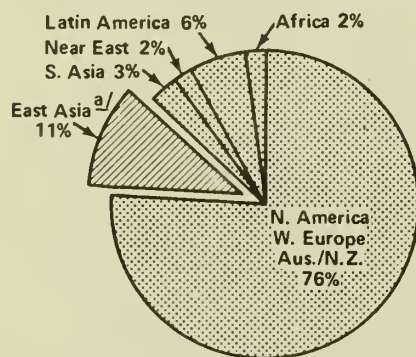
EAST ASIA IN THE FREE WORLD

Population and Production

Percent of Free World Population Population Annual Growth Rate

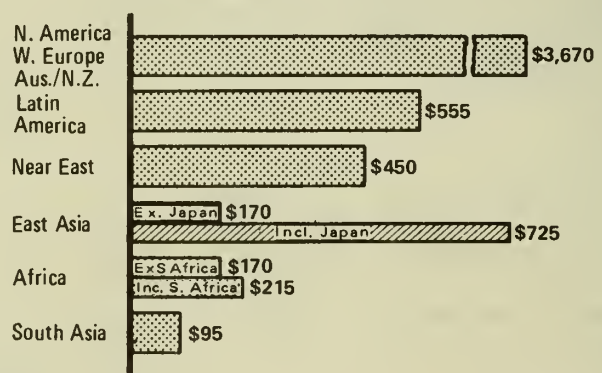


Gross National Product

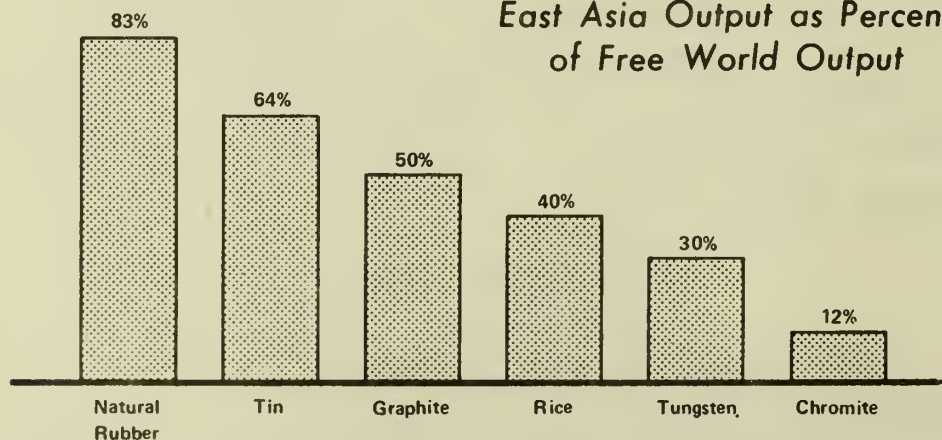


a/ Japan, 9.2%

Per Capita GNP



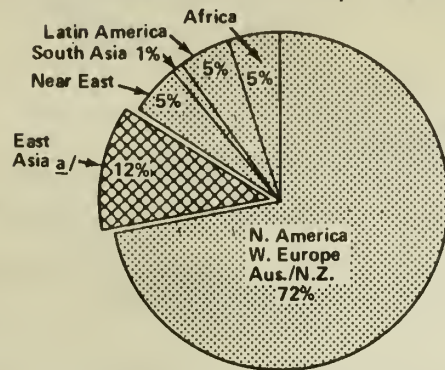
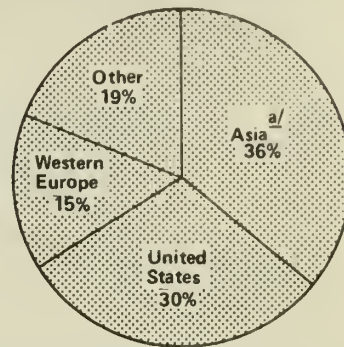
East Asia Output as Percent of Free World Output



NOTE: Population data are estimates for 1972; GNP and production data are for 1971.

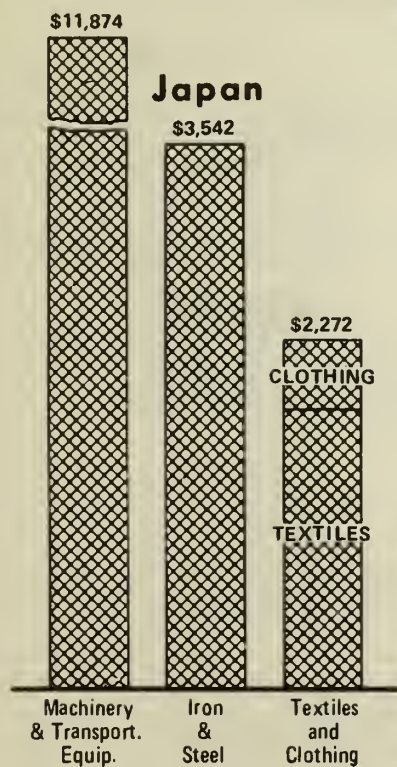
EAST ASIA IN THE FREE WORLD

Foreign Trade

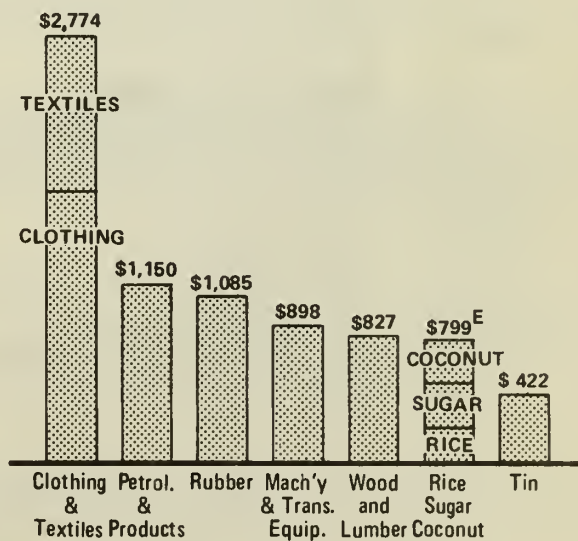
East Asia Exports as Percent of
Free World Exports^{a/} Japan, 7.4%Destination of
East Asia Exports^{a/} Excludes Communist countries.

Major Exports

(\$ Millions)



East Asia Excl. Japan

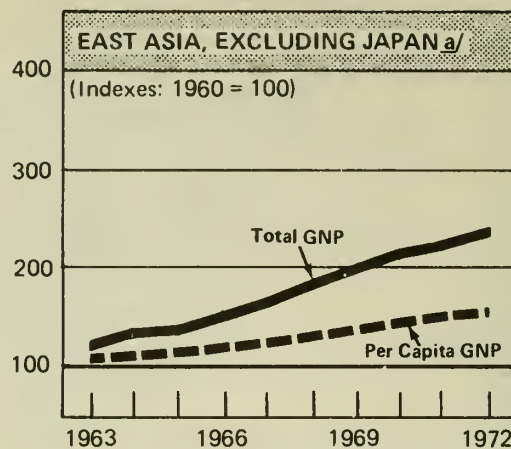
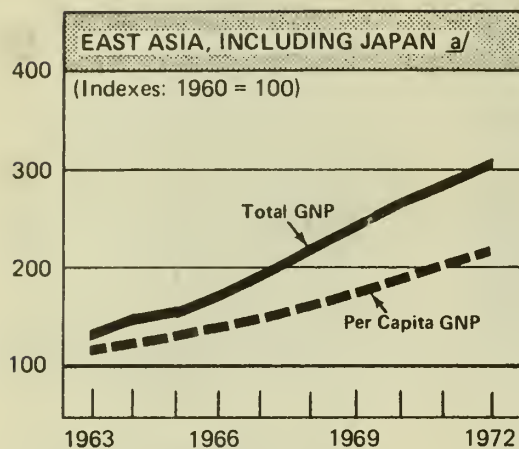
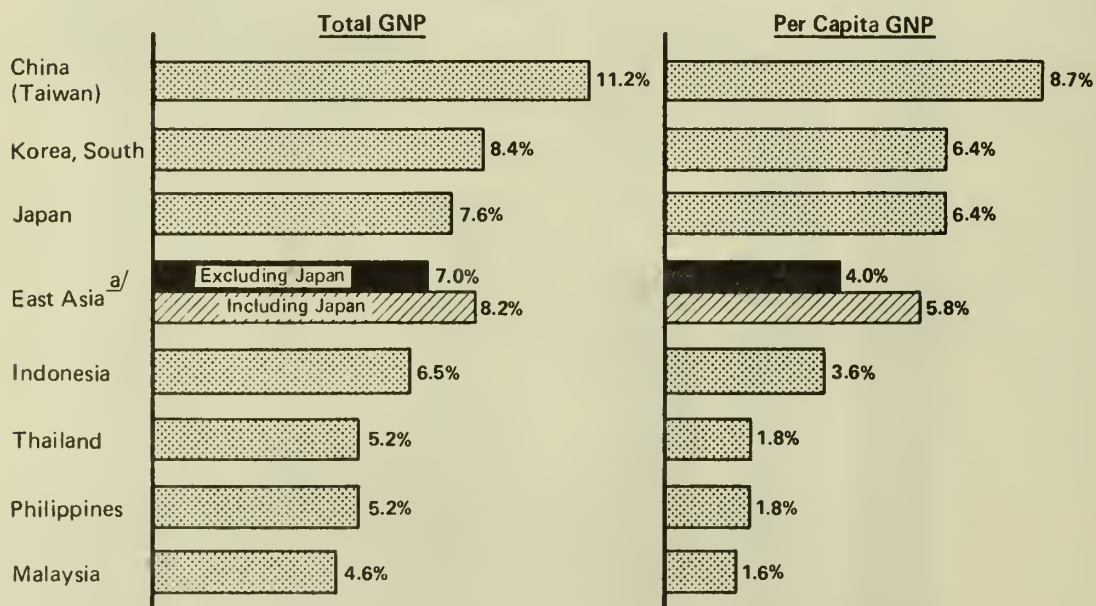


E — Estimate

NOTE: Data are for 1971.

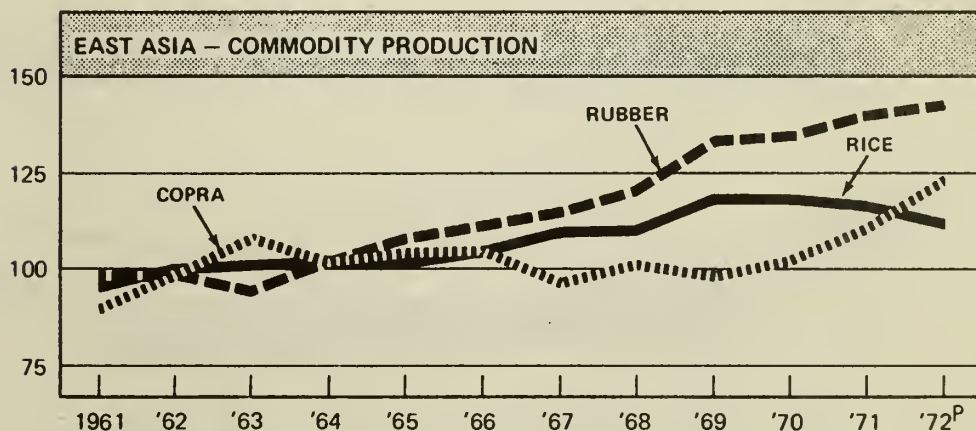
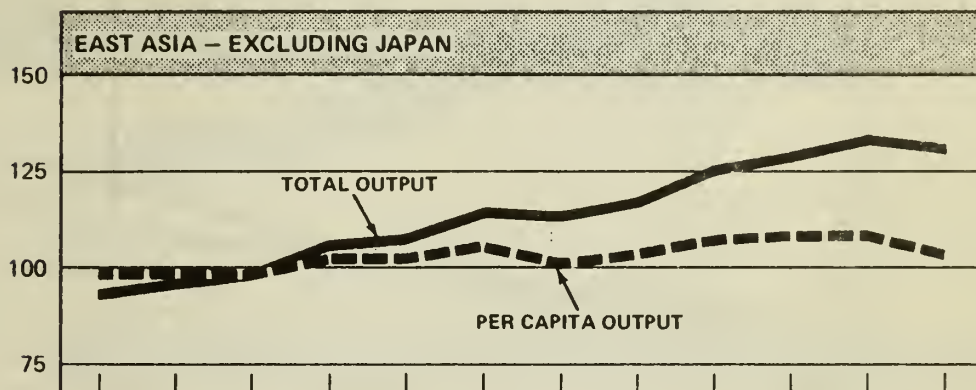
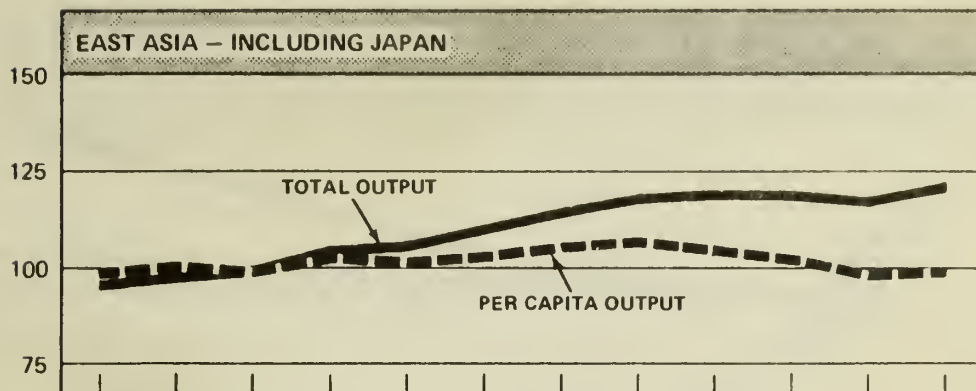
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(In 1971 Prices)

Current Growth Rate ^{b/}^{a/} Regional totals are for countries listed on page.^{b/} Arithmetic average of percent changes in 1971 and 1972.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Indexes: 1961-1965 = 100)



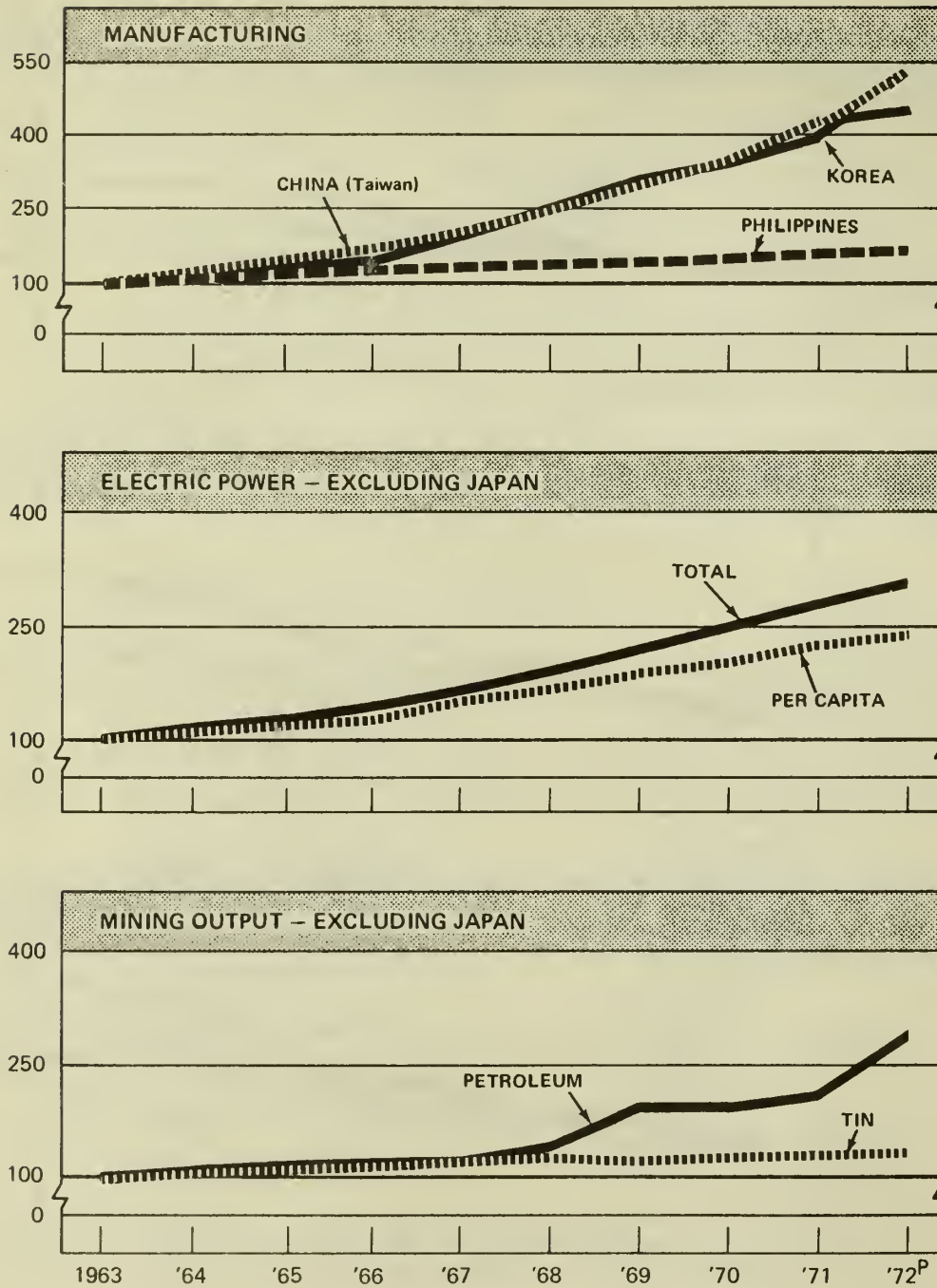
P – Preliminary

EAST ASIA

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

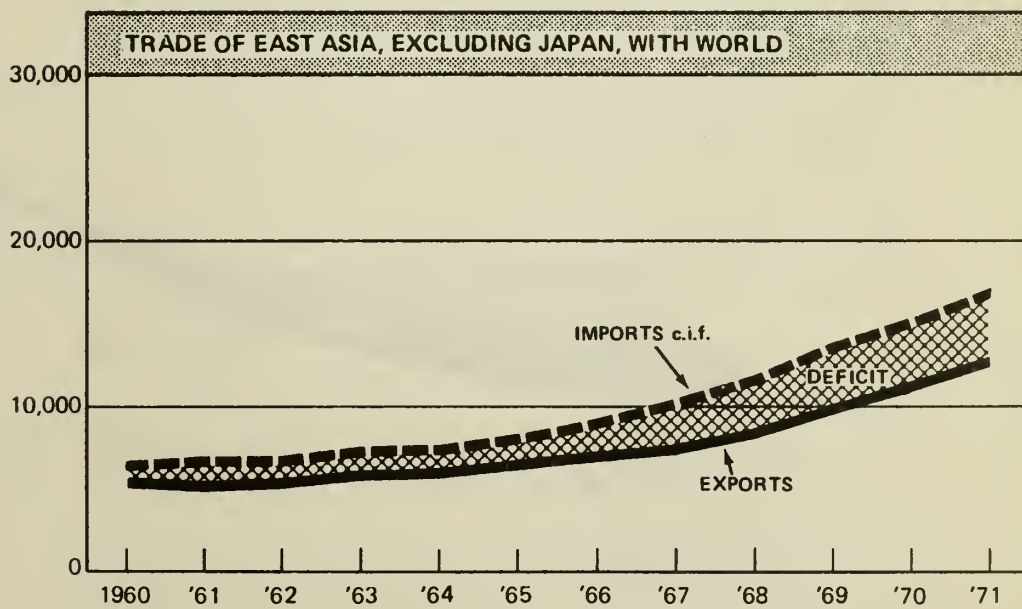
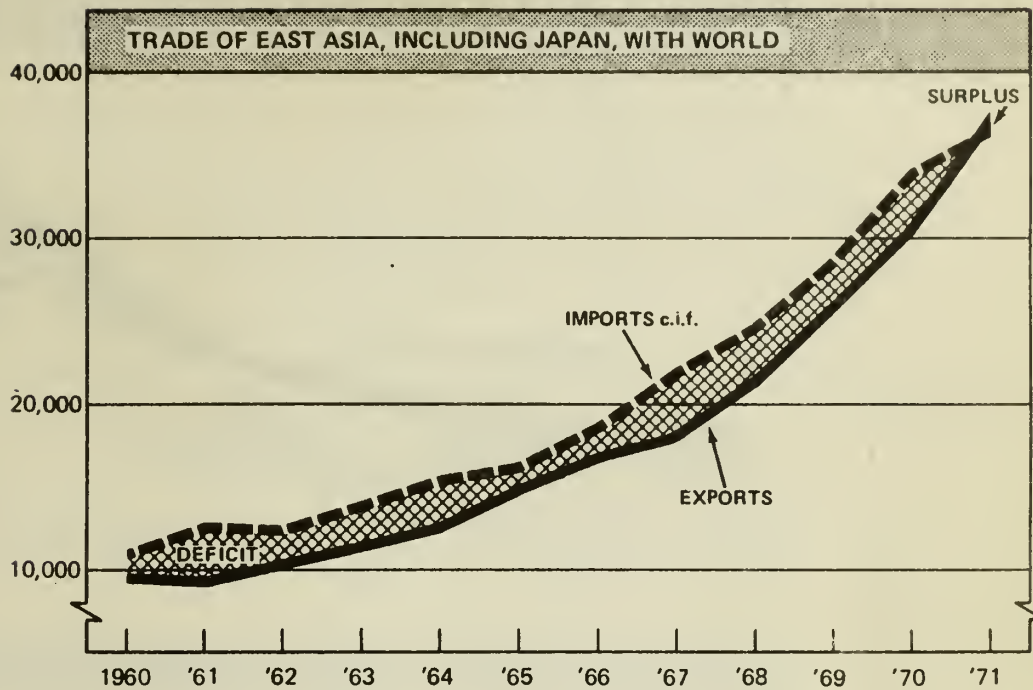
(Note Different Scales)

(Indexes: 1963 = 100)



FOREIGN TRADE

(\$ Millions)

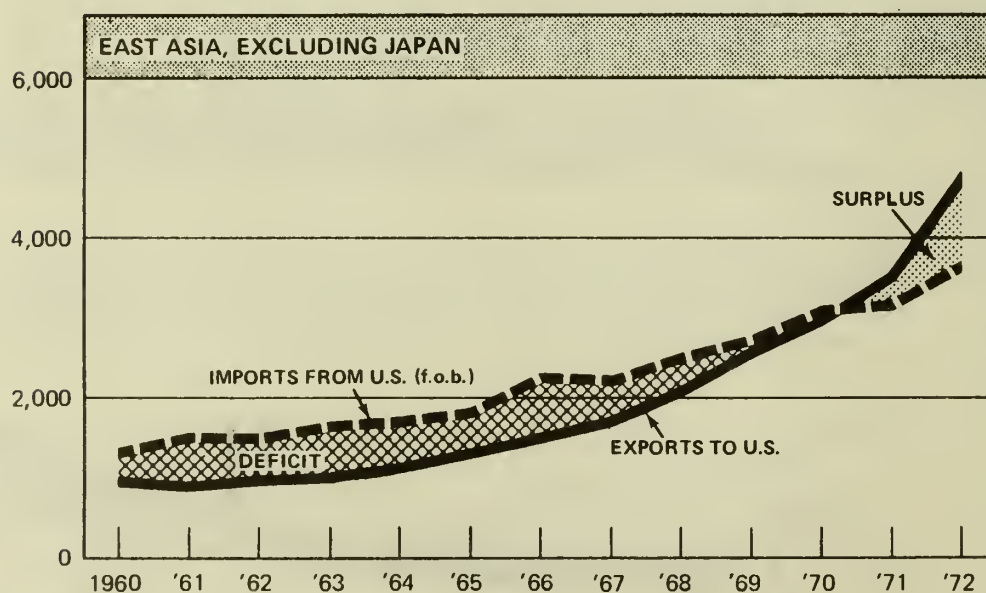
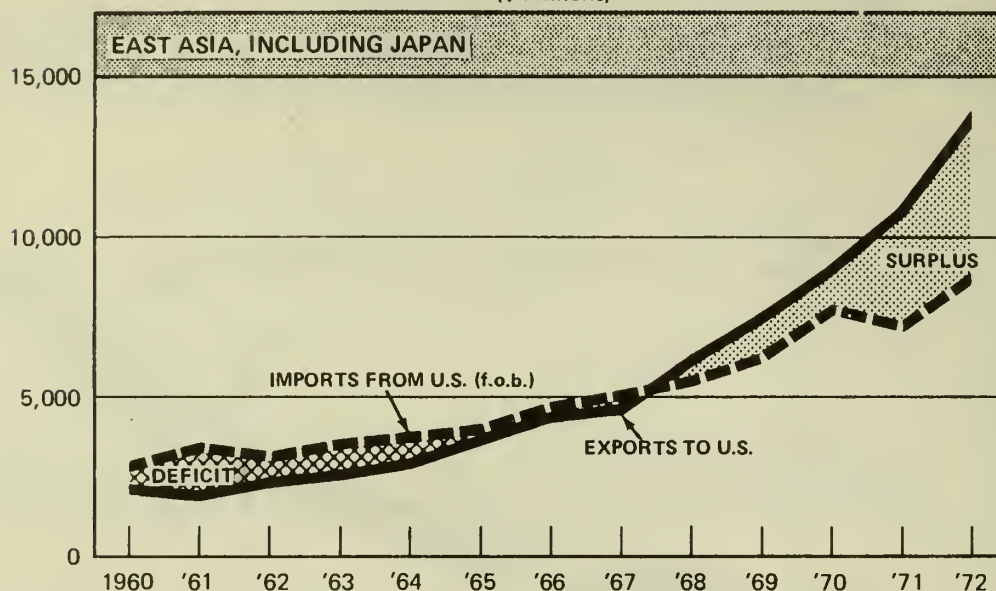


EAST ASIA

EAST ASIA TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES ^{a/}

(Note Different Scales)

(\$ Millions)



^{a/} U.S. Customs data.

STATISTICAL TABLES

EAST ASIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	COMPARABLE UNITED STATES	EAST ASIA ^a		BRUNEI	BURMA	CHINA (TAIWAN)	HONG KONG	INDONESIA ^b	JAPAN
				INCL- ING JAPAN	EXCL- ING JAPAN						
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq. mi.	3,615	1,860	1,720	2	262	14	0.4	735	143
Agricultural Land ^c	"	% of area	47	17	17	8	28	24	13	9	18
Agricultural Land Per Capita ^c	1972	Acres	5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.1	.01	0.4	0.2
POPULATION	1972	Millions	209	440	333	0.1	28.9	15.3	4.1	126.4	107.0
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	0.9	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	1.2
Persons Per Square Mile	1972	Number	58	235	193	63	110	1,104	10,377	172	749
Percent Urban	Latest	Percent	74	38	26	47	19	65	92	17	72
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	4	51	62	34	70	34	5	66	17
GNP PER CAPITA	1971	U.S. \$	5,073	725	170	n.a.	69	416	1,007	69	2,450
HEALTH	Latest	Years	71	59	54	n.a.	49	70	71	48	73
Life Expectancy	Latest	Number	19	78	101	42	139	18	18	135	13
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Latest	Number	120	260	980	300	1,190	3,080	250	1,430	80
Persons Per Hospital Bed	Latest	Number	660	2,340	5,140	3,550	9,180	1,340	1,880	27,240	880
Persons Per Physician	Latest	Calories	3,300	2,200	2,110	n.a.	2,010	2,620	2,370	1,920	2,470
Daily Caloric Intake Per Capita	Latest	Percent	84	59	56	77	46	62	71	45	60
EDUCATION	Latest	Percent	75	48	33	91	27	66	59	34	100
Primary Students as % of 5-14 Age Group	Latest	Percent	81	54	50	80	40	63	67	38	74
Secondary Students as % of 15-19 Age Group ..	Latest	Percent	98	67	57	43	60	85	71	43	98
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	Latest	Thousands	130,000	33,000	3,170	6	25	492	692	230	29,828
Literacy Rate	Latest	Number	6,337	1,683	897	7	8	161	16	138	786
COMMUNICATIONS	Latest	Number	302	161	40	56	2	61	502	7	506
Telephones	Latest	Miles	920	340	100	120	60	640	1,546	70	3,220
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	Latest	Thousands	112,000	20,490	2,301	15	65	102	150	376	18,189
Daily Newspapers (copies per 1,000 persons) ..	Latest	Millions	10,400	316,320	29,530	-	2,360	7,220	290	3,880	286,790
TRANSPORTATION	Latest	Millions	1,100,000	79,560	17,380	-	750	2,630	41	660	62,180
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq. mi.)	Latest										
Motor Vehicles Registered	Latest										
Railroad Passenger-Kilometers	Latest										
Railroad Net Ton-Kilometers	Latest										

See next page for footnotes.

Revision No. 273
October 1973

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (Cont'd)

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	KHMER REPUBLIC (CAMBODIA)	SOUTH KOREA	LAOS	MALAYSIA		PHILIP- PINES	SINGA- PORE	THAILAND	SOUTH VIETNAM
						TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA				
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq. mi.	70	38	91	128	51	116	0.2	198	66
Agricultural Land	Latest	% of area	20	24	7	11	22	35	21	22	33
Agricultural Land Per Capita ^c	1972	Acres	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	.01	0.7	0.7
POPULATION	1972	Millions	7.6	33.1	3.1	11.5	9.8	40.8	2.2	39.7	19.3
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.3	1.6	3.4	2.6
Persons Per Square Mile	1972	Number	108	870	34	90	193	352	9,688	200	292
Percent Urban	Latest	Percent	12	39	16	41	45	37	81	15	25
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	80	48	81	55	48	57	7	74	65
GNP PER CAPITA	1971	U.S. \$	90	261	65	384	n.a.	194	1,160	181	125
HEALTH	Latest	Years	52	60	50	59	60	59	70	61	50
Life Expectancy	Latest	Number	120	60	123	75	71	78	21	68	n.a.
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Latest	Number	980	1,850	1,100	290	280	850	260	940	480
Persons Per Hospital Bed	Latest	Number	17,110	2,000	13,340	4,330	3,910	2,900	1,410	6,780	9,200
Persons Per Physician	Latest	Calories	2,230	2,490	2,040	2,190	2,190	2,040	2,430	2,210	2,200
Daily Caloric Intake Per Capita	Latest	Percent	53	67	45	56	55	73	65	54	93
EDUCATION	Latest	Percent	18	63	6	54	55	44	65	14	26
Primary Students as % of 5-14 Age Group	Latest	Percent	45	66	34	55	55	65	65	44	58
Secondary Students as % of 15-19 Age Group ^d	Latest	Percent	41	71	15	43	47	72	75	68	65
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	Latest	Thousands	8	748	2	189	164	351	190	202	38
Literacy Rate	Latest	Number	8	123	6	66	n.a.	192	16	134	22
COMMUNICATIONS	Latest	Number	22	138	3	74	n.a.	20	172	22	67
Telephones	Latest	Miles	40	570	40	100	210	290	3,440	60	120
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	1971	Thousands	40	59	15	394 ^f	342 ^f	456	205	414	162
Daily Newspapers (copies per 1,000 persons)	Latest	Millions	90	9,750	-	670 ^f	650 ^f	700	f	4,800	85
TRANSPORTATION	Latest	Millions	10	9,430	-	1,110 ^f	1,100 ^f	83	f	2,310	38
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq. mi.)	Latest	Miles	40	570	40	100	210	290	3,440	60	120
Motor Vehicles Registered	1971	Thousands	40	59	15	394 ^f	342 ^f	456	205	414	162
Railroad Passenger-Kilometers	Latest	Millions	90	9,750	-	670 ^f	650 ^f	700	f	4,800	85
Railroad Net Ton-Kilometers	Latest	Millions	10	9,430	-	1,110 ^f	1,100 ^f	83	f	2,310	38

NOTE: Latest = Most recent yearly data available for the country specified.

E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available. a - Total for countries listed. b - Excludes West Irian, except for area, population, and education data. c - Consists of: (1) arable land; (2) land under permanent crops; and (3) permanent meadows and pastures. d - Secondary students include general, vocational and teacher-training. e - Includes all roads. f - Singapore included with West Malaysia.

EAST ASIA

POPULATION TRENDS^a (In Thousands)

COUNTRY	Annual Growth Rate ^b	1955	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^E
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN ^c ...	2.4	303,665	351,671	359,486	367,402	375,553	383,738	392,225	401,072	410,364	419,894	429,829	440,100
EXCL. JAPAN ^c ...	2.7	213,845	255,841	262,676	269,572	276,673	283,948	291,405	299,122	307,204	315,564	324,229	333,140
Brunei	3.4	65	94	93	103	108	113	117	122	126	131	135 ^E	140
Burma	2.2	20,390	23,250	23,740	24,230	24,730	25,250	25,810	26,390	26,980	27,580	28,200	28,900
China (Taiwan)	2.4	9,480	11,860	12,210	12,570	12,930	13,280	13,620	13,950	14,290	14,630	14,970	15,330
Hong Kong ^R	2.1	2,490	3,310	3,420	3,500	3,600	3,630	3,720	3,800	3,860	3,960	4,050	4,080
Indonesia	2.7	84,560	98,500	100,830	103,230	105,710	108,250	110,850	113,660	116,650	119,720	123,020	126,390
Japan	1.2	89,820	95,830	96,810	97,830	98,880	99,790	100,820	101,950	103,160	104,330	105,600	106,960
Khmer Republic ^R (Cambodia)	3.0	4,710	5,700	5,838	5,985	6,142	6,311	6,492	6,685	6,889	7,102	7,325	7,550
Korea, South ^R	2.0	21,689	26,364	27,058	27,771	28,474	29,186	29,865	30,516	31,195	31,825	32,436	33,060
Laos	2.5	2,049	2,450	2,509	2,569	2,631	2,694	2,759	2,825	2,893	2,966	3,041	3,120
Macao	2.3	180	230	280	280	280	280	270	250	240	310	320	330
Malaysia	2.8	6,963	8,648	8,916	9,156	9,421	9,726	10,019	10,303	10,591	10,890	11,200	11,520
West Malaysia	2.7	5,923	7,377	7,611	7,814	8,039	8,298	8,540	8,770	9,000	9,260	9,520	9,790
East Malaysia	3.8	1,040	1,271	1,305	1,342	1,382	1,428	1,479	1,533	1,591	1,630	1,680	1,730
Sabah	(3.7)	(380)	(488)	(506)	(525)	(544)	(564)	(584)	(605)	(627)	(640)	(660)	(680)
Sarawak	(3.8)	(660)	(783)	(798)	(817)	(838)	(865)	(895)	(928)	(964)	(990)	(1,020)	(1,050)
Philippines ^R	3.4	23,568	29,306	30,293	31,311	32,355	33,427	34,532	35,677	36,868	38,114	39,422	40,780
Portuguese Timor	1.7	480	530	540	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620
Singapore	1.6	1,333	1,758	1,802	1,848	1,895	1,943	1,990	2,034	2,071	2,106	2,139	2,170
Thailand ^R	3.4	23,385	28,794	29,701	30,636	31,600	32,628	33,688	34,784	35,951	37,157	38,404	39,700
Vietnam, South	2.6	12,410	14,930	15,320	15,720	16,120	16,540	16,970	17,410	17,870	18,330	18,810	19,300
Western Samoa	2.8	93	117	120	123	127	130	133	136	140	143	147	150

E - Includes partial estimates.
R - Revised series.
listed.

b - Estimates of current rate of growth.

c - Totals for countries

Source: Mainly "UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," UN "Demographic Yearbook," and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1971 PRICES

A. TOTAL GNP
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Current Growth Rate ^a	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P	Exchange Rate per U.S.\$ ^b
China (Taiwan) ...	11.2%	2,240	3,165	3,532	3,834	4,230	4,623	5,027	5,589	6,230	6,915	40 N.T. \$
Indonesia	6.5	5,610	6,110	6,180	6,350	6,400	6,880	7,370	7,880	8,430	8,940	415 rupiahs
Japan	7.6	84,280	129,900	135,660	149,210	170,490	195,050	218,270	241,150	256,380	279,500	308 yen
Korea, South	8.4	3,350	4,280	4,540	5,090	5,460	6,160	7,090	7,700	8,450	9,050	373 won
Malaysia	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	3,047	3,291	3,486	3,738	3,953	4,153	4,298	4,540	2.82 M \$
Philippines	5.2	4,050	5,030	5,310	5,640	5,970	6,340	6,830	7,190	7,660	7,960	6.43 pesos
Thailand	5.2	3,061	4,028	4,347	4,878	5,265	5,712	6,138	6,554	6,951	7,260	20.8 baht

B. PER CAPITA
(Dollars)

Country	Current Growth Rate ^a	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
China (Taiwan) ...	8.7%	201	252	273	289	311	331	352	382	416	451
Indonesia	3.6	60	59	58	59	58	61	63	66	69	71
Japan	6.4	904	1,341	1,385	1,509	1,707	1,931	2,136	2,332	2,450	2,639
Korea, South	6.4	134	154	159	174	183	202	227	242	261	274
Malaysia	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	323	338	348	363	373	381	384	394
Philippines	1.8	148	161	164	169	173	178	185	189	194	195
Thailand	1.8	113	131	138	143	156	164	171	176	181	183

P - Preliminary.

a - Arithmetic average of percent change in 1971 and 1972.

b - The rate specified was used for all years.

NOTE: GNP data unadjusted for inequalities in purchasing power between countries. GNP trend data for Burma, Brunei, Kirman Republic, Laos, Singapore, and South Vietnam are not available.

Source: National publications, UN "Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics," and reports from A.I.D. missions and U.S. Embassies.

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EAST ASIA

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INVESTMENT (Millions of U.S. Dollars, 1971 Prices)

A. EAST ASIA including Japan^a

Year	Gross National Product	Total Investment	Investment as % of GNP
1964	155,378	45,570	29%
1965	162,616	45,397	28%
1966	178,293	51,691	29%
1967	201,341	64,369	32%
1968	228,503	76,910	34%
1969	254,678	88,082	35%
1970	280,216	101,399	36%
1971	298,399	102,320	34%
1972 ^P	324,165	n.a.	n.a.

B. EAST ASIA excluding Japan^b

Year	Gross National Product	Total Investment	Investment as % of GNP
1964	25,478	4,190	16%
1965	26,956	4,567	17%
1966	29,083	5,421	19%
1967	30,851	5,939	19%
1968	33,453	7,000	21%
1969	36,408	7,962	21%
1970	39,066	8,569	22%
1971	42,019	9,070	22%
1972 ^P	44,665	n.a.	n.a.

P - Preliminary.

a - Data are for China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand. These seven countries represented 96% of the estimated GNP for all East Asia in 1971 (LDC's listed 14%, Japan 82%).

b - Excluding Japan, the countries listed in footnote (a) represented 76% of the estimated GNP of all of less developed East Asia in 1971.

Source: See page 13 for exchange rates used and source of data.

INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL - 1960 AND 1971

Country	Agriculture Forestry & Fishing		Mining		Manufac- turing		Construc- tion		Transport Commun- ications, & Utilities		Trade & Finance		Other Services ^a	
	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971
Total East Asia, including Japan ^b ..	21	10	2	1	26	31	5	7	9	9	19	21	18	21
Total East Asia, excluding Japan ^b ..	41	32	3	3	12	18	3	4	5	6	17	19	19	18
Burma ^c	35	38	1	1	10	11	2	2	7	7	30	26	15	15
China (Taiwan)	31	17	2	1	17	27	4	5	7	9	16	17	23	24
Indonesia	54	45	4	6	8	9	2	4	4	3	14	20	14	13
Japan	13	6	2	1	32	33	5	7	10	9	20	22	18	22
Korea	37	29	2	1	14	22	3	5	6	8	14	19	14	16
Malaysia ^d	38	28	7	6	8	15	3	4	6	7	17	17	21	23
Philippines	31	38	1	2	19	19	3	3	5	3	16	14	25	21
Thailand	40	29	1	2	12	16	5	6	8	7	17	23	17	17

a - Includes ownership of dwellings, public administration and defense, and other services.

b - Total for countries listed.

c - Burma data are for FY 1961/62 and 1970/71.

d - West Malaysia only. Data are for 1961 and 1971.

EAST ASIA

INDEXES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY (1961-1965=100) A. TOTAL PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN	93	105	118	119	119	117	121
EXCL. JAPAN	90	107	117	125	129	133	131
Burma	95	96	101	103	105	102	102
China (Taiwan)	87	113	130	128	134	134	143
Indonesia	98	103	112	114	123	128	125
Japan	96	103	119	114	109	103	111
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	95	98	103	145	104	79	75
Korea, South	81	111	114	130	128	128	126
Malaysia, West	87	110	133	149	156	169	173
Philippines	89	109	117	126	130	134	136
Thailand	87	109	126	134	137	142	129
Vietnam, South	97	96	84	94	103	113	111

B. PER CAPITA PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN	99	101	106	104	102	98	99
EXCL. JAPAN	97	102	103	107	108	108	103
Burma	101	92	91	91	90	86	84
China (Taiwan)	95	107	114	109	112	109	114
Indonesia	105	98	99	99	104	105	100
Japan	99	101	113	107	101	94	101
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	103	93	90	123	86	63	58
Korea, South	88	105	101	113	109	107	103
Malaysia, West	96	104	115	126	128	135	134
Philippines	98	102	99	104	103	103	101
Thailand	95	103	108	111	110	110	97
Vietnam, South	105	91	74	81	86	92	88

P - Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

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EAST ASIA

INDEXES OF FOOD PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY (1961-1965=100) A. TOTAL FOOD PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN ...	94	104	118	119	118	116	120
EXCL. JAPAN ...	90	107	116	124	128	132	130
Burma	95	96	100	103	105	102	102
China (Taiwan)	87	113	130	128	135	135	144
Indonesia	100	102	113	115	125	129	124
Japan	97	103	119	115	110	103	112
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia) ...	97	96	100	150	109	85	81
Korea, South	81	110	112	129	128	127	123
Malaysia, West	89	110	129	141	155	180	196
Philippines	89	109	118	127	131	136	139
Thailand	88	105	126	134	138	142	124
Vietnam, South	97	96	86	98	108	118	116

B. PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN ...	100	110	106	104	101	97	98
EXCL. JAPAN ...	97	102	102	105	107	107	102
Burma	101	92	90	91	90	86	84
China (Taiwan)	95	107	114	109	113	110	115
Indonesia	107	97	100	99	105	106	99
Japan	100	101	113	108	102	94	101
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia) ...	105	91	87	127	90	68	63
Korea, South	88	105	99	112	109	106	101
Malaysia, West	98	104	112	119	127	144	152
Philippines	98	102	100	104	104	105	103
Thailand	96	99	108	111	110	110	93
Vietnam, South	105	91	76	84	90	96	92

P - Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

EAST ASIA

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES^a
(1963 = 100)

Country and Industry	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>China (Taiwan)^R</u>							
Industrial production	71	142	193	235	277	326	394
Mining	76	110	117	117	118	118	125
Manufacturing	72	145	200	247	294	347	426
Electricity and gas	78	130	170	199	228	272	312
<u>Japan</u>							
Industrial production	70	120	162	190	222	258	270
Mining	92	100	104	105	104	100	94
Manufacturing	69	121	164	193	227	264	276
Electricity and gas	74	120	150	167	188	214	226
<u>Korea</u>							
Industrial production	72	127	180	231	283	315	363
Mining	65	114	131	123	125	140	144
Manufacturing	72	126	185	251	303	338	394
Electricity	77	147	223	273	349	415	478
<u>Malaysia, West^b</u>							
Industrial production	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	109	118	120
Mining	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	98	86	85
Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	116	130	138
Electricity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	106	115	123
<u>Philippines</u>							
Industrial production	n.a.	111	130	138	144	149	166
Mining	91	110	133	157	178	209	241
Manufacturing	83	111	129	135	139	141	156
Electricity	n.a.	118	144	152	164	185	204
<u>Singapore^e</u>							
Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.	111	131	156	182	193
<u>Vietnam, South</u>							
Industrial production	n.a.	136	163	148	184	210	216
Mining	n.a.	137	165	150	188	211	216
Manufacturing	n.a.	144	169	160	171	248	269
Electricity and gas	n.a.	144	169	160	171	248	269

A dash (-) indicates zero or negligible quantity. n.a. = Not available.

R - Revised series. a - Excludes printing and publishing. b - 1968=100. c - Metal mining only. d - Excludes basic metal industries. e - 1966=100.

Source: Data mainly from UN "Statistical Yearbook," UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and country publications.

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PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

ITEM	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
BAUXITE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	1,150	1,690	1,810	1,580	1,830	2,370	2,220
Indonesia	400	690	910	880	760	1,230	1,240
Malaysia	750	1,000	900	800	1,070	1,140	980
CEMENT (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	26,450 ^E	41,070	53,620	62,020	68,030	84,140	89,450
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	3,910	8,580	11,130	14,340	15,650	26,950	29,990
Burma	45	130	130	180	160	160	200
China (Taiwan)	1,180	2,440	3,490	3,990	4,090	4,310	5,040
Hong Kong	150	240	220	380	380	430	510
Indonesia	390	420	320	410	560	560	550
Japan	22,540	32,490	42,490	47,680	51,380	57,190	59,460
Korea, South	460	1,640	2,440	3,570	4,870	5,830	6,880
Malaysia	290	740	900	940	970	10,300	10,960
Philippines	800	1,530	1,710	2,560	2,950	2,450	2,810
Thailand	530	1,250	1,740	2,170	2,400	2,630	2,780
Vietnam, South	n.a.	190	180	140	250	280	260
CHROMITE (1,000 M.T.-Metal Cont.)							
TOTAL	273	206	171	171	178	210	170 ^P
Japan	24	14	15	10	10	11	10
Philippines	249	192	156	161	168	199	160
COAL (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	61,220	65,210	65,300	62,040	59,860	56,780	50,570
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	10,150	15,680	17,820	15,470	15,170	17,080	17,140
Burma	1	15	16	10	8	11	20
China (Taiwan)	3,960	5,050	5,080	5,010	4,640	4,480	4,090
Indonesia	660	270	210	180	190	170	200
Japan	51,070	49,530	47,480	46,570	44,690	39,700	33,430
Korea, South	5,350	10,250	12,440	10,240	10,270	12,380	12,780
Philippines	150	95	70	32	53	42	47
Vietnam, South	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAS, NATURAL (Mil. Cub. Meters)							
TOTAL	3,500	5,650	5,690	6,510	6,680	6,850	7,440 ^E
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	2,680	3,690	3,540	4,200	4,220	4,220	4,740 ^E
China (Taiwan)	25	310	530	700	890	920	1,100 ^E
Brunei	82	210	220	210	190	220	230
Burma	7	8	7	12	17	9	10 ^E
Indonesia	2,570 ^a	3,160	2,780	3,280	3,120	3,070	3,400 ^E
Japan	820	1,960	2,150	2,310	2,460	2,630	2,700
GRAPHITE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	100.7	259.3	65.6	131.7	76.2	61.0	74.0
Hong Kong	3.9	-	-	0.5	0.2	-	-
Japan	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
Korea, South	92.3	257.0	63.9	129.7	74.3	59.5	72.5
IRON ORE (1,000 M.T.-Metal Cont.)							
TOTAL	5,710	7,040	6,010	5,800	5,720	4,930	2,820
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	4,140	5,610	4,740	4,550	4,650	4,010	2,040
Burma	8	2	2	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Hong Kong	67	75	80	90	93	95	86
Japan	1,574	1,430	1,270	1,250	1,070	920	780
Korea, South	200	370	350	420	360	320	220
Malaysia	3,210	3,900	3,040	2,890	2,930	2,510	530
Philippines	640	800	940	860	990	1,070	1,180
Thailand	8	465	330	290	280	14	25

See end of table for footnotes.

EAST ASIA

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (Cont'd)

ITEM	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
PETROLEUM, CRUDE (1,000 M.T.)							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>26,550</u>	<u>29,140</u>	<u>31,720</u>	<u>37,420</u>	<u>48,800</u>	<u>51,310</u>	<u>55,240^E</u>
Brunei	4,580	3,940	5,100	5,980	6,110	6,690	6,500 ^E
Burma	540	540	590	730	750	750	820
China (Taiwan)	2	19	35	60	82	90	110
Indonesia ^b	20,840	23,920	25,160	29,710	36,620	42,110	43,790
Japan	530	670	790	740	790	810	750
Malaysia (all from Sarawak) ...	60	49	46	200	450	860	3,270
RICE, ROUGH (1,000 M.T.)^c							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>65,350^E</u>	<u>68,880^E</u>	<u>75,100</u>	<u>75,050</u>	<u>80,180</u>	<u>80,530</u>	<u>78,900</u>
<u>TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN</u>	<u>49,280^E</u>	<u>53,370^E</u>	<u>57,030</u>	<u>56,990</u>	<u>62,680</u>	<u>64,670</u>	<u>65,290</u>
Burma	7,580	8,060	7,770	8,020	7,980	8,160	7,800
China (Taiwan)	2,500	3,080	3,160	3,300	3,040	3,230	3,030
Indonesia	13,490	13,660	13,920	15,640	16,370	18,450	19,670
Japan	16,070	15,510	18,070	18,060	17,500	15,860	13,610
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	2,380	2,380	3,250	2,500	3,810	2,730	2,140
Korea, South	4,150	4,770	4,910	4,350	5,570	5,360	5,440
Laos ^d	n.a.	n.a.	470	528	559	502	459
Malaysia	960	1,250	1,210	1,430	1,590	1,680	1,810
Malaysia, West	780	1,060	1,030	1,220	1,350	1,430	1,550
Sabah	80	80	90	90	90	100	110
Sarawak	100	110	90	120	150	150	150
Philippines	3,700	4,070	4,160	4,440	5,230	5,340	5,100
Thailand	9,060	10,780	13,490	12,410	13,410	13,500	13,520
Vietnam, South	4,960	4,820	4,690	4,370	5,120	5,720	6,320
RUBBER, NATURAL (1,000 M.T.)							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,665</u>	<u>1,982</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>2,520</u>
Brunei ^e	2	1	*	*	*	*	*
Burma	20	12	12	12	13	13	13
Indonesia	620	720	760	750	740	780	810
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	37	49	54	49	46	13	1
Malaysia	738	915	992	1,090	1,268	1,274	1,348
Malaysia, West	670	850	940	1,050	1,200	1,220	1,300
Sabah ^e	22	24	24	25	29	32	29
Sarawak	46	41	28	24	39	22	19
Thailand	170	220	220	260	280	270	310
Vietnam, South	78	65	43	34	28	33	36
STEEL, CRUDE (1,000 M.T.)							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>22,360</u>	<u>41,560</u>	<u>62,800</u>	<u>67,500</u>	<u>82,820</u>	<u>94,090</u>	<u>89,420</u>
China (Taiwan)	174 ^a	210	230	240	240	290	390
Japan	22,140	41,160	62,150	66,890	82,160	93,320	88,560
Korea, South	50	190	320	370	420	480	470

See end of table for footnotes.

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PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (Cont'd)

ITEM	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL^f (1,000 M.T.)</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>3,780</u>	<u>3,840</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>4,250</u>	<u>4,720</u>	<u>4,480</u>
Burma	46	73	82	82	91	113	115
China (Taiwan)	920	980	880	760	610	830	750
Indonesia	580	610	650	700	760	730	680
Japan	150	380	390	420	420	460	540
Philippines	1,320	1,440	1,600	1,600	1,930	2,060	1,790
Thailand	130	290	240	340	440	530	600
<u>TIN, CONCENTRATES (1,000 M.T.- Metal Content)</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>120</u>
Burma	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Indonesia	23.0	14.9	13.8	16.9	16.5	19.1	19.8
Japan	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Laos	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.6
Malaysia	52.8	64.7	73.3	76.3	73.3	73.8	75.4
Thailand	12.3	19.4	22.8	24.0	21.1	21.8	21.7
<u>TIN, METAL (1,000 M.T.)</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>119</u>
Indonesia	2	1	2	5	5	5	9
Japan	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Malaysia (Incl. Singapore) ...	77	74	78	90	88	92	87
Thailand	-	6	27	25	22	22	22
<u>TUNGSTEN (Metric tons, WO₃ Cont.)</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4,900</u>	<u>3,940</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>4,280</u>	<u>4,310</u>	<u>4,730</u>	<u>7,220</u>
Burma	580	210	200	270	210	280	460
Japan	590	430	490	670	770	850	920
Korea, South	3,440	2,960	2,550	2,640	2,490	2,610	2,600
Malaysia	27	6	16	74	33	92	75
Thailand	260	330	540	630	810	900	3,160

NOTE: Totals are for countries listed; small quantities may be produced by other countries.

E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. n.a. or blank space - Not available. * - Less than 500 metric tons. A dash (-) indicates zero.

a - 1961. b - Includes West Irian production. c - Crop year data; bulk of harvest in calendar year stated. d - Revised series; estimated production of RLG controlled area only. e - Exports. f - Raw value; crop year beginning in calendar year stated.

Source: Agricultural production mainly from U.S. Department of Agriculture publications. Tin output from Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Council. Other data mainly from UN and country publications.

EAST ASIA

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY

A. TOTAL OUTPUT (Million KWH)

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN ^a	126,390	214,160	238,150	271,370	304,630	349,490	402,210
EXCL. JAPAN ^a	14,890	25,780	29,460	33,820	39,560	45,320	51,620
Brunei	64	81	96	100	104	126	138
Burma	430	560	550	540	550	570	630
China (Taiwan)	3,800	6,630	7,530	8,610	10,030	11,370	13,550
Hong Kong	1,300	2,730	3,120	3,460	3,950	4,590	5,100
Indonesia	1,810	1,950	1,960	2,020	2,100	2,200	2,300
Japan	111,500	188,380	208,690	237,550	265,070	304,170	350,590
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia) ...	60	81	89	95	112	128	133
Korea, South	1,760	3,530	4,190	5,280	6,540	8,150 ^b	9,600 ^b
Laos	13	23	27	31	32 ^b	27 ^b	15 ^b
Malaysia	1,240	2,240	2,530	2,780	3,080	3,250	3,550
Malaysia, West	1,190	2,130	2,390	2,640	2,920	3,070	3,350
Sabah	19	46	57	60	68	81	90
Sarawak	33	68	79	81	88	96	108
Philippines	2,730	4,960	5,570	6,260	7,520	8,210	8,670
Singapore	660	1,050	1,240	1,420	1,640	1,880	2,200
Thailand	590	1,410	1,850	2,410	3,060	3,730	4,540
Vietnam, South	430	540	710	810	870	1,090	1,190

B. PER CAPITA OUTPUT (KWH)

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN ^a	380	570	620	690	760	850	960
EXCL. JAPAN ^a	62	94	100	120	130	150	160
Brunei	760	800	920	930	930	1,090	1,053
Burma	19	23	22	21	21	21	23
China (Taiwan)	340	510	560	630	720	800	930
Hong Kong	420	760	860	930	1,040	1,190	1,290
Indonesia	19	18	18	18	18	19	19
Japan	1,180	1,910	2,090	2,360	2,600	2,950	3,360
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia) ...	11	13	14	15	17	19	19
Korea, South	71	120	140	180	210	260 ^b	300 ^b
Laos	6	9	10	11	11 ^b	9 ^b	5 ^b
Malaysia	150	240	260	280	300	310	330
Malaysia, West	170	260	290	310	330	340	360
Sabah	42	85	100	100	110	130	140
Sarawak	44	81	92	90	95	102	109
Philippines	100	150	170	180	210	220	230
Singapore	400	550	640	710	810	910	1,050
Thailand	22	45	57	72	88	104	122
Vietnam, South	30	33	43	48	50	61	65

a - Total of countries listed. b - In addition, there were imports from Thailand of 2.0 million KWH in 1968; 16.9 millions in 1969 and 38.3 in 1970.

Source: Data from UN "World Energy Supplies" and country publications.

CONSUMER PRICES
(Index: 1963=100)

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
China (Taiwan)	89	100	112	117	122	125	131
Hong Kong	98	102	114	118	127	131	139
Indonesia (Djakarta)	13	830	57,712	61,250	68,807	71,797	76,463
Japan	83 ^a	111	128	134	144	153	160
Khmer Republic (Phnom-Penh) (Cambodia)	86	106	111	118	132	227	284
Korea, South (Seoul)	72	145	201	221	249	280	313
Laos (Vientiane)	44	223	288	297	298	302	378
Malaysia:							
West Malaysia	97	100	105	104	106	108	112
Philippines (Manila)	88	111	127	130	148	170	188
Singapore	97	102	108	108	108	110	112
Thailand (Bangkok, Thonburi) ...	96	103	113	116	117	119	124
Vietnam, South (Saigon)	85	120	358	432	590	698	875

a - 20 cities.

Source: Generally UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."

EAST ASIA

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Leading Exports (% of total, 1969-71)
<u>EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN^a</u>								
Exports	9,500	14,900	17,900	21,320	25,940	30,550	36,890	Machinery & Transp. Equipment, 32%.
Imports	-10,890	-16,130	-21,940	-24,570	-28,500	-33,940	-36,740	Clothing & Textiles, 14%.
Balance	-1,300	-1,230	-4,040	-3,250	-2,560	-3,390	150	
<u>EAST ASIA: EXCL. JAPAN^a</u>								
Exports	5,530	6,440	7,440	8,340	9,940	11,220	12,850	Clothing & Textiles, 12%.
Imports	-6,400	-7,950	-10,270	-11,580	-13,470	-15,040	-17,010	Rubber, 11%.
Balance	-870	-1,510	-2,830	-3,240	-3,530	-3,820	-4,160	
<u>BRUNEI</u>								
Exports	88	65	81	92	88	92	101	Petroleum & products, 98%.
Imports	-22	-36	-43	-68	-72	-84	-149	
Balance	66	29	38	24	16	8	-48	
<u>BURMA</u>								
Exports	266	225	124	111	132	107	123	Rice, 48%.
Imports	-260	-247	-156	-181	-165	-155	-169	
Balance	-34	-22	-32	-70	-34	-48	-46	
<u>CHINA (TAIWAN)</u>								
Exports	164	450	641	802	1,049	1,428	1,998	Textiles, 22%.
Imports	-297	-556	-806	-903	-1,213	-1,524	-1,844	Metals & prod., 18%.
Balance	-133	-106	-165	-101	-164	-96	154	Sugar, 3%.
<u>HONG KONG</u>								
Exports ^b	689	1,143	1,527	1,744	2,177	2,514	2,871	Clothing, 30%.
Imports	-1,026	-1,569	-1,818	-2,058	-2,457	-2,905	-3,387	Textiles, 11%.
Balance	-337	-426	-291	-314	-280	-391	-516	
<u>INDONESIA^c</u>								
Exports	881	633	771	872	995	1,173	1,307	Oil & prod., 43%.
Imports	-749	-609	-805	-831	-995	-1,116	-1,223	Rubber, 18%.
Balance	132	24	-34	41	-	57	84	
<u>JAPAN</u>								
Exports	4,055	8,459	10,450	12,982	16,003	19,333	24,040	Mach. & equip., 47%.
Imports	-4,491	-8,176	-11,672	-12,998	-15,036	-18,897	-19,727	Iron & Steel, 14%.
Balance	-436	283	-1,222	-6	967	436	4,313	Textiles, 9%.
<u>KHMER REPUBLIC (CAMBODIA)</u>								
Exports	70	105	83	89	78	40	13	Rice, 22%.
Imports	-95	-103	-96	-116	-121	-62	-82	Rubber, 26%.
Balance	-25	2	-13	-27	-43	-22	-69	
<u>KOREA, SOUTH</u>								
Exports	33	175	320	455	622	835	1,068	Yarns, textiles & clothing, 38%.
Imports	-334	-463	-996	-1,463	-1,824	-1,984	-2,394	Veneer & Plywood, 13%.
Balance	-301	-288	-676	-1,008	-1,202	-1,149	-1,326	

See next page for footnotes.

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A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

EAST ASIA

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (Cont'd) (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Leading Exports (% of total, 1969-71)
LAOS								
Exports ^d	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	Tin, 50%
Imports	-26	-34	-35	-35	-52	-56	-41	
Balance	-25	-33	-33	-32	-50	-53	-38	
MALAYSIA^e								
Exports, Total	1,189	1,236	1,217	1,347	1,651	1,687	1,636	Rubber, 34%
Malaysia, West	956	1,005	929	1,017	1,281	1,302	1,277	Tin, 19%
Malaysia, East	233	231	288	329	370	385	359	Timber, 16%
Sabah	(73)	(98)	(132)	(140)	(168)	(172)	(144) ^E	
Sarawak	(160)	(133)	(156)	(189)	(202)	(213)	(215)	
Imports, Total	-905	-1,096	-1,086	-1,160	-1,178	-1,412	-1,435	
Malaysia, West	-703	-843	-831	-900	-911	-1,106	-1,112	
Malaysia, East	-202	-253	-255	-259	-267	-290	323	
Sabah	(-64)	(-102)	(-95)	(-91)	(-109)	(130)	(-136) ^E	
Sarawak	(-138)	(-151)	(-160)	(-168)	(-158)	(176)	(-187)	
Balance, Total	284	140	131	187	473	275	201	
Malaysia, West ..	253	162	98	117	370	196	165	
Malaysia, East ..	31	-22	33	70	103	79	36	
PHILIPPINES								
Exports	560	768	822	857	855	1,062	1,128	Coconuts, 21%
Imports	-663	-894	-1,172	-1,280	-1,254	-1,210	-1,366	Wood, 25%
Balance	-103	-126	-350	-423	-399	-148	-238	Sugar, 18%
SINGAPORE								
Exports	1,136	981	1,140	1,271	1,549	1,554	1,755	Rubber, 24%
Imports	-1,332	-1,244	-1,440	-1,661	-2,040	-2,461	-2,828	Oil, 20%
Balance	-196	-263	-300	-390	-491	-907	-1,073	
THAILAND								
Exports	408	622	681	658	708	710	831	Rice, 18%
Imports	-453	-735	-1,060	-1,150	-1,242	-1,293	-1,287	Rubber, 15%
Balance	-45	-113	-379	-492	-534	-583	-456	
VIETNAM, SOUTH^c								
Exports	89	40	38	42	33	13	15	Rubber, 75% ^f
Imports	-236	-370	-750	-669	-853	-779	-803	
Balance	-147	-330	-712	-627	-820	-766	-788	

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

E - Estimate.

a - Total of countries listed. Exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f. b - Excludes substantial purchases of commodities by transient travelers. c - Exchange record data. d - Recorded commercial exports only. e - Excludes trade between component areas. f - Customs data.

Source: Data mainly from IMF "International Financial Statistics" and country publications.

EAST ASIA

U.S. EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM EAST ASIA^a (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

U.S. TRADE WITH	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORLD							
Exports	20,592	27,521	34,636	38,006	43,224	44,130	49,676
Imports	-15,070	-21,427	-33,226	-36,042	-39,951	-45,565	-55,555
Balance	5,522	6,094	1,410	1,964	3,273	-1,432	-5,879
EAST ASIA: INCLUDING JAPAN							
Exports ^b	2,755	3,870	5,467	6,236	7,756	7,211	8,591
% of U.S. Total Exports ...	(13)	(14)	(16)	(16)	(18)	(16)	(17)
Imports	-2,084	-3,710	-6,135	-7,472	-8,862	-10,757	-13,783
% of U.S. Total Imports ...	(14)	(17)	(18)	(21)	(22)	(24)	(25)
Balance	671	160	-668	-1,236	-1,104	-3,546	-5,192
EAST ASIA: EXCLUDING JAPAN							
Exports ^b	1,281	1,745	2,467	2,699	3,063	3,123	3,633
% of U.S. Total exports ...	(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Imports	-933	-1,287	-2,072	-2,575	-2,977	-3,483	-4,716
% of U.S. Total Imports ...	(6)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Balance	348	458	395	124	86	-360	-1,083
BRUNEI^c							
Exports	1	3	5	8	10	21	9
Imports	-*	-*	-*	-1	-*	-1	-2
Balance	1	3	5	7	10	20	7
BURMA							
Exports	10	14	12	10	11	10	10
Imports	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Balance	9	13	11	9	10	9	9
CHINA (TAIWAN)							
Exports	278	234	387	393	527	510	631
Imports	-20	-93	-270	-388	-549	-817	-1,294
Balance	258	141	117	5	-22	-308	-663
HONG KONG							
Exports	125	191	304	364	406	424	489
Imports	-139	-344	-637	-814	-944	-991	-1,249
Balance	-14	-153	-333	-450	-538	-567	-760
INDONESIA^d							
Exports	100	42	167	201	266	263	308
Imports	-216	-165	-174	-194	-182	-207	-278
Balance	-116	-123	-7	7	84	56	30
JAPAN^e							
Exports	1,474	2,125	3,000	3,538	4,694	4,088	4,958
Imports	-1,152	-2,423	-4,062	-4,897	-5,885	-7,274	-9,067
Balance	322	-298	-1,062	-1,359	-1,191	-3,186	-4,109
KHMER REPUBLIC (Cambodia)							
Exports	9	2	2	4	2	36	73
Imports	-7	-2	-2	-2	-1	-*	-*
Balance	2	-	-	2	1	36	73
KOREA							
Exports	231	274	510	699	643	681	735
Imports	-5	-54	-199	-291	-370	-462	-708
Balance	226	220	311	408	273	219	27

See next page for footnotes

Continued

EAST ASIA

U.S. EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM EAST ASIA^a - (Cont'd) (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

U.S. TRADE WITH	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
LAOS							
Exports ^b	7	9	8	5	8	6	8
Imports	-	-*	-*	-*	-*	*	-*
Balance	7	9	8	5	8	6	8
MACAO							
Exports	1	*	*	*	1	*	*
Imports	-1	-2	-3	-3	-4	-4	-17
Balance	-	-2	-3	-3	-3	-4	-17
MALAYSIA^c							
Exports	24	45	54	51	67	72	128
Imports	-158	-200	-240	-307	-270	-269	-301
Balance	-134	-155	-186	-256	-203	-193	-173
PHILIPPINES							
Exports	307	348	436	374	373	340	366
Imports	-309	-370	-436	-423	-472	-496	-483
Balance	-2	-22	-	-49	-99	-156	-117
SINGAPORE^c							
Exports	35	46	102	152	240	315	385
Imports	-18	-12	-29	-55	-81	-136	-265
Balance	17	34	73	97	159	179	120
THAILAND							
Exports ^b	71	107	186	148	150	144	170
Imports	-57	-41	-81	-92	-100	-97	-116
Balance	15	66	105	56	50	47	54
VIETNAM							
Exports ^b	83	191	270	285	352	297	318
Imports	-4	-3	-2	-3	-1	-2	-2
Balance	79	188	268	282	351	295	316
SPECIAL CATEGORY EXPORTS^b (Burma/Laos/Thailand/Vietnam not included in country totals)	31	240	22	4	7	4	3

NOTE: Due to rounding, country data may not add to regional totals. * - Less than \$500,000.

a - Exports include re-exports; imports are valued f.o.b. Data include silver. Except as noted, exports include "special category" (military) items. b - Data on U.S. exports to Burma, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam for 1965-1972 exclude any "special category" items by country, but the combined amount is included in East Asia totals (both including and excluding Japan). For 1967-1972 these "Special category" amounts are not comparable with data for prior years because the military grant aid portion of such exports was transferred to the regular Department of Defense budget and excluded from U.S. exports. c - Prior to 1966, U.S. trade with Brunei/Malaysia/Singapore was reported only in varying country combinations. Data shown for each of these countries separately prior to 1966 are partially estimated by A.I.D. and may be subject to a substantial margin of error. Brunei includes Bhutan and Portuguese Timor beginning 1966 and Maldives beginning 1967. d - Includes West Irian for all years. e - Includes Ryukyus, formerly under U.S. administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, customs data.

EAST ASIA

DESTINATION OF EAST ASIAN EXPORTS (F.O.B.) (Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	TOTAL EXPORTS		UNITED STATES	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES	OTHER WESTERN EUROPE*	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	JAPAN	OTHER EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA	AFRICA	COMMUNIST AREAS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA	OTHER COUNTRIES
	MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	PERCENT										
EAST ASIA †												
INCL. JAPAN1960	9,590	100	21	6	8	3	7	6	34	4	4	7
1971 ^a	36,880	100	30	3	8	4	4	6	26	4	4	11
EAST ASIA †												
EXCL. JAPAN1960	5,530	100	16	9	11	2	4	11	36	2	5	4
1971 ^a	12,800	100	28	5	9	3	2	18	25	2	2	6
Brunei1960	88	100	-	b	b	-	-	b	99	-	-	1
1971	101	100 ^E	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	n.a.	n.a.	5
Burma1960	226	100	1	9	6	4	36	5	29	3	6	1
1971	124	100	a	6	10	10	29	10	27	4	3	1
China (Taiwan)1960	164	100	11	2	4	a	11	38	31	2	-	1
1971	1,994	100	44	2	7	1	2	12	23	2	-	7
Hong Kong1960	689	100	20	15	5	2	4	6	34	6	3	5
1971	2,832	100	35	12	11	4	2	7	18	4	a	7
Indonesia ^c1960	881	100	23	11	11	1	1	4	39	b	8	2
1971	1,298	100	15	1	6	5	-	42	20	b	1	10
Japan1960	4,055	100	27	3	4	3	10	-	32	8	2	11
1971	24,080	100	32	2	7	5	5	-	26	4	5	14
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)1960	70	100	11	6	30	-	-	7	30	-	10	6
1970	40	100	4	4	38	4	-	19	27	-	n.a.	4
Korea, South1960	33	100	13	6	6	a	-	62	13	-	-	-
1971	1,068	100	50	1	5	1	1	25	9	2	-	6
Laos ^d1960	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
1971	3	100	b	b	b	-	-	-	100	b	-	b
Malaysia1960	1,189	100	8	12	16	3	3	16	32	1	6	3
1971	1,638	100	13	7	12	1	1	18	32	-	6	10
Philippines1960	560	100	50	2	15	2	b	24	4	b	-	3
1971	1,104	100	41	1	11	2	b	35	9	b	-	1
Singapore ^e1960	1,136	100	7	8	9	4	4	5	48	2	7	6
1971	1,755	100	12	6	6	3	4	7	50	4	5	3
Thailand1960	408	100	14	4	8	2	5	18	43	3	2	1
1971	831	100	13	3	15	3	8	25	27	4	1	1
Vietnam, South ^c1960	89	100	5	6	45	b	5	2	27	2	-	8
1971	15	100	b	b	62	b	-	13	13	-	-	12

* - Includes Yugoslavia. † - Total for countries listed. A dash (-) indicates zero. E - Distribution of exports is estimated. n.a. - Not available separately; included with "Other Countries."
a - Includes 1970 data for Khmer Republic. b - Less than 0.5 percent. c - Total exports shown are exchange record data; percentage distribution is based on incomplete customs data. d - Recorded commercial exports only. e - Includes goods in transit from West Malaysia.

Source: IMF/IBRD "Direction of Trade," and national publications.

SOURCE OF EAST ASIAN IMPORTS (C.I.F.)
(Percentage Distribution)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	TOTAL IMPORTS		UNITED STATES	UNITED KINGDOM	EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES	OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	JAPAN	OTHER EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA	AFRICA	COMMUNIST AREAS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA	OTHER COUNTRIES
	MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	PERCENT										
EAST ASIA † 1960	10,890	100	24	7	8	2	8	9	28	2	5	7
INCL. JAPAN1971 ^a	36,760	100	22	4	7	3	11	14	23	3	5	8
EAST ASIA †												
EXCL. JAPAN1960	6,400	100	16	10	11	2	4	16	30	1	7	3
.....1971 ^a	17,060	100	18	6	10	3	6	30	18	1	5	3
Brunei1960	22	100 ^E	5	50	5	b	-	5	30	b	b	5
.....1971	149	100 ^E	24	15	7	n.a.	n.a.	30	14	n.a.	2	8
Burma1960	260	100	4	15	12	5	14	23	7	2	14	4
.....1971	169	100	4	9	17	6	9	30	9	b	14	2
China (Taiwan)1960	297	100	38	1	7	3	7	35	6	1	-	2
.....1971	1,843	100	22	2	8	1	6	45	8	1	-	7
Hong Kong1960	1,026	100	12	11	8	4	5	16	17	3	21	3
.....1971	3,342	100	12	8	9	4	5	24	17	2	17	2
Indonesia ^c1960	749	100	16	8	18	3	2	16	23	1	12	1
.....1971	1,358	100	15	4	12	9	-	33	18	4	4	1
Japan1960	4,491	100	35	2	5	2	13	-	26	3	2	12
.....1971	19,705	100	25	2	5	3	16	-	27	5	6	11
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)1960	95	100	10	2	34	1	2	17	25	b	9	-
.....1970	62	100	4	5	33	5	b	22	11	-	n.a.	20
Korea, South1960	334	100	39	3	18	2	b	21	10	b	-	7
.....1971	2,419	100	28	2	8	b	7	39	11	b	-	5
Laos ^d1960	26	100	5	54	8	10	-	5	18	b	-	-
.....1971	41	100	15	b	11	4	b	15	55	-	-	-
Malaysia1960	905	100	4	20	7	1	2	7	52	1	4	2
.....1971	1,434	100	7	15	10	2	1	20	35	-	5	5
Philippines1960	663	100	46	4	8	2	2	23	9	2	-	4
.....1971	1,315	100	25	5	11	2	7	29	17	b	-	4
Singapore ^e1960	1,332	100	4	9	5	2	5	7	62	b	4	2
.....1971	2,829	100	13	7	8	3	12	20	29	1	6	1
Thailand1960	453	100	17	10	17	4	2	26	20	b	1	3
.....1971	1,287	100	14	8	12	4	6	38	12	3	1	2
Vietnam, South ^f1960	236	100	25	3	33	2	2	22	10	b	-	3
.....1971	803	100	41	1	17	b	1	18	18	-	-	4

* - Includes Yugoslavia. † - Total for countries listed. A dash (-) indicates zero. n.a. - Not available separately; included with "Other Countries." E - Distribution of imports is estimated. a - Includes 1970 data for Khmer Republic. b - Less than 0.5 percent. c - Total imports based on exchange record data; percentage distribution is based on incomplete customs data. d - Based on trading partner data. e - Includes goods in transit destined for West Malaysia. f - Total imports are exchange record data; percent distribution is based on customs data adjusted for incomplete recording of U.S. aid imports.

Source: IMF/IBRD "Direction of Trade," and national publications.

EAST ASIA

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA

SUMMARY
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COMMODITY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
EAST ASIA: TOTAL*	9,590	14,900	17,900	21,320	25,940	30,550	36,860
Clothing	430 ^E	687	912	1,167	1,439	1,707	2,231
Coconut products	256	320	254	312	205	282	302
Corn	34	52	69	79	84	94	106
Fish and fish products	189	280	312	356	359	424	464
Fruits and vegetables	160 ^E	322	367	400	427	413	458
Iron ore and concentrates	58	72	61	59	61	60	31
Iron and steel	410 ^E	1,317	1,302	1,740	2,184	2,869	3,569
Machinery and transport equip..	1,050	3,194	4,703	6,036	7,662	9,673	12,772
Non-ferrous metals & ores, n.e.s.	93	218	235	308	380	495	459
Petroleum and products	543	588	672	792	932	983	1,225 ^E
Rice and rice products	348	459	363	298	230	200	210
Rubber	1,717	1,081	939	1,011	1,467	1,281	1,085 ^E
Sugar	221	207	188	196	204	240	287
Tea	34	26	20	28	21	31	43
Textile yarn and fabrics	1,201	1,600	1,810	2,084	2,422	2,719	2,814
Tin (metal and ores)	305	388	393	389	429	436	422 ^E
Wood, lumber and plywood	310	506	679	769	855	892	913 ^E
Other	2,231	3,583	4,622	5,296	6,587	7,764	9,494

TOTAL: EXCLUDING JAPAN*	5,530	6,440	7,440	8,340	9,940	11,220	12,820
Clothing	210 ^E	400	576	780	988	1,245	1,763
Coconut products	256	320	253	312	205	282	302
Corn	34	52	69	79	84	94	106
Fish and fish products	16 ^E	49	68	75	86	107	125
Fruits and vegetables	135 ^E	267	305	337	364	345	378
Iron ore and concentrates	58	72	61	59	61	60	31
Iron and steel	22	27	30	27	19	25	27
Machinery and transport equip..	122	218	308	380	539	732	898
Non-ferrous metals & ores, n.e.s.	67	95	129	146	194	247	223
Petroleum and products	527	562	642	764	886 ^E	944	1,175 ^E
Rice and rice products	348	459	363	298	230 ^E	200	210
Rubber	1,717	1,081	939	1,011	1,467	1,281	1,085 ^E
Sugar	221	207	188	196	204	240	287
Tea	34	26	20	28	21	31	43
Textile yarn and fabrics	199	306	442	494	602	774	1,010
Tin (metals and ores)	305	388	393	389	429	436	422
Wood, lumber and plywood	222	418	589	655	742	799	827
Other	1,037	1,493	2,065	2,310	2,827	3,393	3,933

NOTE: See pages 31 - 33 for exports of principal commodities by country.

* - Totals for countries listed on pages 31 - 33. "Other" may include small amounts of main commodities exported by countries not listed. E - Estimate.

Source: Generally UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics" and national publications.

EAST ASIA

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA

COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COMMODITY BY COUNTRY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Clothing</u>	430 ^E	687	912	1,167	1,439	1,707	2,231
China (Taiwan)	5 ^E	22	55	104	155	270	491
Hong Kong	179	313	410	504	639	724	914
Japan	220	287	336	387	451	462	468
Korea	n.a.	21	59	112	161	214	304
Philippines ^a	15 ^b	28	36	39	5	6	9
Singapore ^c	8	16	16	21	28	31	45
<u>Coconut products</u>	256	320	253	312	205	282	302
Indonesia	29	24	18	42	21	36	24
Malaysia	32	12	10	15	9	16	13
Malaysia, West	(19)	(8)	(8)	(13)	(7)	(13)	(11) ^E
Sabah	(13)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2) ^E
Philippines	179	268	215	236	164	215	252
Singapore ^c	16	6	10	19	11	15	13
<u>Corn</u>	34	52	69	79	84	94	106
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	8	5	4	4	4	2	1
Thailand	26	74	65	75	80	92	105
<u>Fish and fish products</u>	189	280	312	356	359	424	464
Hong Kong	6	12	14	16	23	19	24
Japan	173	231	244	281	273	317	339
Korea, South	3	18	27	26	29	41	42
Malaysia, West	5	12	13	18	21	31	38
Thailand	2	7	14	15	13	16	21
<u>Fruits and Vegetables</u>	160 ^E	322	367	400	427	413	458
China	15	113	150	153	165	165	196
Hong Kong	22	20	15	16	20	20	24
Japan	25	55	62	63	63	68	80
Korea, South	n.a.	6	9	16	16	20	21
Malaysia, West	15	22	22	23	26	25	25
Philippines	29	35	31	46	41	54	61
Singapore ^c	32	34	36	35	39	30	31
Thailand	16	37	42	48	57	31	20
<u>Iron Ore and concentrates</u>	58	72	61	59	61	60	31
Korea, South	2	7	6	7	6	5	5
Malaysia, West	47	53	40	36	38	35	7
Philippines	9	12	15	16	17	18	19
<u>Iron and steel</u>	410	1,317	1,302	1,740	2,184	2,869	3,569
Hong Kong	9	10	13	10	7	12	6
Japan	388	1,290	1,272	1,713	2,165	2,844	3,542
Singapore ^c	13	17	17	17	12	13	21

See end of table for footnotes.

EAST ASIA

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA - Continued

COMMODITY BY COUNTRY (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COMMODITY BY COUNTRY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Machinery & Transport equipment</u>	<u>1,050^E</u>	<u>3,194</u>	<u>4,703</u>	<u>6,036</u>	<u>7,662</u>	<u>9,673</u>	<u>12,772</u>
China (Taiwan)	n.a.	20	58	104	165	244	288
Hong Kong	25	73	143	169	233	286	341
Japan	928	2,976	4,395	5,656	7,123	8,941	11,874
Malaysia, West	10	22	18	24	27	32	27
Singapore ^c	78	103	89	83	114	170	242
<u>Non-ferrous metals and ores, n.e.s.</u> ..	<u>93</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>459</u>
Burma	7	9	5	4	6	4	6
Japan	26	123	106	162	186	248	226
Korea, South	5	13	17	20	20	27	19
Malaysia, West	4	5	7	7	8	9	10
Philippines	51	68	100	119	160	207	198
<u>Petroleum & products</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>1,225</u>
Brunei	80	63	78	89	92	100	111
Indonesia	221	272	240	292	373	450	565
Japan	16	26	30	28	46	41	50
Malaysia	96	87	104	119	117	125	125
Malaysia, West	(3)	(16)	(18)	(21)	(18)	(18)	(15) ^E
Sarawak	(93)	(71)	(86)	(98)	(99)	(107)	(110) ^E
Singapore ^c	130	140	220	264	304	269	374
<u>Rice & rice products</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>210^E</u>
Burma	148	140	66	51	67	53	53
China (Taiwan)	5	41	20	12	5	1	4
Hong Kong	1	3	1	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	20	52	37	37	12	16	2
Korea, South	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore ^c	21	13	14	14	8	6	6
Thailand	122	207	225	182	139	121	140
Vietnam, South	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Rubber</u>	<u>1,717</u>	<u>1,081</u>	<u>939</u>	<u>1,011</u>	<u>1,467</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>1,085^E</u>
Burma	9	4	2	3	5	3	3
Indonesia	378	222	169	166	180	214	199
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	28	35	20	19	26	8	-
Malaysia	655	477	417	442	663	563	477
Malaysia, West	(597)	(447)	(397)	(425)	(634)	(543)	(463) ^E
Sabah	(17)	(11)	(9)	(8)	(13)	(12)	(7) ^E
Sarawak	(41)	(19)	(11)	(9)	(16)	(8)	(7) ^E
Singapore ^c	477	221	246	287	459	380	308
Thailand	122	96	75	87	128	107	92
Vietnam, South	48	26	10	7	6	6	6

See end of table for footnotes.

EAST ASIA

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA - Continued

COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COMMODITY BY COUNTRY	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sugar	<u>221</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>287</u>
China (Taiwan)	72	59	39	45	46	46	63
Hong Kong	6	8	4	6	7	5	7
Indonesia	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	134	132	142	144	149	188	216
Singapore ^c	6	5	3	1	2	1	1
Tea	<u>34</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>43</u>
China (Taiwan)	6	9	10	11	12	13	14
Indonesia	28	17	10	17	9	18	29
Textile yarn and fabrics	<u>1,201</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,810</u>	<u>2,084</u>	<u>2,422</u>	<u>2,719</u>	<u>2,814</u>
China (Taiwan)	16 ^b	50	106	147	227	361	557
Hong Kong	134	184	242	240	252	275	304
Japan	1,002	1,294	1,368	1,590	1,820	1,945	1,804
Korea, South	2	26	49	61	66	85	138
Singapore ^c	47	46	41	46	57	53	71
Tin (metals & ores)	<u>305</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>422</u>
Burma	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	54	40	51	39	41	19	44
Malaysia, West	173	285	247	271	307	331	296
Singapore ^c	-	6	8	7	3	6	7
Thailand	25	56	87	72	78	78	75
Wood, lumber & plywood	<u>310</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>913^E</u>
Burma	19	30	27	33	31	24	29
China (Taiwan)	2	38	62	53	64	78	95
Japan	88	88	90	114	113	93	86
Korea, South	21	18	36	66	80	92	124
Malaysia	57	120	194	237	262	278	272
Malaysia, West	(13)	(30)	(42)	(61)	(68)	(81)	(81)
Sabah	(30)	(60)	(103)	(110)	(124)	(129)	(126) ^E
Sarawak	(14)	(30)	(49)	(66)	(70)	(68)	(65) ^E
Philippines	98	180	231	238	246	270	242
Singapore ^c	n.a.	19	28	38	50	46	48
Thailand	22	13	11	10	9	11	17

E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available. A dash (-) indicates zero or negligible quantity.

a - Beginning with 1969, data include textile yarn and fabrics and exclude embroidered fabric and clothing and undergarments which were imported on a consignment basis. b - 1962 data.
c - Includes goods in transit from West Malaysia.

EAST ASIA

EAST ASIA RICE EXPORTS, 1968 - 1970
By Exporting Country and Destination
(1000 Metric Tons)

EXPORTER DESTINATION	TOTAL ^a			THAILAND			BURMA			JAPAN ^b			KHMER REPUBLIC ^c (CAMBODIA)			CHINA (TAIWAN)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,661	2,063	2,511	1,068	1,023	1,062	335	557	644	*	364	630	190	85	170	68	34	5
ASIA	1,333	1,618	1,947	937	771	767	251	416	479	*	364	630	78	34	67	67	33	4
Ceylon	134	61	170	57	31	23	64	30	147	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	147	226	242	132	173	196	-	28	24	-	-	-	15	25	22	-	-	-
India	320	326	130	208	114	34	106	212	96	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	100	144	377	44	81	144	55	57	82	*	6	151	-	-	-	1	-	-
Japan	174	64	35	98	63	31	15	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
Korea	-	339	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	332	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	36	24	11	36	24	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	196	164	171	191	151	129	5	13	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	16	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	148	216	238	131	134	139	6	75	75	-	-	-	11	7	24	-	-	-
Vietnam, South	45	33	64	40	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	35	33	2	21	5	33	4
Other Asia	33	5	65	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA	127	180	216	10	125	96	47	11	58	*	*	*	69	44	62	1	-	-
Mauritius	57	65	59	10	57	24	47	8	35	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUROPE	69	102	124	12	19	31	16	76	56	-	-	-	41	7	37	-	-	-
Netherlands	3	1	11	3	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	8	15	11	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	8	-	11	-	-	-
NEAR EAST	83	134	146	83	79	126	-	54	20	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	1	-
Saudi Arabia	72	66	121	72	66	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	49	29	78	26	29	42	21	-	31	-	*	-	2	-	4	-	-	1

A dash (-) indicates zero. * - Less than 500 metric tons.

a - Largely milled rice. Total for countries listed accounts for the following percentages of Free World rice exports; 1968 - 33%; 1969 - 38%; 1970 - 46%.

b - Japan's exports of rice amounted to 966 thousand metric tons in 1971. c - Excludes rice flour.

Source: "Rice Bulletin," Commonwealth Secretariat, London, and national publications of exporting countries.

EAST ASIA RUBBER EXPORTS, 1969 - 1971
By Exporting Country and Destination
(1000 Metric Tons)

EXPORTER DESTINATION	TOTAL ^a			MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE			INDONESIA			THAILAND			KHMER REPUBLIC (CAMBODIA)			SOUTH VIETNAM		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,915	2,754	2,977															
EUROPE	1,139	1,183	1,161															
Western Europe																		
France	133	131	136	89	97	94	10	10	17	7	6	5	16	4	*	11	14	20
Germany, Fed. Rep.	207	218	215	107	140	125	76	68	75	19	7	13	3	1	-	2	2	2
Italy	101	122	125	74	89	94	4	5	11	18	25	19	4	1	-	1	2	1
Netherlands	35	32	40	21	25	29	6	4	8	3	2	2	5	1	-	-	-	1
Spain	53	64	75	48	58	70	-	-	-	4	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
United Kingdom ...	170	159	157	123	128	131	20	18	19	20	9	5	6	2	-	1	2	2
Other	130	132	122	109	113	103	5	4	6	12	14	13	3	1	-	1	-	-
Eastern Europe																		
Czechoslovakia ...	21	19	19	17	18	18	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	47	37	47	39	32	42	2	4	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	242	269	225	205	232	198	37	37	24	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	1,027	896	964	409	292	287	459	418	466	152	182	206	4	1	-	3	3	5
China, Mainland ..	202	102	104	202	102	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	16	2	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	258	281	291	135	120	101	17	14	25	101	143	161	2	1	-	3	3	4
Malaysia	31	22	23	-	-	-	-	3	1	31	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	458	419	463	-	-	-	436	401	440	20	17	22	2	2	-	-	-	1
Other Asia	62	70	83	56	68	82	6	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	538	458	606	392	352	419	108	78	152	32	26	35	6	2	-	-	-	-
Canada	47	47	57	47	47	55	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	491	411	549	345	305	364	108	78	150	32	26	35	6	2	-	-	-	-
Latin America	90	80	108	88	80	107	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	121	137	138	120	137	118	-	-	19	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

A dash (-) indicates zero. E - Estimate. * - Less than 500 tons.

a - Total for countries listed accounts for about 87% of world exports of natural rubber.

Source: Data mainly from "Rubber Statistical Bulletin," monthly publication of the International Rubber Study Group, and national publications.

EAST ASIA

EAST ASIA TIN EXPORTS, 1968 - 1970 By Exporting Country and Destination (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

EXPORTER DESTINATION	TOTAL ^a			MALAYSIA ^b			THAILAND			INDONESIA ^c		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
TOTAL	383	425	427	271	307	331	73	78	77	39	40	19
ASIA	77	113	114	71	96	107	4	4	3	2	13	4
India	6	3	5	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	64	101	95	58	84	88	4	4	3	-	13	4
Singapore	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4	6	11	4	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	168	187	189	129	135	131	38	51	53	1	1	5
Canada	1	8	10	-	8	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
United States	167	179	179	129	127	121	37	51	53	1	1	5
EUROPE	110	94	117	43	45	86	31	23	21	36	26	10
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	1	1	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	16	20	21	15	18	21	-	1	-	1	1	*
Netherlands	62	40	51	17	15	28	27	22	21	18	3	2
West Germany	17	16	14	4	3	7	4	-	-	9	13	7
Other	14	17	28	6	8	27	-	-	-	8	9	1
LATIN AMERICA	4	10	6	4	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	24	21	1	24	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

- None. * - Less than \$500,000.

a - Total for countries listed. Consists of tin ore, concentrates and metals. b - West Malaysia only. c - Total value from Indonesian export data; distribution by importing countries is estimated from trading partner data.

Source: National publications of the countries listed.

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITY EXPORTS
(Dollars per 100 lbs.)

COMMODITY	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<u>COCONUT OIL</u>							
Singapore	12.88	15.13	14.17	12.87	14.46	13.48	9.48
Philippines (Manila)	14.33	14.24	15.12	13.14	12.95	10.71	8.24
<u>COPRA</u>							
Philippines (Manila)	8.17	8.17	8.86	7.86	7.53	6.29	4.71
<u>HEMP</u>							
Philippines (Manila)	19.41	11.91	8.59	10.63	10.80	11.79	n.a.
<u>RICE</u>							
Burma (Rangoon) ^a	3.78	4.65	6.54	5.52	3.78	3.43	3.60
Thailand (Bangkok)	5.66	6.19	9.14	8.48	6.51	5.86	6.74
<u>RUBBER</u>							
Malaysia (Singapore)	35.3	22.9	17.4	22.8	18.4	15.1	15.0
Thailand ^a	32.7	20.7	15.7	21.0	17.7	13.5	13.2
<u>SUGAR</u>							
China (Taiwan) ^a	3.83	3.42	3.26	3.94	4.97	4.49	n.a.
Philippines (Manila)	5.31	5.43	6.58	6.83	5.93	6.52	7.36
<u>TIN</u>							
Malaysia (Penang)	96.5	172.2	138.6	148.5	163.0	154.7	166.7
Thailand ^a	92.7	156.1	137.8	151.8	158.7	156.4	166.2

NOTE: Prices of representative grades at a principal market.

n.a. - Not available. a - Unit value of exports.

Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics" and country publications.

EAST ASIA

GROSS GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS^a (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1960	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN^b							
Official Reserves	3,855	5,238	6,193	7,232	8,820	19,758	24,008 ^E
Gold	(467)	(693)	(748)	(786)	(866)	(1,081)	(1,132)
SDR's	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(186)	(406)	(646)
IMF Reserve Position	(149)	(320)	(366)	(706)	(1,157)	(655)	(743)
Foreign Exchange	(3,239)	(4,225)	(5,075)	(5,740)	(6,611)	(17,616)	(21,492)
Other Official Foreign Assets..	642	532	667	817	968	1,063	977
Commercial Bank Holdings	1,304	3,671	4,459	5,907	7,260 ^E	6,930 ^E	9,933 ^E
EAST ASIA: EXCL. JAPAN^b							
Official Reserves	1,906	3,208	3,287	3,578	3,960	4,398	5,643 ^E
Gold	(220)	(355)	(392)	(373)	(334)	(343)	(331)
SDR's	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(40)	(99)	(224)
IMF Reserve Position	(24)	(81)	(77)	(79)	(184)	(123)	(123)
Foreign Exchange	(1,662)	(2,772)	(2,818)	(3,126)	(3,419)	(3,833)	(4,965)
Other Official Foreign Assets..	642	532	667	817	968 ^E	1,063 ^E	977 ^E
Commercial Bank Holdings	454	566	630	683	670 ^E	910 ^E	1,069 ^E
BURMA							
Official Reserves	122	155	153	129	94	72	52
Commercial Bank Holdings	19	35	29	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CHINA (TAIWAN)							
Official Reserves	117	416	381	443	624	526	738
Commercial Bank Holdings	10	21	27	26	32	106	94
INDONESIA							
Official Reserves	121 ^c	6	86	122	160	164	563
JAPAN							
Official Reserves	1,949 ^d	2,030	2,906	3,654	4,840	15,360	18,365
Commercial Bank Holdings	850 ^d	3,105	3,829	5,224	6,599	6,020	8,864
KHMER REPUBLIC (CAMBODIA)							
Official Reserves	92	91	77	66	60	37	25
Commercial Bank Holdings	6	19	16	11	11	17	12
KOREA, SOUTH							
Official Reserves	157	356	391	553	610	571	740
LAOS							
Official Reserves	28	6	6	5	6	8	7
MALAYSIA							
Official Reserves	382	457	516	683	733	899	995
Other Official Foreign Assets..	382	167	138	105	91	91	46
Commercial Bank Holdings	141	87	97	132	121	128	164
PHILIPPINES							
Official Reserves	127	180	161	121	251	382	551
Commercial Bank Holdings	76	146	152	135	128	148	186
SINGAPORE							
Official Reserves	173 ^d	198	216	244	294	593	645(Mar)
Other Official Foreign Assets..	260 ^d	365	529	712	877	972	931 "
Commercial Bank Holdings	160 ^d	167	170	209	208	298	371
THAILAND							
Official Reserves	371	1,009	1,021	985	906	877	1,052
Commercial Bank Holdings	35	77	108	129	126	182	218
VIETNAM, SOUTH							
Official Reserves	216	334	279	227	242	269	266
Commercial Bank Holdings	7	14	27	30	32	21	15

n.a. - Not available.

a - End of year data. Official reserves include gold, SDR's, the reserve position in the IMF and foreign exchange holdings of central monetary institutions. Other official foreign assets and commercial bank holdings are shown where available. b - For countries listed. c - 1963. d - Includes long-term assets.

Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics" and country publications.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF
(Thousands)

COUNTRY	ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS											
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		TOTAL			GENERAL			VOCATIONAL		TEACHER - TRAINING	
	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
<u>EAST ASIA: INCL. JAPAN</u>												
1955 ..	33,790	840	11,320	450	9,850	430	1,410	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960 ..	40,720	1,070	12,940	540	10,950	500	1,900	n.a.	n.a.	100	10	10
1969 ..	52,490	1,430	18,280	820	15,170	730	2,940	n.a.	n.a.	170	20	20
<u>EAST ASIA: EXCL. JAPAN</u>												
1955 ..	21,520	490	2,860	110	2,430	90	380	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960 ..	28,130	710	3,800	170	3,170	130	540	30	100	100	10	10
1968 ..	40,680	1,010	8,180	310	6,980	250	1,040	55	140	140	10	10
Brunei	8	0.3	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.2	*	*	-	-	-
1960 ..	15	0.5	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*
1969 ..	28	1.2	9.8	0.5	9.3	0.5	*	*	*	0.5	*	*
Burma	1,156	n.a.	180.0E	5.5E	175.9	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	n.o.	n.o.
1960 ..	1,601	38.1	265.8	9.6E	262.3	9.1	1.2	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	2.3	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
1969 ..	3,328	65.3	699.6	22.5	692.3	21.8	4.1	0.4	0.4	3.2	0.3	0.3
China(Taiwan)	1,244	27.1	212.5	9.7	146.4	6.3	60.4	3.4	3.4	6.8	0.5	0.5
1955 ..	1,889	41.4	355.3	16.7	263.4	11.3	84.3	4.9	4.9	7.6	0.5	0.5
1960 ..	2,445	59.5	1,154.6	44.3	977.8	36.8	175.9	7.5	7.5	0.9	*	*
1970 ..												
Hong Kong ..	195	8.2 ^c	54.5	3.1	49.0	3.1 ^d	5.4	d	d	-	-	-
1960 ..	450	14.9	88.7	3.7	83.6	3.7 ^d	5.1	d	d	-	-	-
1969 ..	746	22.4	254.6	10.0	241.2	10.0 ^d	13.4	d	d	-	-	-

See end of table for footnotes.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF (Cont'd)
(Thousands)

COUNTRY	ALL SECONDARY SCHOOLS						TEACHER - TRAINING	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		TOTAL		GENERAL		VOCATIONAL	
	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Indonesia .. 1955 ^e ..	7,511	1-6.3	50.0	30.0	340.3	19.8	88.9 ^a	7.4 ^a
1960 ^e ..	8,955	230.8	747.3 ^f	53.4 ^f	553.0	35.2	145.7	12.4
1969 ..	12,802	323.2	1,637.4	129.5	1,121.2	81.6	385.8	35.5
Japan	12,267	342.8	8,455.3	339.4	7,421.8	339.4 ^d	1,033.5	d
1955 ..	12,591	362.7	9,139.5	370.6	7,780.9	370.6 ^d	1,358.6	d
1960 ..	9,494	369.9	8,948.4	456.6	7,194.4 ^E	456.6 ^d	1,754.0 ^E	d
1970 ..								
Kuwait Republic (Cambodia)								
1955 ^a ..	359	n.a.	7.0	0.1	6.4 ⁸	0.1 ⁸	0.6	*
1960 ^a ..	563	14.6	24.4	1.1	21.9	0.8 ^h	1.6 ^h	0.2
1968 ..	1,024	21.4	111.8	4.5	104.2	4.0 ^h	5.6 ^h	0.5 ^h
Korea, South	2,948	47.4	351.8	20.3	721.0	17.0	117.6	3.0
1955 ..	3,621	62.2	875.8	23.9	750.0	18.4	115.9	5.1
1960 ..	5,807	103.8	2,176.7	58.3	1,836.1	47.4	340.6	10.9
1971 ..								
Laos	64	2.1	1.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	1.3	n.a.	0.2	*
1955 ..	91	2.9	3.0 ^a	0.5 ^a	2.3	0.1	0.3	*
1960 ..	217	5.8	13.1	0.8	8.5	0.4	1.6	0.2
1969 ..								
Malaysia, Total	854	27.3	114.6	3.2 ^E	100.7	2.9 ^d	8.2	d
1955 ..	1,246	44.7	183.5	7.5	165.2	6.9	8.6	0.3
1960 ..	1,629	54.2	591.2	22.8	576.8	22.2	13.3	0.5
1969 ..								
West Malaysia	776	24.6	106.0	3.0 ^E	92.4	2.7 ^d	8.2	d
1955 ..	1,105	40.1	169.5	6.8	152.1	6.1	8.3	0.3
1960 ..	1,369	45.0	524.8	20.1	512.2	19.7	12.6	0.4
1969 ..								

See end of table for footnotes.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF (Cont'd)
(Thousands)

COUNTRY	ALL SECONDARY SCHOOL											
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		TOTAL			GENERAL			VOCATIONAL		TEACHER - TRAINING	
			STUDENTS	TEACHERS		STUDENTS	TEACHERS		STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Philippines	1955 ..	3,499	92.1	572.3	20.2		521.8	20.2 ^d	50.5	d	-	-
	1960 ..	4,198	117.0	658.8	24.8		564.2	21.8	94.4	3.0	-	-
	1969 ..	7,394	234.5	1,717.5	58.5		1,540.1	53.2	174.0 ^j	5.2 ^a	3.4 ⁱ	0.1 ^e
Singapore ...	1955 ..	176	6.4	27.9	1.0		27.5	1.0	0.4	*	-	-
	1960 ..	285	8.8	59.4	2.2		58.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	-	-
	1969 ..	367	12.2	152.1	7.2		131.5	6.0	20.6	1.2	-	-
Thailand ^k	1955 ..	2,971	86.4	335.8	12.8		290.7	10.4	43.1	2.2	2.0 ⁱ	0.2 ⁱ
	1960 ..	3,936	108.7	327.7	16.6		239.4	11.1	75.9	4.8	12.4	0.7
	1968 ..	5,123 ^a	127.7 ^{a,b}	479.1	18.4		394.4	10.4	62.1	5.8	22.6 ^m	2.3 ^m
Vietnam, South	1955 ..	534	12.0	55.7	2.4		53.5	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
	1960 ..	1,278	24.3	209.4	7.0		203.8	6.6	4.2	0.3	1.4	0.1
	1971 ..	2,923	56.1	864.8	26.3		841.3	25.0	18.3	1.2	5.2	0.1 ^e

NOTE: Regional totals include estimates for countries where data are not reported. Where 1969 data are not available, the latest available data are included in 1969 totals.

A dash (-) indicates zero. n.a. - Not available. * - Less than fifty. E - Estimate.

a - Public education only. b - 1961 data. c - Includes pre-primary. d - Vocational included with general secondary. e - Excludes West Iranian. f - 1968 data. g - Teacher-Training included with general secondary. h - 1967 data. i - 1965 data. j - Includes 1968 data for private vocational schools. k - Data on vocational education refer to public schools and include technical education at the post-secondary level. Lower secondary school data reported under general secondary schools prior to 1960; beginning in 1960 these data included with primary school data. l - 1954 data. m - Includes Teacher-Training at higher educational level.

Source: UN and UNESCO Statistical Yearbooks and country publications.

GENERAL NOTE ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

The external public debt data shown on the Selected Annual Trends pages of the Data Book country sections are as reported by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The total estimated public debt: 1. Includes all debt that is payable to creditors outside the debtor country in foreign currency, goods or services with an original maturity of one year or more and that is an obligation of the national government, of a political sub-division, or an agency of either, or of an autonomous public body. It includes publicly-issued external bonds that are held in the debtor country. It also includes external private debt guaranteed by the national government, a political sub-division or an agency of either, or an autonomous public body, and incurred by debtors located within the debtor country.

2. Excludes (a) transactions with the International Monetary Fund, (b) private debts unless they are guaranteed, (c) other external obligations, such as reparations, so long as the amounts and terms have not been agreed, (d) debts repayable at the option of the borrower in local currency, and (e) portions of IBRD loans that have been sold to parties inside the debtor country.

Debt outstanding: the estimated amounts shown are based on disbursements only and exclude undisbursed amounts.

Estimated annual payments: the totals shown include amortization and interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods or services. Amortization payments: for loans where it has not been possible to separate interest from principal payments, interest is included with amortization.

COUNTRY SECTIONS



BURMA



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Located in Southeast Asia's rich rice bowl, Burma is one of the principal rice surplus countries in the world. Possessing a rich but generally undeveloped resource base, economic growth traditionally has been financed almost entirely from rice production.

Administratively a part of India for 40 years, Burma became a separate British colony in 1937; and achieved full independence in 1948. Occupied by Japan during World War II, the country was heavily damaged. It took Burma many years to recover from its severe war losses and it was not until 1956 that total GNP again reached the prewar level. Because of steady population growth, however, per capita GNP is still probably below the pre-World War II level in real terms, and is among the lowest in Southeast Asia.

Soon after independence, armed revolts broke out against the government. Among the warring factions were Communists and various ethnic groups dissatisfied with their semi-autonomous status under the constitution. Although diminishing, insurgent activity is still a serious security problem and continues to be a serious impediment to economic development.

Roughly two-thirds of the population are Burmans; other important ethnic groups are the Karens, Shans, Indians, Pakistanis and Chinese. The Burmans dominate the government. Restrictions against foreigners, including Indians long domiciled within the country, have increased Burman control over the economy and aggravated shortages of managerial and technical personnel needed for the country's economic growth.

The Burmese economy has developed around its rich agricultural and forested lands and its abundant fishery resources. Industry, other than the processing of agricultural products is still in the embryonic state. Official data show that agriculture, forestry, and fisheries together account for about 40% of the country's GDP. (In actuality, the contribution of these three sectors is higher since the government's price-setting activities serve to understate the contribution of the rice farmers to GDP.) Agricultural processing and other manufacturing activity (including cottage industries) account for 12%, and trade (including rice marketing) accounts for about 30% of GDP.

Even as understated, rice represents about half the value of all agricultural output. Minor crops include sugar, peanuts, beans, peas, corn, sesame, tobacco, fruit, tea, wheat, and rubber. Although overall agricultural acreage is about 12% above prewar levels, that devoted to rice is still below the prewar level. Production of rice, however, has increased due to improved farm practices, but exports have declined sharply. During 1934-38 Burma exported 3.1 million tons of rice annually. In 1963, Burma still led the world in rice exports with 1.7 million tons, nearly 30% of world rice trade. Since then, rice exports have declined steadily as a rising share of government rice procurement has been used to meet domestic needs. In 1968, Burma exported 350,000 tons, less than 6% of world trade. However, between 1968 and 1971, exports of rice increased substantially to reach 798,000 metric tons, representing 12% of world rice exports. Over the past decade rice exports have constituted about half of the value of total exports. Rice, together with oilcakes, metal concentrates, and teak--a government monopoly, with production still substantially below the prewar level--account for over 85% of total exports.

The manufacturing sector is very small with production mainly in agricultural products, petroleum, cement, sugar and textiles. Industrial output has fluctuated in recent years as a result of dependence on agricultural output and erratic flows of imported raw materials.

In the prewar period and in the postwar period through 1956, Burmese foreign trade was in a surplus position, usually of considerable magnitude. Since then, Burma's trade and payments position has deteriorated, mainly because of a rise in imports from development in the earlier periods and the decline in rice exports in recent years. As a result, essential imports of consumer goods and capital goods for development, have had to be curtailed. The distribution of Burma's export trade is dominated by the rice-consuming countries of Asia; the most important sources of imports are Western Europe, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Since the early 1960's Burma has pursued a policy of socialization of the economy. Burma's foreign trade is conducted exclusively by government agencies. Substantial segments of such activities as processing and manufacturing, banking, domestic trade and commerce, power, transport and finance have been nationalized. This imposed a heavy burden on the administrative machinery, and efficiency of the production and distribution sectors suffered. The economy has in recent years followed an uneven course. Aside from year to year fluctuations due mainly to variations in agricultural output, the economy generally has been stagnant.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY .. The high mountain barriers which separate Burma from its neighbors have historically retarded land communications. North-south oriented mountain ranges and hills occupy most of the country's area. The Shan Hills highland plateau covers all of east Central Burma. The most important areas are the valleys and deltas of the three main rivers and the Arakan and Tennasserim coasts. Burma has a tropical monsoon climate with hot, rainy and cool seasons. Rainfall varies from 150-200 inches along the Arakan and Tanasserim coasts, between 100-120 inches in the Irrawaddy delta and in the far north, and from 40-70 inches in the Mandalay-Katha area.

AREA 261,800 square miles, about the size of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND Roughly 24% of the total area. The most productive areas lie in the deltas and along the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, and the Arakan coast. Lack of water retards agriculture in the dry zone. Upper Burma and the Shan Hills Plateau are the least productive. Agriculture is characterized by extensive rather than intensive cultivation. Per capita agricultural land of 1.4 acres is high for East Asia. A large percentage of farms are tilled by their owners in Upper Burma but the reverse is true in the rich Lower Burma area. Programs to redistribute land and establish collective farms have made little progress.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the most important crop. Minor crops are peanuts, beans and peas, fruits, tobacco, rubber, sugar, sesame and cotton, wheat, corn, and tea.

FORESTS Burma's valuable forests cover about 60% of total area (world average 30%). All forest land is owned by the government and forest management has a long history. The output of teak, the second most important export, has been restricted by insurgent activity. Burma is world's largest exporter of teak.

FISHERIES Fish is important in the Burmese diet. Most of fish catch is from lakes, ponds, reservoirs and irrigation canals. Although coastal waters provide good fishing grounds, marine fishing is limited. Burma is a net importer of fish.

MINERALS Burma is considered rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, tungsten, lead, zinc and silver are currently of economic importance. Except for petroleum, mineral production is stagnant and still considerably below pre World War II levels. Because of discovery of new oil fields, petroleum reserves, rose from 6 million tons (1959) to 23 million tons (1968).

FUELS Fuelwood, rice husks, and petroleum are the chief sources of energy. There is one known but undeveloped extensive coal deposit.

RIVER RESOURCES Burma's rivers are important arteries of commerce. The country has significant waterpower potential.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP Agriculture, forestry and fishing provide 38% of GDP, trade and finance 27%, manufacturing 12%, transportation, communication and utilities 7%, and other 16% (1971). Per capita GNP is well below the average for East Asia.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 28.9 million (mid-1972). The Burmans, the dominant ethnic group, comprise two-thirds of the population. Other important groups are the Karens, Shans, Indians, Pakistanis and Chinese.

Annual Growth Estimated at 2.2%.

Population Density 110 per square mile. Population is concentrated in the Irrawaddy, Salween and Sittang river valleys and in the Irrawaddy delta.

Social Strata Class consciousness is at a minimum; women are freer than in most Asian countries.

Labor Force About 69% of the labor force is engaged in agricultural activities.

EDUCATION (See page 8 for student and teacher data)

General The State offers free education through the university level. Private schools were brought under government supervision and control in 1963 and subsequently nationalized; at the same time Burmese was established as the only authorized language of instruction. Although schooling is compulsory through 7th grade, it is not enforced because of shortages of facilities.

BURMA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION, Cont'd.

Schools The number of schools is increasing but inadequate. College education is available at three cities; there are two medical schools. In addition there are specialized schools for technical and artisan training.

Literacy About 60%. Literacy is higher in urban centers than in rural areas.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy Estimated at 49 years (U.S., 70).

Infant Mortality 139 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Medical Personnel One physician per 9,180 inhabitants, 1971.

Caloric Intake 2,010 (1964-66) 75% cereal products; 3% meat, fish and eggs.

Health Facilities In 1971 there were 84 hospital beds per 100,000 population.

Main Diseases Malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy, and environmental diseases.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS The state-owned railroad network operated under the direction of the Union of Burma Railway Board, is 1,850 miles long, a little less than prewar. The railroads are secondary to inland waterways as a means of transportation. The rail system is oriented on a generally north-south axis, with the main trunk line running through the center of the country from Rangoon to Mandalay and a number of branch lines extending to important commercial and industrial centers. It traverses the richest agricultural regions and most of the mineral producing areas.

HIGHWAYS About 16,000 miles, of which 4,200 miles are paved. Most roads run in a north-south direction parallel to the mountains and rivers and many terminate at inland waterway connections.

INLAND WATERWAYS Waterways have traditionally been a reliable medium of transportation. 5,000 miles of navigable rivers include 900 miles of an all-season route from Bhamo (north Burma) to the mouth of the Irrawaddy and nearby Rangoon.

MERCHANT FLEET Negligible.

HARBORS Rangoon is the principal port; Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein are secondary ports; there are in addition four minor ports.

AIR TRANSPORTATION Main airport is at Rangoon; a government airline links major cities.

ELECTRIC POWER Except for a few mines and industrial plants, Burma's power capacity is concentrated near Rangoon. Power production more than doubled between 1954-59; between 1960 and 1970 increased by 50%. Per capita power output is low for East Asia.

MANUFACTURING There are few industries and of these many are newly established. Production is mainly agricultural commodities, petroleum, cement, sugar and textiles.

MINING Petroleum output was relatively stable between 1958-1967 but increased sharply in 1968 because of production from new fields. However, all mining production is still below World War II levels when some 1 million tons of petroleum were produced.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Burma is one of the principal rice-exporting countries but exports have been declining. From 1963 to 1972 rice exports fell from over 60% of total exports to about 35%. Other exports consist mainly of teak, pulses, oil cakes, ores, rubber and cotton. Roughly two-thirds of the exports go to Asia, principally Ceylon, mainland China, India, Japan and Malaysia.

IMPORTS The principal imports are chemicals, metal products and transport equipment. The principal supplying countries are Japan, the U.K. and mainland China.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 2.2% Percent Urban: 19%	Thousands	22,360	26,980	27,580	28,200	28,900	29,540
2	PRODUCTION							
	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	95	103	105	102	102 ^F	
	2. Per capita production index	"	101	91	90	86	84 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	7,580	7,980	8,160	7,800	7,600 ^P	
	4. Sugarcane	"	1,020	1,310	1,310	1,420	1,400 ^P	
	5. Peanuts	"	370	440	530	450	460 ^P	
	6. Tea	"	4	9	6	9	9 ^P	
	7. Rubber	"	20	13	13	13	13 ^P	
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1,3	1. Cement	1,000 MT	45	180	160	200	200	
1	2. Petroleum	"	540	750	750	820		
1	3. Zinc ore (metal content)	"	10	9	4			
4	4. Tin concentrates	Metric tons	970	300	300	500	600	
3	5. Brine salt	1,000 MT	148	180	160	160	23(2 mos)	
12	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES ^b							
	1. Teak and other hardwood	1,000 MT	840	1,230	1,230	1,300		
5	2. Fish catch	"	360	420	430	440		
	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	430	570	630	600 ^E		
	2. Per capita production	KWH	19	21	23	21 ^E		
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$						
	2. Total GNP, current prices	"						
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"				1,959		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources...	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars				69		
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent						
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
1	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"						
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓔ]	1963=100	61	99				
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill. Kyats						
	2. Total expenditures	"						
	3. of which: Defense	"						
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"						
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [†]	Million US\$				122.3		
	2. Annual payments	"			15.6	20.0		
	3. Amortization	"			(11.7)	(14.9)		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓔ - End of period. ‡ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General
Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 4.76 kyats per U.S. \$.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Data for years ending September 30 of the year stated.
c - Revised estimates. d - Original estimates.

BURMA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	FOREIGN TRADE							
7	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	226	132	107	123	114	22(2 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-260	-165	-155	-169	-129	17 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-34	-33	-48	-46	-15	5 "
	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
9	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	1	1	1	*	3(6 mos)	
	(f.o.b.) 2. Indonesia	"	43	6	4	4	*	"
	3. Sri Lanka	"	25	5	14	15	10	"
	4. India	"	34	31	9	14	3	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	14	4	6	4	4	"
9	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	10	12	12	6	3	"
	(c.i.f.) 2. Western Europe	"	76	60	53	52	14	"
	3. Japan	"	58	36	43	50	15	"
	4. India	"	20	19	29	14	6	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	35	19	26	23	12	"
3,7	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rice and rice products	Million US\$	152	67	53	53	41	4(2 mos)
3	2. Rice and rice products	1,000 MT	1,798	550	630	798		
3,7	3. Teak	Million US\$	20	31	24	25	30	5(2 mos)
3,10	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Machinery and transp. equip.	Million US\$	43	39	39	42	5(2 mos)	
	2. Textile yarns and fabrics	"	85					
	3. Chemicals	"	21					
	4. Metal and metal products	"	28	11	20	19	1(2 mos)	
	P. EXPORT PRICES							
7	1. Rice ^a	\$ per 100 lb.	3.78	5.52	3.78	3.43	3.60	3.53(Jan)
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-113	-48	-77	-63	-58 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	-49	-	-	-	- ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	106	14	17	18	17 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	58	-2	-4	5	8 ^P	
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [Ⓟ]	Million US\$	122	129	94	72	52	50(Jan)
	1. Gold	"	-	84	63	23	12	12 "
	2. SDRs	"	-	-	-	-	6	6 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	4	-	-	-	-	- "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	118	45	31	49	34	32 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [Ⓟ]	Million US\$						
7	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [Ⓟ]	"	19	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [Ⓟ]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [Ⓟ]	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE	Kyats/US \$	4.778	4.792	4.802	5.469	5.402	4.862(May)

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and UN "Statistical Yearbook."
2. USDA special calculations for A.I.D./W and FAS crops circulars.
3. Central Statistical and Economics Department "Selected Monthly Economic Indicators."
4. International Tin Council "Statistical Bulletin."
5. UN "World Energy Supplies."

6. Based on national data adjusted by A.I.D.

7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."

8. See page 9.

9. IMF/IBRD "Direction of Trade."

10. UN "International Trade Statistics."

11. Table on pages 11 and 12; IMF data.

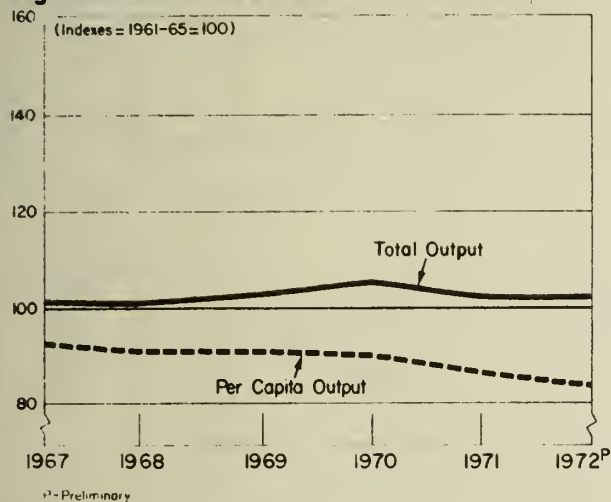
12. Union of Burma "The Financial, Economic and Social Conditions."

n.a. or blank space not available; a dash indicates zero. Ⓟ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Unit Value.

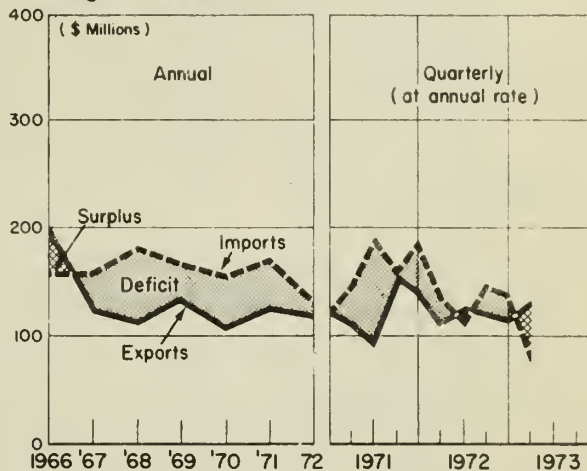
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)

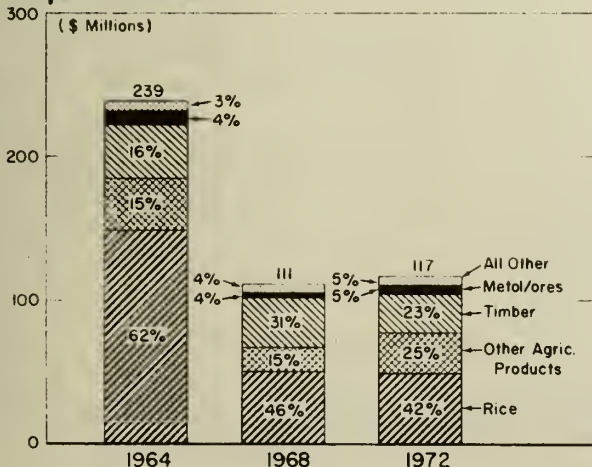
Agricultural Production



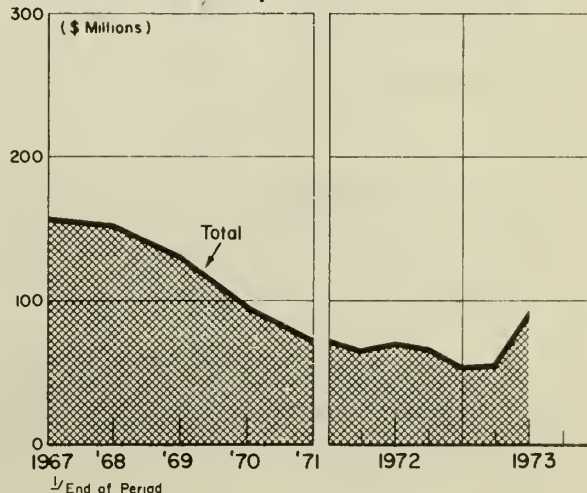
Foreign Trade



Export Trends



Official Reserves, Gross^{1/}



BURMA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

† 1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^a	Percent	1962	1965	1972
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"	34.6	37.7	37.3
	Mining	"	1.4	1.1	1.2
	Manufacturing	"	10.5	10.2	10.6
	Construction	"	1.9	1.7	1.9
	Transport, communications and utilities	"	6.6	6.2	6.8
	Trade and finance	"	30.2	29.2	15.5
	Other	"	14.8	13.9	26.7
1	LABOR FORCE ^a	Percent	1954	1965	1972
	Percent of total population	Percent	41	40	40
	Female component of labor force	"	35	n.a.	n.a.
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force	"	42	n.a.	n.a.
	<u>Distribution of Labor Force</u>				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"	62.9	66.6	68.4
	Mining	"	0.7	0.5	0.3
	Manufacturing	"	9.3	7.3	6.9
	Construction	"		1.1	1.7
	Transport, communications, utilities	"	2.4	2.9	3.6
	Trade and finance	"	24.7	7.5	9.0
	Other	"		14.0	10.1
1,2	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	<u>Population by Age</u>	Percent	1954	1966	1972
	Total	"	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Less than 5 years	"	15.5	15.7	15.9
	5-14 years	"	21.5	24.3	24.6
	15-19 years	"	11.5	9.9	9.9
	20-39 years	"	30.4	27.9	27.5
	40-59 years	"	16.6	16.5	16.1
	60 years and over	"	4.5	5.7	6.0
2	<u>Births and Deaths ^b</u>		1955-59	1960-64	1970
	Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio	156.4	132.2	139
	Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	36.8	40.3	40
	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	20.5	18.0	17
3	<u>Urbanization</u>		1955	1965	1971
	Urban population as % of total population	Percent	15	17	19
4	EDUCATION				
	<u>Primary: Students</u>	1,000	1961	1965	1972
	Teachers	"	1,682	2,237	3,405
			42	42	64
	<u>Secondary: Students - Total</u>	"	257	425	945
	General	"	254	418	935
	Vocational	"	2	4	6
	Teacher-training	"	1	3	4
	<u>Teachers - Total</u>	"	2.1	11.2	22.9
	General	"	8.7	10.6	22.0
	Vocational	"	0.3	0.3	0.6
	Teacher-training	"	0.1	0.3	0.3
	<u>Third Level: Students ^④</u>	"	37	44	89
	Teachers ^④	"	2.3	3.4	5.5
	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group	Percent	31	43	48
	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group	"	13	17	33
	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group	"	26	36	44

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

④ - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

† - Sources:

1. 1971-72 Annual Report of the Government of the Union of Burma.

2. UN Demographic Yearbook.

3. UN Working Paper and UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November 1971.

4. UNESCO and UN Statistical Yearbooks.

a - Year ending September 30. b - Data are for changing number of urban centers and are incomplete.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending September 30					\$ Millions*
	1968	1969	1970 ^P	1971 ^{a/}	1972 ^{b/}	
	Millions of kyats					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>1,694</u>	<u>1,710</u>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>2,078</u>	<u>2,221</u>	<u>415</u>
1. Domestic revenue	<u>1,473</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,594</u>	<u>1,417</u>	<u>1,354</u>	<u>253</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits	554	585	697	527	431	81
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes ..	407	331	378	345	357	67
c. Taxes on international trade	206	183	215	209	215	40
d. Other tax revenue	149	166	168	157	156	29
e. Nontax revenue	157	157	136	179	195	36
2. Government enterprise surplus used for capital outlay	<u>161</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>145</u>
3. From foreign grants	<u>60</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>17</u>
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>1,891</u>	<u>2,058</u>	<u>2,232</u>	<u>2,379</u>	<u>2,630</u>	<u>492</u>
1. Current	<u>1,356</u>	<u>1,434</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>1,671</u>	<u>1,732</u>	<u>324</u>
a. Defense (Total)	486	535	576	601	593	111
b. Agriculture	60	62	71	72	76	14
c. Education	212	233	244	259	281	53
d. Health	86	87	99	107	113	21
e. Transport & Communication	40	42	44	47	49	9
f. Interest	58	57	105	104	105	20
g. Other	414	418	426	481	515	96
2. Capital ^{c/}	<u>535</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>708</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>168</u>
a. Agriculture	100	103	81	92	158	30
b. Education	12	16	15	21	18	3
c. Health	6	6	6	6	8	1
d. Industry & power	133	229	284	275	351	66
e. Transport & communications	114	145	103	106	123	23
f. Other	170	125	178	208	240	45
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	<u>-197</u>	<u>-348</u>	<u>-408</u>	<u>-301</u>	<u>-409</u>	<u>-77</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	<u>+197</u>	<u>+348</u>	<u>+408</u>	<u>+301</u>	<u>+409</u>	<u>+77</u>
1. Domestic sources (net)	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>+392</u>	<u>+181</u>	<u>+185</u>	<u>+35</u>
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>+16</u>	<u>+120</u>	<u>+224</u>	<u>+42</u>

*Converted at 5.35 kyats per U.S. \$.

P - Preliminary.

a - Revised estimates.

b - Original estimates.

c - Includes capital outlays of government enterprises not financed by central government as follows in millions of kyats: 1967/68 - 401; 1968/69 - 504; 1969/70 - 488; 1970/71 - 552; 1971/72 - 731.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).



BURMA
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES ^a	-31	-91	-48	-77	-63
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	127	109	126	122	124
b. Imports, f.o.b. ^b	-136	-177	-142	-159	-143
Trade balance	-9	-68	-16	-37	-19
2. Nonmonetary gold	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-2	-3	-5	-5	-3
4. Other transportation	-4	-3	-4	-5	-8
5. Travel	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
6. Investment income	1	1	-2	-4	-8
7. Other government ^c	-15	-15	-18	-23	-23
8. Other private	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3
Total services	-22	-23	-32	-40	-44
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	5	10	15	18	19
9. Private	1	1	1	1	1
10. Government	4	9	14	17	18
a. Japan	(6)	(10)	(15)	(12)	(16)
b. U.S. Gov't. grants	(*)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(-)
c. Other	(-2)	(-1)	(-1)	(1)	(2)
C. CAPITAL FLOWS [†]	-7	67	8	*	-10
Nonmonetary sectors	11	28	-20	-8	14
11-13. Private long-and short term capital	-	-	-	-	-
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	11	29	-20	-8	14
a. Loans received:	10	7	3	2	12
Mainland China	(3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
IBRD	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
United States	(2)	(*)	(2)	(2)	(1)
USSR	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Germany, Fed. Rep.	(5)	(2)	(*)	(*)	(1)
Germany, East	(-)	(5)	(1)	(-)	(*)
Japan	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)
b. Repayments to:	-5	-5	-5	-6	-7
India	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)
IBRD	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)
United States	(-1)	(-*)	(-1)	(-1)	(-1)
USSR	(-)	(-*)	(-*)	(-*)	(-*)
Germany, Fed. Rep.	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-1)	(-1)
Germany, East	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-1)
c. Other long-term liabilities	-2	6	2	4	-
d. Suppliers' credits received	-	18	-17	-1	-
e. U.S. Government holdings of Kyats	-1	*	-1	-4	-*
f. IBRD holding of Kyats	-	-	1	-	-
g. Financing of rice exports	9	3	-2	-4	9
h. Subscriptions to IBRD	-	-	-1	-	-
Monetary sectors	-18	39	27	8	-24
16. Deposit money banks	-18	35	22	8	-24
17. Central institutions	-	4	5	*	-
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's	-	-	-	8	6
E. RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	36	2	26	53	36
19. Liabilities	7	-	-	9	1
20. Assets (increase -)	29	3	26	44	35
a. Monetary gold	-	-	-	21	41
b. SDR's	-	-	-	-	-
c. Reserve position in the Fund	7	-	-	-	-
d. Government reserves	-*	-*	*	*	-
e. People's Bank foreign exchange reserves	22	3	26	23	-6
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-3	12	-2	-2	10

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF.
 Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."
 SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES.

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BURMA**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)**

* - Less than \$500,000. n.a. or blank spaces= not available; a dash indicates zero.
† Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

a - Balance on Goods and Services

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Exports of goods and services	143	122	139	134	134
2. Imports of goods and services	-174	-213	-187	-211	-197
3. Net	-31	-91	-48	-77	-63

b - Trade data are derived mainly from the exchange records.

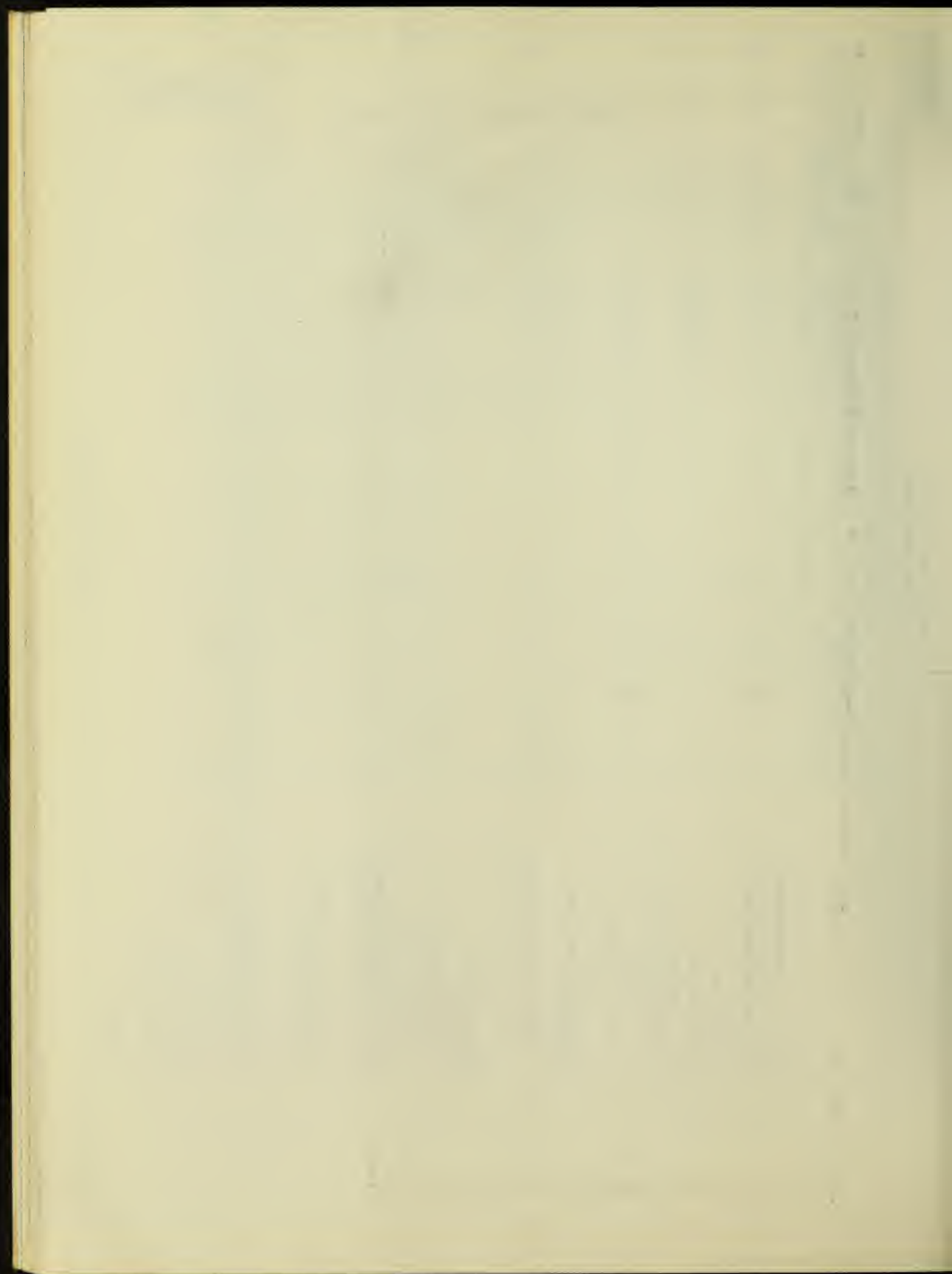
c - Includes certain expenditures for goods imported by Ministry of Defense.

U. S. PROGRAM	U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS													TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1972
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-1972			
				FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD										
				1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962-1965	1966	1967	1968		1969	1970	
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS														
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE														
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL														
Loans	-	10.2	44.6	21.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	22.1	47.6
Grants	-	-	31.5	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	21.1
(Supporting Assistance)	-	10.2	13.1	12.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	13.8	26.5
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	-	-	27.3	7.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	11.6	32.9
Loans	-	-	25.1	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	25.7
Grants	-	-	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.9	7.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	-	-	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.9	7.2
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.3
PEACE CORPS	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.3
OTHER	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.3
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	5.0	10.2	71.9	29.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	33.7	79.2
Loans	5.0	10.2	45.6	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.4	32.7
Grants	-	-	26.3	15.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	20.5	46.5
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS														
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS														
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS														
Loans	5.0	10.2	71.9	29.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	33.7	79.2
Grants	5.0	-	45.6	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER GRANTS	-	10.2	26.3	15.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	20.5	46.5
MILITARY PROGRAMS														
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)														
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	1.9	24.0	40.9	3.4	3.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	50.9	76.7
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE - FUNDED GRANTS	-	1.9	24.0	40.9	3.4	3.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	50.9	76.7
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER GRANTS	-	0.4	0.5	3.0	*	0.1	*	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	4.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	-	2.3	24.5	43.9	3.4	3.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	54.0	80.8
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS														
IBRD	-	0.2	41.5	6.9	1.0	1.1	4.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.8	-	21.3	62.8
UNDP - SF	-	-	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.1
UNDP - TA	-	0.2	0.6	1.6	-	-	2.2	-	1.0	0.6	2.1	-	7.5	8.1
Other UN	-	-	1.6	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	-	7.1	13.4
Other UN	-	-	1.6	2.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	-	6.7	8.2

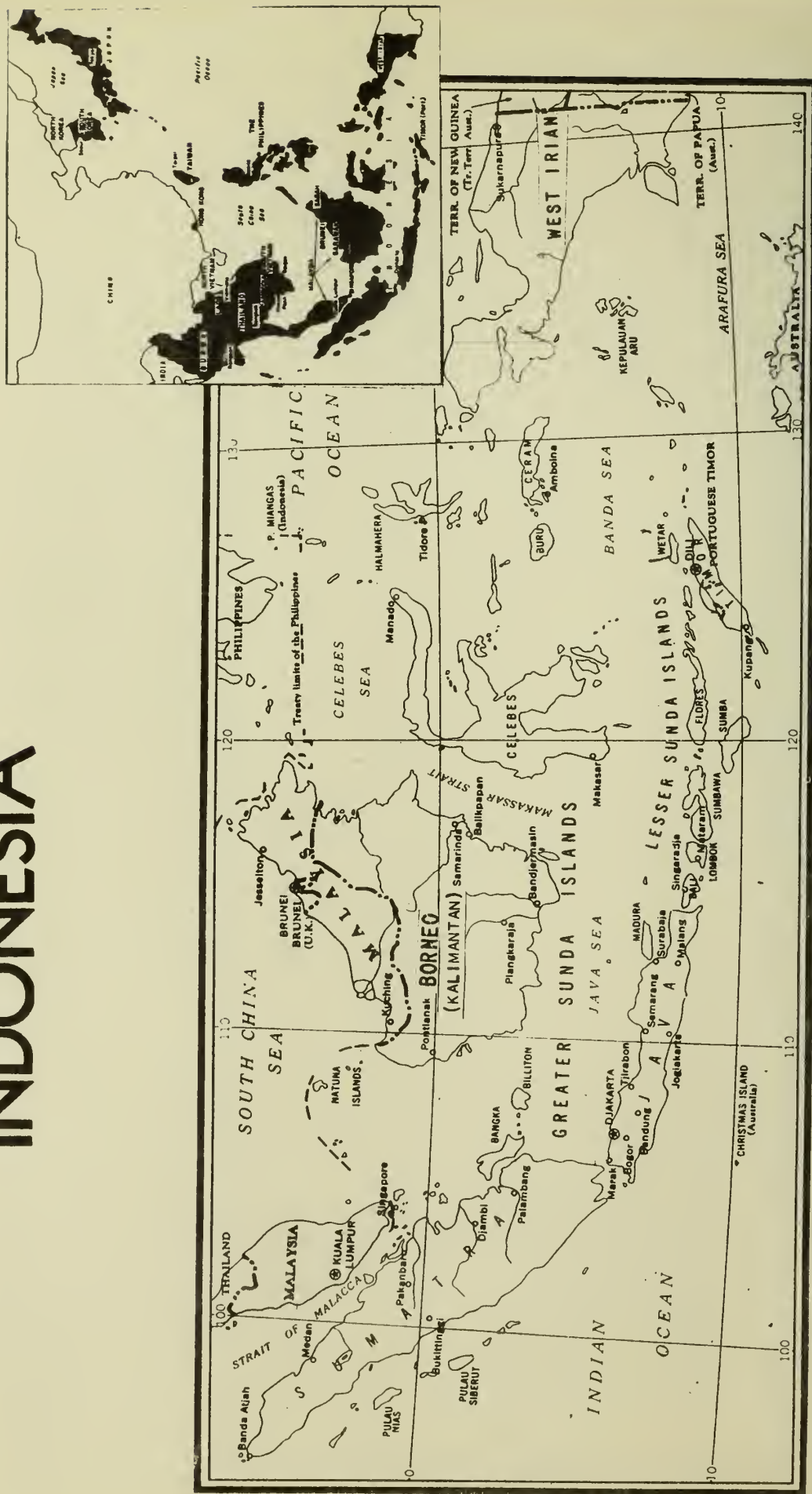
* Less than \$50,000.

a/ Represents Surplus Property Credits.

b/ Principal fully repaid.



INDONESIA



INDONESIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS*

The Republic of Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, was established in 1945 as the result of a merger of a number of autonomous states which arose at the close of World War II. It consists of four main islands, fifteen smaller ones and about 3,000 others stretching some 3,000 miles along the equator across the main shipping lanes between Europe and the Far East. Java and Madura contain 65% of the nation's population and are among the most densely populated areas in the world. Indonesia's other islands are not heavily populated. Efforts to relieve population pressures on Java and Madura by resettlement on other islands have not been successful.

While most Indonesians are of Malay origin and about 95% are of the Moslem faith, the various ethnic groups on the many islands are not strongly united. There are relatively few Indonesians with the skills and educational training necessary to run their economy. The Chinese minority comprises about 3% of the population. While the government in recent years has attempted to restrict Chinese power in the economy, they still exercise considerable influence as traders, moneylenders and entrepreneurs. After the abortive coup of October 1965, the government took even stronger measures against the Chinese and in favor of facilitating the entry of Indonesians into trade and of encouraging the formation of Indonesian-owned companies.

Indonesians have a relatively low standard of living; per capita GNP is roughly estimated at \$100. Health facilities, although improving, are poor and life expectancy is less than half that in the United States. Substantial improvements are taking place in the educational system but it is still considered inadequate.

The various islands differ significantly in natural resources. Heavily populated Java has especially rich volcanic soil, on which rice, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee and copra are easy to grow. It also contains some petroleum. The main petroleum fields however, are in Sumatra which also has important rubber plantations. The large tin mines are at Bangka and Billiton. Borneo has rubber, copra and petroleum, and the Celebes produces important quantities of copra. Most of Indonesia's exports originate in the islands outside Java; these areas, however, receive only about one-fourth of Indonesia's imports. Because of their large contributions to the government's customs receipts and foreign exchange earnings the outer islands have felt that government expenditures in them should be increased.

Agriculture is by far the most important activity throughout Indonesia. It provides work for about 70% of the labor force and accounts for roughly 60% of the country's GNP. Two systems of farming have grown up side by side: smallholders who generally produce few cash crops and estates which produce crops for export. Since 1953 total agricultural production has just kept with population growth but per capita food output has grown slightly. Unsettled conditions have been detrimental to estate activities. Rice and rubber alone now account for about two-thirds of agricultural production and together with corn, casava, and copra, for 85% of such production. Since 1956 rubber output has been relatively low. Previously by far the world's largest producer of natural rubber, Indonesia is now in second place. Except for rice and wheat few foods are imported.

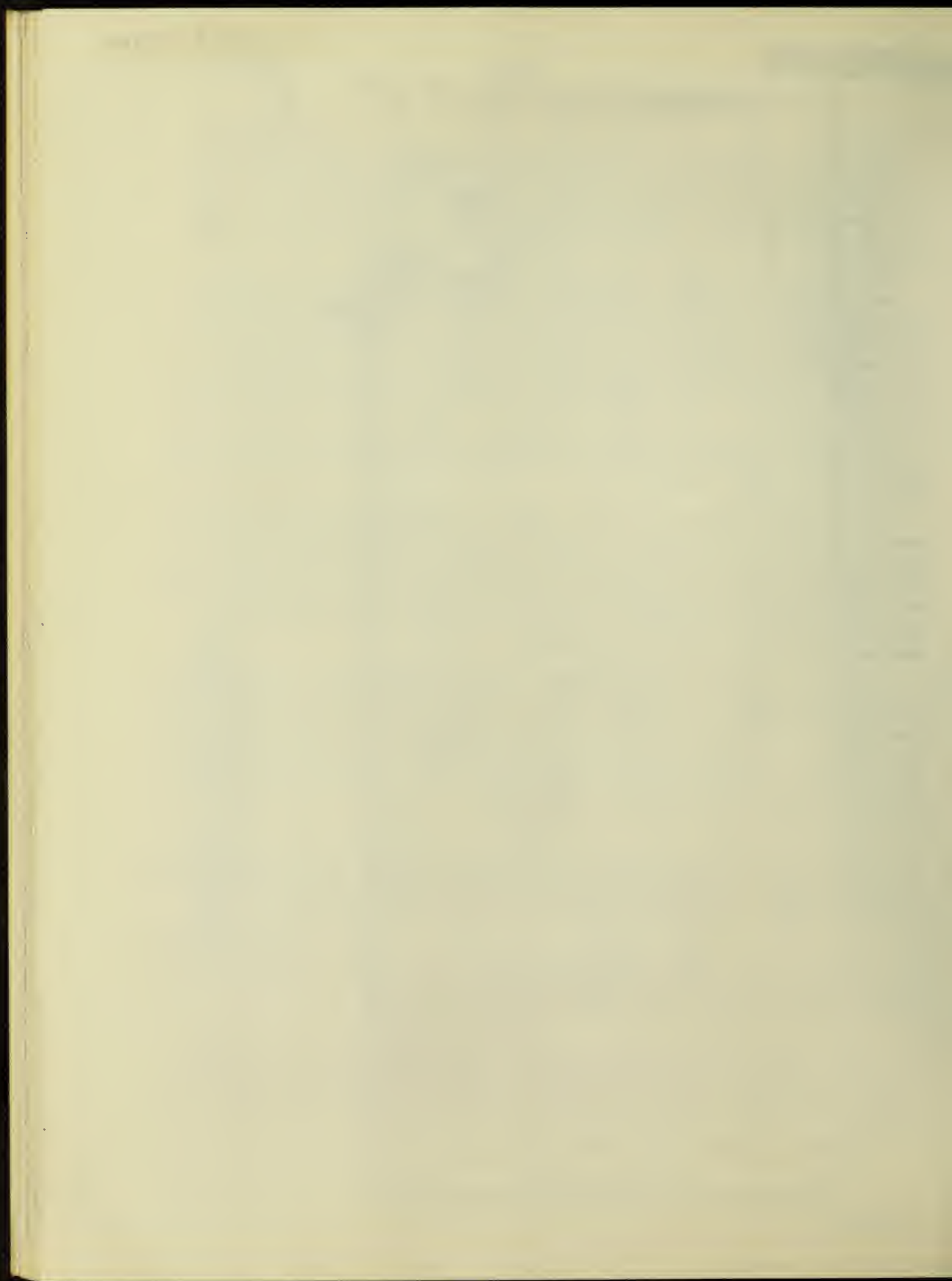
Indonesia is the most important free Asiatic producer of crude petroleum in the Far East. Most of the industry is operated by foreign companies under agreements with the government. The Indonesian government has engaged in negotiations with additional oil companies for exploitation rights, particularly of off-shore oil. Indonesia's tin output has dropped from 18% of the free world total in 1958-60 to about 9% in 1964-66; current rate of output is relatively low.

Three commodities account for 72% of Indonesia's exports in 1964-66 (rubber 32%, petroleum 35% and tin 5%). Since rubber and tin prices fluctuate widely, Indonesia's economy is particularly vulnerable to the varying demands for these products as well as to the changes in the volume of its other trade. Customs receipts and foreign exchange taxes provide a large portion of total government revenue.

There is very little industry in Indonesia and the small amount that exists is located principally on Java. Industrial expansion has been retarded by the unfavorable investment climate, lack of capital, and shortage of raw materials, repair parts, and skilled personnel. However, a new Foreign Investment Law enacted in early 1967 and the subsequent signing of a bilateral investment guarantee agreement with the U.S. have considerably improved the investment climate.

* Excludes West Irian pending U.N. plebiscite.

B-2



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

(Including West Irian)

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY** .. The five large islands and fifteen smaller ones plus roughly 3,000 tiny islands which comprise Indonesia stretch some 3,000 miles from east to west along the equator, and lie astride the main shipping lanes from Europe to East Asia. The seas separating the western islands from mainland Asia are shallow and tidal swamps extend far inland. The eastern islands, however, are surrounded by deep waters. The islands are predominantly mountainous, a central range running almost their entire length. There are many large plains, some of which have great fertility. Considerable volcanic activity takes place in the Bali-Sumbawa area; volcanic ash carried by rivers to the plains enriches the soil. Rainfall is heavy and increases with altitude. The dry monsoon occurs from June-September and the wet monsoon from October-April.
- AREA** 735,380 square miles of which Borneo (Kalimantan) comprises 28% Sumatra, 25%, West Irian, 22%, Celebes (Sulawesi) 10%, Java and Madura 7%, and all other islands 8%.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND** 9% of the land area, a very low ratio. The agricultural land area of West Irian is based on rough estimates. The highly productive land on Java and Madura has supported heavy concentration of population. Two systems of farming exist side by side - estates, producing mainly for export and small-holders who may raise a few cash crops. Considerable pressure is being exerted by farmers on Java and Sumatra to obtain farmland and this has led to encroachment by squatters on estates and forested areas.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS** Indonesia produces a wide variety of crops. The most important food crops are rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, soybeans and peanuts. The more valuable commercial crops are rubber, copra, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco and palm oil.
- FORESTS** About 64% of the land area is forested, more than double the world average. Forests are mainly used for fuelwood. The teak forests on Java are managed by the government. Some pine stands in Sumatra and Borneo seem suitable for wood pulp use; the forest resources of Borneo appear adequate to support a large lumber industry. Three-quarters of West Irian's area is forested.
- FISHERIES** The fishing resources of Indonesia can sustain a considerably larger industry. Both deep-sea and inland fishing are of importance. Fishing has expanded in recent years through the use of motorized vessels and more fish cultivation in rice fields. Handicaps are lack of capital, high interest rates, and inadequate terminal processing facilities.
- MINERALS** The country is rich in minerals. Tin reserves are large and Indonesia is a low-cost producer. There are plentiful supplies of bauxite, iron deposits, nickel, and chromium. Nickel is found in concentrations of from 1 - 4%. Manganese output is growing; proved reserves, however, are limited. There are large deposits of sulphur.
- FUELS** Indonesia is the most important Asiatic petroleum producer east of the Persian Gulf. Only a fraction of the available natural gas is being used. Small amounts of low grade coal are mined.
- RIVER RESOURCES** Inland waterways are important on eastern Sumatra, Borneo, and West Irian, abundant rainfall making for good navigability; they are generally unimportant in Java, Madura and the Celebes. There are numerous promising sites for development of hydroelectric power.
- DISTRIBUTION OF GDP** Industrial composition of the GDP (1970): agriculture, fishing and forestry 48%; trade and finance 18%; manufacturing and construction 13%; mining 5% and other including government 16%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION** 126.4 million (mid-1972) including West Irian.
- Annual growth** 2.7%.
- Population density** ... 172 per square mile and varies considerably. Java, Madura and Bali with 1,500 persons per square mile are among the most heavily populated places in the world. Density per square mile on the other main islands are: Celebes 118; Sumatra 104; Borneo 24; West Irian 6; other islands 128.
- Principal Cities** Java: Djakarta, Surabaya, Jogjakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Surakarta, and Malang; Sumatra: Medan and Palembang; Borneo: Bandjarmasin and Pontianak; Celebes: Makassar; West Irian: Djayapura (Hollandia).
- Resettlement** To relieve the population pressure on Java, the government has encouraged and assisted resettlement. The inadequate response to date is ascribed in large part to the need for social and economic facilities in the resettlement areas.
- Composition** About 95% of the Indonesian are of Malay stock. Chinese are estimated at about 3 million.
- Religion** Roughly 95% of the people are Muslim and most of the remainder are Christians.

INDONESIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

LABOR FORCE Plentiful, but skilled labor is very scarce. About 70% of the labor force is in agriculture.

EDUCATION

General Substantial improvements are being made in the educational facilities available to Indonesians. Primary and secondary school enrollment up from 9.7 million in 1960 to about 14.5 million in 1969. However, less than 1% of the population receives a university education.

Literacy 43% aged 15 and over; based on a 1961 sample survey.

Students Students comprised 38% of the 5-19 age group (1968).

Teachers One primary teacher per 44 pupils, 1 secondary teacher per 17 pupils (1967).

HEALTH

Life expectancy ... Estimated at 48 years, (1960).

Infant mortality .. 135 per 1,000 live births; some estimates show a much higher figure.

Physicians One physician per 27,750 people, (1967). Facilities are being provided to increase the number of doctors and trained nurses.

Health facilities . Facilities are improving but are still far from adequate. 70 hospital beds per 100,000 population (1968).

Diet The per capita caloric intake is about 1,920 calories.

Main diseases Malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, leprosy, intestinal parasites, trachoma, and hookworms.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS The well integrated Java network connects the principal cities. In Sumatra, the three most developed areas are served by unconnected railroads. In Madura, the most productive areas have railroad service.

HIGHWAYS 52,000 miles in 1970. Road transport is increasing; highways are handling most of the shorthaul movement and securing a large share of long-haul freight. Java and Madura have an extensive road network and Sumatra a more limited system; road networks are localized in Borneo, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas and West Irian.

MERCHANT FLEET About 643,000 gross registered tons (1970); tonnage is increasing. Efficiency of operation could be improved substantially.

HARBORS Indonesia's harbors handles large volumes of freight. Ports accommodating ocean vessels are: Java - Surabaya, Tandjungpriok; Sumatra - Belawan, Palembang, Sebang, Teluk Bajur; Celebes - Makassar; Borneo - Balikpapan. The important ports of Semarang and Tjirebon are served by lighters. In Sumatra, Borneo and West Irian, waterways are the principal means of transport.

AIR TRANSPORTATION .. Garuda, the government-owned airline, provides domestic as well as limited foreign service. External service is also furnished by international airlines.

ELECTRIC POWER Most of limited power capacity is on Java. Per capita output is small.

MANUFACTURING The manufacturing sector generates about 10% of the national product and consists mainly of light manufactures for the domestic market and processing of agricultural and mineral products for domestic use and exports. The small industrial sector is largely located on Java.

MINING Development of mineral resources is being encouraged with the participation of foreign capital. Production of crude oil, nickel and bauxite is expanding rapidly. Tin extraction declined steadily from mid-1960's to 1967 but is now rising. Coal production is declining.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

FOREIGN TRADE Exports which had been held down because of disturbed political and economic conditions, have improved since 1966. The balance of payments has also improved because of the sharp increase in oil exports and the resumption of substantial capital inflows and debt rescheduling. The composition of imports has shifted appreciably to commodities associated with stabilization efforts, particularly raw materials and essential consumer goods.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 2.7% Percent Urban: 17%	Thousands	94,240	119,650	119,720	123,020	126,390	129,800
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	95	114	123	128	125 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	105	99	104	105	100 ^P	
	3. Food production index	"	100	115	125	129	124 ^P	
	4. Per capita food prod. index	"	107	99	105	106	99 ^P	
	5. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	13,490	16,370	18,450	19,670	18,770 ^P	
	6. Copra	"	1,170	1,100	1,060	1,140	1,140 ^P	
	7. Cassava	"	11,380	11,030	10,450	10,040	10,030 ^P	
	8. Rubber	"	620	790	810	800	880 ^P	
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1	1. Petroleum, crude	1,000 MT	20,840	36,620	42,100	43,790	63,340	4,750(Jan)
1,3	2. Tin concentrates (metal cont.)	"	23.0	16.5	19.1	19.8	21.8	5.0(3 mos)
4	3. Nickel ore (Metal cont.)	"	.4	7.6	18.0	23.0		
4,7	4. Bauxite	"	400	770	1,230	1,240	1,280	100(Jan)
4,7	5. Coal	"	660	190	170	200	180	15 "
4	6. Natural gas	Mill.cu.mtr.	2,570 ^b	3,100	3,070	3,410 ^P		
4	7. Cement	1,000 MT	390	540	530	550 ^P		
4,7	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	760	1,210	1,250	1,250		
5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	1,810	2,200	2,300			
	2. Per capita production	KWH	19	19	19			
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Bil.Rupiah	0.387	2,559	3,146	3,496	4,400	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$	n.a.	6,170	7,580	8,430	10,700	
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"	5,610	7,370	7,880	8,430	8,940	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	991	1,389	1,565	1,751		
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	931	1,006	1,189	1,335		
	6. Equals total available resources...	"	5,670	7,753	8,256	8,846		
	7. Private consumption	"	4,420	6,243	6,496	6,876		
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense).	"	720	600	670	700		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	530	910	1,090	1,270		
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent		+7.1%	+6.9%	+7.0%	+6.0%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars	60	63	66	69	71	
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent		+4.4%	+4.2%	+4.1%	+3.2%	
	G. DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
1	1. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices (Djakarta)	"	13	61,250	68,807	71,797	76,463	90,691(4 mos)
7,8	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ^g	1963=100		68,336	91,528	118,674	178,772	204,134(Mar)
9	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Bil.Rupiah		243.7	344.6	428.0	573.6 ^e	
	2. Total expenditures	"		320.2	432.4	494.0	703.9 ^e	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(86.3)	(107.5)	(124.8)	(151.0)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-76.5	-87.8	-66.0	-130.3	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		-1.9	-9.1	-24.1	-9.0	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		+78.4	+96.6	+90.1	+139.3	
10	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 ^h	Million US\$		2,325.1	2,545.1	2,951.4	3,260.7	3,458.9
	2. Annual payments	"		56.6	82.8	121.1	155.3	143.2
	3. Amortization	"		(42.1)	(60.7)	(83.4)	(113.1)	(96.4)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ♦ - End of period. § - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at estimated effective rate of 415 rupiahs per U.S. \$. a - Entire crop harvested in year stated. b - 1961 data. c - Cash receipts. d - Authorized payments. e - Budget estimates.

INDONESIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
11	K. COMMODITY TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	881	995	1,173	1,307	1,757 ^P	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-749	-993	-1,116	-1,223	-1,633 ^P	
	3. Trade balance	"	132	2	57	84	124	
7,12	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	194	129	144	192	236	38(2 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Singapore	"	163	147	172	161	126	32 "
	3. United Kingdom	"	91	12	14	12	17	145 "
	4. Japan	"	34	256	452	550	753	1 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	70	16	24	9	7	
7,12	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	89	154	178	178	218	
	(c.i.f.) 2. Western Europe	"	101	192	254	287	311	
	3. Japan	"	92	226	294	390	500	
	4. Hong Kong	"	20	27	22	20	22	
	5. Communist bloc	"	146	48	38	45	42	
7,8	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rubber	Million US\$	378	180	214	199	180	
	2. Petroleum and products	"	221	373	450	565	710 ^E	
	3. Tin ore and concentrates	"	51	40	19	44	38	
	4. Coffee	"	14	47	65	54	74	
7,12	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Rice	Million US\$	103	45	52	9	44	
	2. Machinery and equipment	"	98	116	192	273	298	
	3. Other capital goods	"		112	181	225	352	
	4. Chemicals	"	43	38	38	41	53	
8	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	1. Rubber price index ^b	1963=100	n.a.	63	78	69	58	
	2. Coffee price index ^c	"	n.a.	193	268	299	300	
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-60	-383	-376	-416		
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	20	19	83	139		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	26	47	66	45		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	120	267	341	342		
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ^{c,d}	Million US\$	121 ^e	122	160	164	563	627(Apr)
	1. Gold	"		4	4	4	5	5 "
	2. SDRs	"		-	-	-	39	42 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"		-	-	-	-	- "
	4. Foreign exchange	"		118	156	160	519	580 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ^e	Million US\$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ^e	"						
	V.	"						
7	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES ^e	"		205				
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES ^e	"						
8	Y. EXCHANGE RATE ^e							
	1. Major export rate	Rupiah/US \$		277	340	374	374	374(July)
	2. Major import rate	"		326	378	415	415	415 "

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA Special calculations for A.I.D./W.
3. "Monthly Statistical Bulletin, "International Tin Council.
4. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
5. UN "World Energy Supplies."
6. Based on national data, adjusted by A.I.D.

7. "Monthly Statistical Bulletin," Central Bureau of Statistics.
8. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
9. Estimates based on various published sources.
10. IBRD.
11. Table on pp. 11-12, mainly IMF.
12. Monthly Bulletin, Bank of Indonesia.

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ^e - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Exchange record data; customs data are as follows (Mil. U.S. \$):

	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports, f.o.b.	840	831	1,161	1,234	1,549
Imports, c.i.f.	574	697	1,002	1,174	n.a.

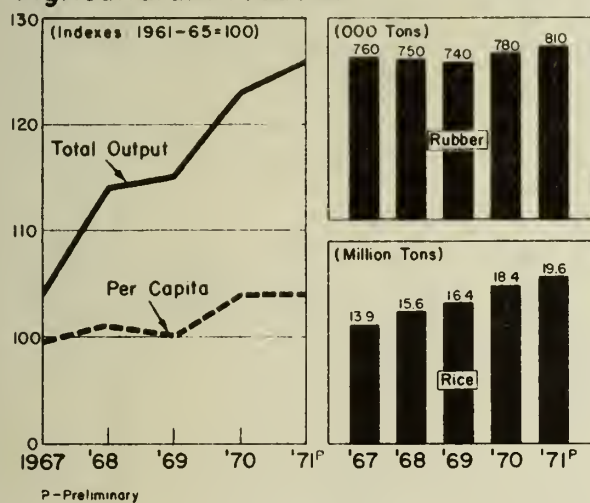
b - Unit value of exports. c - Includes inconvertible holdings. d - Beginning December 1971, data include the Foreign Exchange Holdings of the West Irian branch of the Bank of Indonesia and exclude foreign currency accounts of residents. e - 1963.

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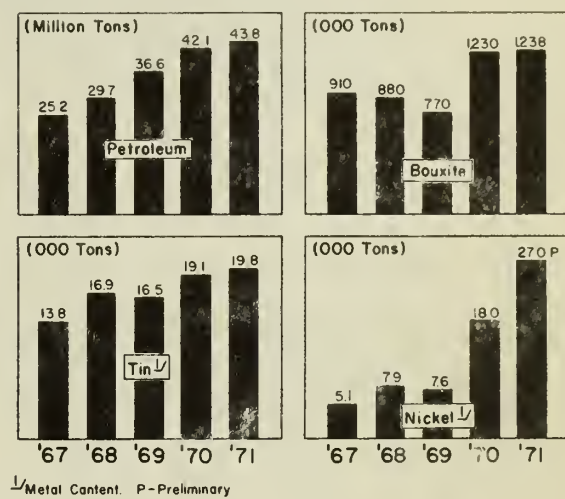
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)

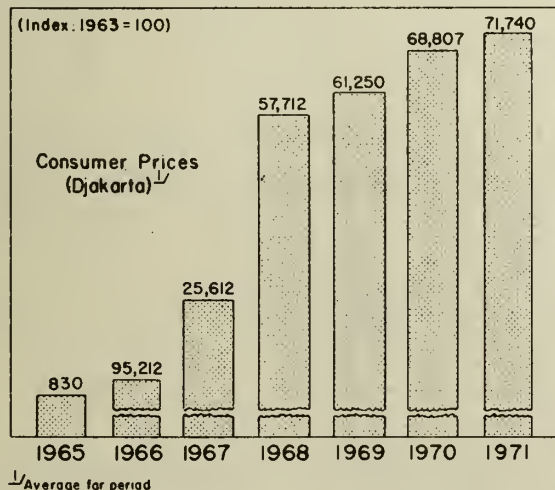
Agricultural Production



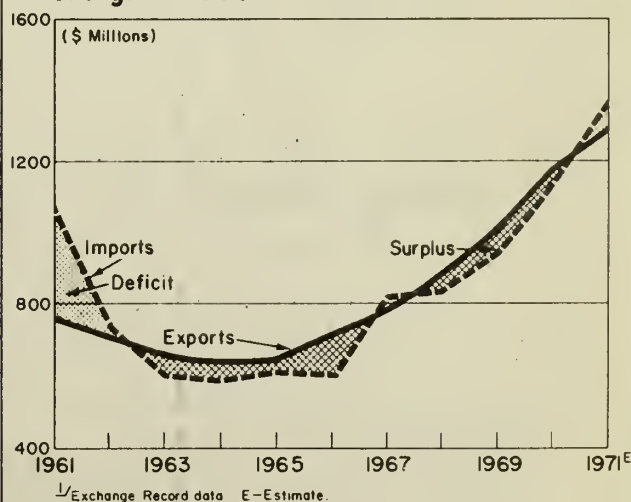
Mineral Production



Domestic Prices



Foreign Trade



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending Beginning April 1					\$ Millions*
	1968 ^{a/}	1969 ^{b/}	1970 ^{b/}	1971 ^{b/}	1972 ^{c/}	
	Billions of rupiahs					
	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>149.7</u>	<u>243.7</u>	<u>344.6</u>	<u>428.0</u>	<u>573.6</u>	<u>1,382</u>
1. Domestic revenue	<u>51.0</u>	<u>91.4</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>181.0</u>	<u>297.3</u>	<u>716</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits	(25.5)	(48.3)	(68.8)	(112.5)	(206.4)	(497)
b. of which: Foreign oil companies	25.7	47.2	57.2	64.4	72.3	174
c. Sales and excise taxes	57.3	81.0	117.8	119.9	154.4	372
d. Taxes on international trade	7.7	17.5	30.4	28.2	34.8	84
e. Net profit from oil ^{d/}	8.0	6.6	17.5	34.5	14.8	36
f. Other revenue						
2. From foreign grants ^{e/}						
a. U.S. Government						
b. Other						
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>175.2</u>	<u>320.2</u>	<u>432.4</u>	<u>494.0</u>	<u>703.9</u>	<u>1,696</u>
1. Current	<u>143.4</u>	<u>206.1</u>	<u>267.1</u>	<u>307.5</u>	<u>395.8</u>	<u>954</u>
a. Defense (Total) ^{f/}	63.1	86.3	107.5	124.8	151.0	364
b. Agriculture						
c. Education						
d. Health						
2. Capital	<u>31.8</u>	<u>114.1</u>	<u>165.3</u>	<u>186.5</u>	<u>308.1</u>	<u>742</u>
a. Agriculture						
b. Education						
c. Health						
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	<u>-25.5</u>	<u>-76.5</u>	<u>-87.8</u>	<u>-66.0</u>	<u>-130.3</u>	<u>-314</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	<u>+25.5</u>	<u>+76.5</u>	<u>+87.8</u>	<u>+66.0</u>	<u>+130.3</u>	<u>+314</u>
1. Domestic sources (net)	<u>-1.9</u>	<u>-1.9</u>	<u>-9.1</u>	<u>-24.1</u>	<u>-9.0</u>	<u>-22</u>
2. Foreign borrowing (net) ^{e/}	<u>+27.4</u>	<u>+78.4</u>	<u>+96.6</u>	<u>+90.1</u>	<u>+139.3</u>	<u>+336</u>

*Converted at 415 rupiahs per U.S. \$.

a - Calendar year. b - Cash receipts and authorized payments; aid-financed projects are included at the time letters of credit are opened. c - Budget estimates. d - Difference between government fixed retail prices for petroleum products and payment by government to PERTAMINA for domestic distribution costs. e - Grants are included with loans in line D-2. f - Budget basis; includes police but excludes defense expenditures of regional governments.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74). In particular, substantial capital outlays by government enterprises financed entirely or partially from their own resources, are not included.

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November 1972

A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

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BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES ^a	-282	-252	-383	-376	-416
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^{b,c}	771	872	995	1,173	1,307
b. Imports, f.o.b. ^{b,c}	-805	-831	-995	-1,116	-1,223
Trade balance	-34	41	-	57	84
2. Nonmonetary gold	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-86	-93	-127	-142	-148
4. Other transportation	-9	-3	-3	-5	-27
5. Travel	-4	-14	-10	-14	-26
6. Investment income	-64	-78	-107	-133	-173
7. Government, n.i.e.	-23	-23	-18	-20	-21
8. Other services	-62	-82	-118	-119	-106
Total services	-248	-293	-383	-433	-501
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	28	26	47	66	45
9. Private	-	-	-	-	-
10. Central government ^d	28	26	47	66	45
C. CAPITAL FLOWS [†]	281	163	282	293	436
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	-10	2	19	83	139
12. Other private long-term	66	38	32	-20	-
13. Other private short-term	28	-12	-1	26	4
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	191	138	225	227	237
a. Loan receipts	236	187	267	341	342
b. Loan repayments	-32	-52	-30	-66	-99
c. Other liabilities	-13	3	-12	-48	-6
Monetary sectors					
16. Deposit money bank (assets)	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
17. Central institutions	-6	-3	7	-23	56
a. Payments agreements balance	-6	-1	-1	-1	n.a.
b. Loans received (net)	-	10	4	3	8
c. Other liabilities	-	-12	4	-25	48
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's	-	-	-	35	28
E. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	3	15	13	-12	-1
19. Liabilities (use of Fund credit)	-14	15	48	26	-13
20. Assets	17	-	-35	-38	12
a. Monetary gold	-	-1	-	-	-1
b. Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	-	-	-
c. Foreign exchange	17	1	-35	-38	13
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-30	48	41	-6	-92

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

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INDONESIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Balance of Goods and Services (\$ millions):

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Exports of Goods and Services	773	881	1,006	1,189	1,335
2. Imports of Goods and Services	<u>-1,055</u>	<u>-1,133</u>	<u>-1,389</u>	<u>-1,565</u>	<u>-1,751</u>
3. Net	-282	-252	-383	-376	-416

b - Includes exports and imports of the foreign-owned oil companies as follows (\$ millions):

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
A. Exports, f.o.b.	244	303	366	434	515
B. Imports, f.o.b.	<u>-66</u>	<u>-80</u>	<u>-87</u>	<u>-92</u>	<u>-112</u>
C. Trade Balance	178	223	279	342	403

c - The data are based mainly on the exchange record. There are significant and unreconcilable differences between the trade data used in the balance of payments and the trade data reported by customs.

d - Includes reparations from Japan.

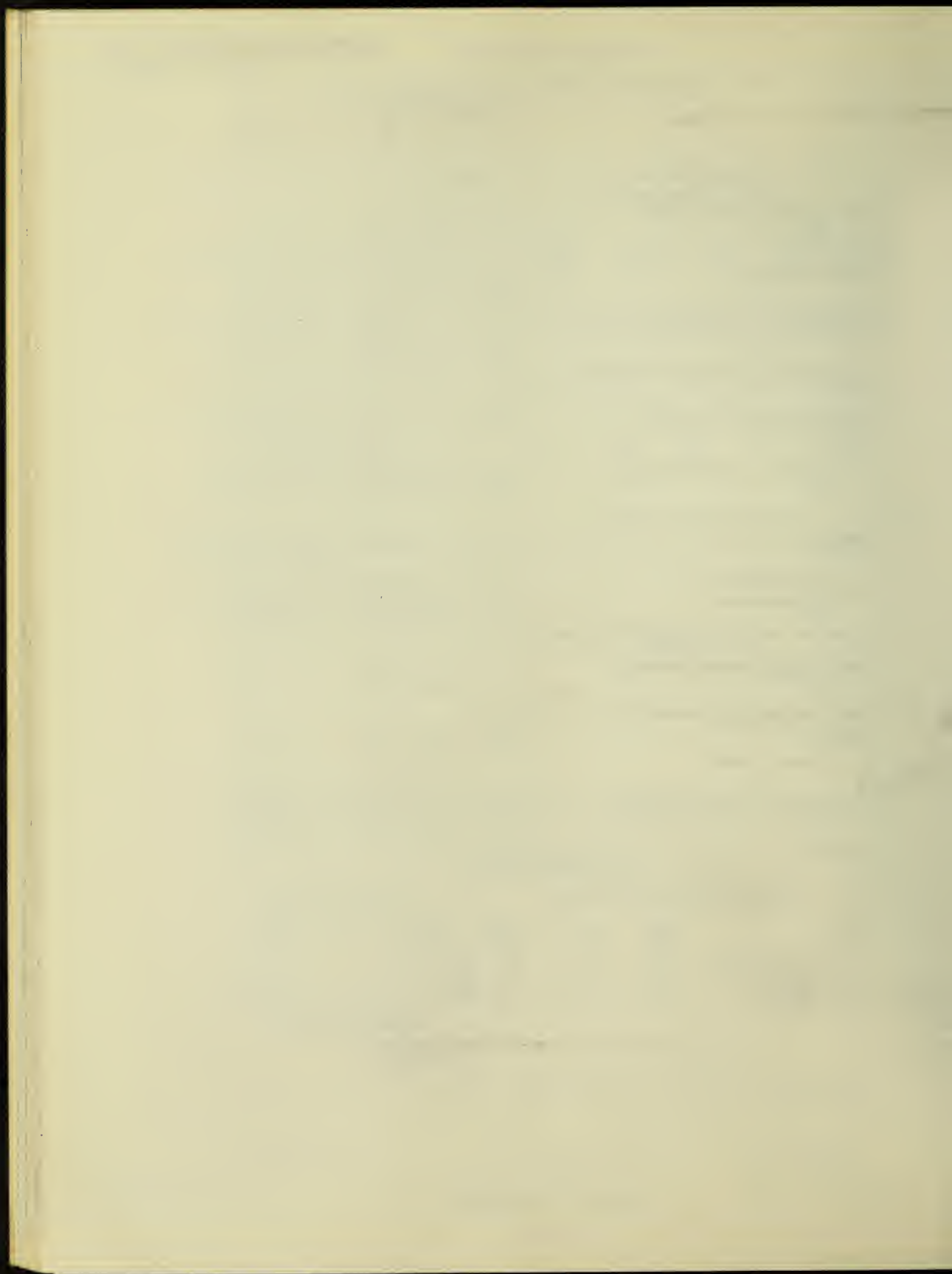
LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

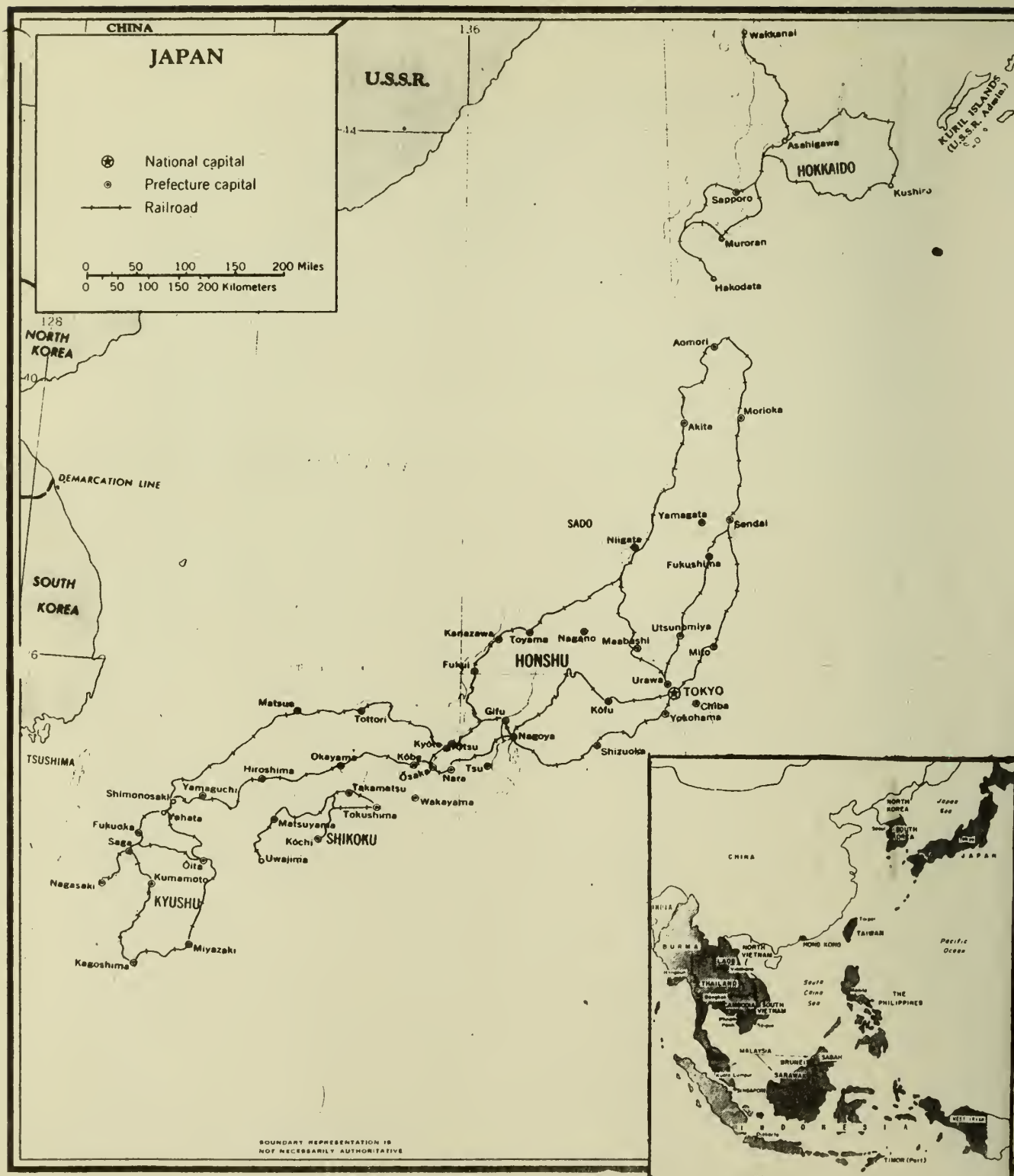
INDONESIA

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972				
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	78.5	114.7	642.0	45.6	596.4		
Loans	70.7	108.1	395.5	45.6	349.1		
Grants	7.8	6.6	246.5	-	246.5		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(63.0)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	97.6	124.9	769.6	37.1	732.5		
Title I - Total	87.8	115.1	696.9	37.1	659.8		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	87.8	115.1	600.9	23.5	577.4		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	96.0	13.6	82.4		
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(291.9)	(-)	(291.9)		
Title II - Total	9.8	9.8	72.7	-	72.7		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	4.9	5.8	36.8	-	36.8		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	4.9	4.0	35.9	-	35.9		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1.0	-	71.1	52.8	18.3		
PEACE CORPS	-	-	0.7	-	0.7		
OTHER	1.0	-	70.4	52.8	17.6		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	177.1	239.6	1,482.7	135.5	1,347.2		
Loans	159.5	223.2	1,113.7	135.5	978.2		
Grants	17.6	16.4	369.0	-	369.0		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	2.8	5.0	183.2	138.5	44.7		
OTHER LOANS	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	2.8	6.0	184.2	138.5	45.7		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	179.9	245.6	1,666.9	274.0	1,392.9		
Loans	162.3	229.2	1,297.9	274.0	1,023.9		
Grants	17.6	16.4	369.0	-	369.0		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	16.6	18.0	115.3	-	115.3		
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	16.6	18.0	115.3	-	115.3		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	0.7	1.3	5.2	-	5.2		
OTHER GRANTS	16.5	3.6	20.1	-	20.1		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	33.8	22.9	140.6	-	140.6		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	213.7	268.5	1,807.5	274.0	1,533.5		
Loans	162.3	229.2	1,297.9	274.0	1,023.9		
Grants	51.4	39.3	509.6	-	509.6		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				O.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
TOTAL	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1946-72	DDNOR	CY 1970	CY 1971	CY 1960-71
	138.6	114.9	440.9	TOTAL	322.7	428.8	1,698.3
Int'l. Finance Corp.	22.1	6.0	28.1	Japan	146.8	187.6	775.9
Int'l. Dev. Association	95.9	65.5	292.9	Netherlands	68.5	45.7	270.9
Asian Dev. Bank	13.5	34.6	61.5	Germany	41.1	72.4	259.6
UNDP - Special Fund	3.8	6.6	22.4	Italy	19.3	51.0	163.9
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.9	0.8	16.8	Other	47.0	72.1	228.9
Other UN (CY)	2.4	1.4	19.2				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1971 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1972	482		

* Less than \$50,000.



JAPAN



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Heavily populated, Japan is poorly endowed with natural resources for industry or with sufficient agricultural resources to feed its people. These obstacles to its development have been overcome through the effective utilization of a skilled, industrious labor force, technical know-how, and managerial ability. After more than two decades of sustained growth, Japan is the third leading industrial power, outranking West Germany, the United Kingdom and France. The economy has prospered in recent years, with an average annual rate of real GNP growth of nearly 11½ percent in the decade 1959-1969. Because of its large population, however, Japan's per capita GNP still lags below that of most West European countries.

The Japanese are an ethnically homogeneous people whose values, ideas, and ways of life are those of an urban industrial society. Its population of 103 million, approximately half that of the United States, resides in an area about the size of the state of Montana. It has a relatively low annual rate of population growth (about 1.2 percent as compared with a prewar rate of 1.5 percent). Unemployment has remained low, and underemployment which was substantial in the past, has been considerably reduced as the demand for labor has grown. Shortages of younger workers have been increasing because of the declining birth rate, the tendency to longer periods of schooling, and increased economic activity. These shortages have contributed to rising wage levels.

Japan's industrial establishment produces the entire range of products needed by modern industry. The manufacturing sector, which accounts for the largest single share of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) -- over 30 percent -- and employs about 25% of the working force is the fastest growing sector of the economy. Growth has been particularly rapid in industries producing capital goods, consumer durable goods and chemicals. Japan has been the world's foremost shipbuilding nations for over a decade, constructing in 1969 nearly half of the global output of merchant vessels launched.

Large modern factories employing 1,000 and more workers produce the bulk of the output in the heavy industries. However, small factories play an important role in many fields; establishments with less than 100 persons produce the major share of total output in such industries as lumber and wood products, leather, apparel and fabricated metals. A large gap in labor productivity separates modern and traditional enterprises and the steady migration of labor into the modern sector has been the basis for much of the rapid gains in output.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing account for approximately ten percent of the GDP and provide employment for nearly 19% of the working force. The relative importance of the agricultural sector has been diminishing, and there has been large-scale population movement from farms to urban centers. Agriculture is centered on cereals and pulses, although the production of livestock, milk, eggs, and vegetables has made substantial gains in recent years. Intensive cultivation, irrigation and fertilization measures enable Japan to obtain high yields from a relatively poor soil. Increased rice output, coupled with diminishing demand occasioned by changes in consumption habits, has converted Japan to a net surplus rice position. However, Japan is still heavily dependent on food imports of wheat, barley, soybeans, and sugar. It is an important factor in the world fishing industry, both as a consumer and as an exporter. Fish remains the main source of animal protein in the average Japanese diet, although consumption of meat is growing in importance.

Japan is a major trading nation and its economic structure is heavily dependent on imports and exports -- food and industrial raw materials in the former case and world markets for its manufactured products in the latter. Both the value and volume of commodity exports have grown substantially in recent years and export earnings contribute about 10% to the GNP. Japan continues to receive heavy foreign exchange earnings from U.S. military expenditures for goods and services.

With Japan's growing economic strength, it has become an important donor of economic and technical aid to the less developed nations. It is a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and is one of the leading donor members of the recently created Asian Development Bank. Private foreign investment, although still moderate in absolute terms, has continued to spread rapidly and widely with particularly significant projects being undertaken in Latin America, South East Asia, Australia, Alaska and Canada.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY** .. The four main islands of Japan stretch about 1,200 miles in a north-south direction. The relatively cold winters in Hokkaido, the northernmost island, and in the adjacent northern portion of Honshu have retarded their development. The central and southwestern sections of Japan are subtropical. Rugged hills and mountains occupy 75% of the country making transportation difficult and costly and leaving narrow plains for cultivation. The 17,000 miles of coastline contain many good harbors. Floods, earthquakes and typhoons are frequent and sometimes cause major damage.
- AREA** 143,000 square miles (about the same as Montana) of which Honshu, the largest and most important island, occupies 80,000 square miles.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND** 18 percent of the total area; agricultural land per capita of 0.2 acres is among the lowest in the world. Heavy and frequent applications of fertilizer on the poor thin soil, together with intensive cultivation and select quality of seeds result in very high yields. Farms average 2.4 acres in size and 90 percent are cultivated by owners.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS** Japan raises 80 percent of its agricultural food requirements principally rice, wheat, barley, soybeans, potatoes and fruit. The fish catch is of major importance. Large quantities of silk are also produced. Increasing amounts of dairy products and meat are also being produced and included in traditional rice based diet.
- FORESTS** About 65 percent of the land is forested. Forests have been damaged by overcutting to meet the large war and post-war demands.
- FISHERIES** Japan ranks second in world fish production, despite its loss of rich fishing areas following World War II.
- MINERALS** Resources are limited. Japan has abundant supplies of sulfur, various types of clay, limestone and gypsum, but is very short of important ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as iron ore, bauxite, tin, lead, zinc, copper, manganese and nickel.
- FUELS** While Japan has plentiful supplies of bituminous coal it lacks adequate supplies of coking and anthracite coal. Petroleum production is small and imports constitute 90 percent of domestic requirements.
- RIVER RESOURCES** The many short swift streams flowing down the mountainous terrain are important sources of hydroelectric power. As waterways, the shallow streams are relatively unimportant.
- DISTRIBUTION OF GDP** Manufacturing, 35%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 6%; trade and finance, 21%; transportation, communication and utilities, 9%; construction, 7%; administration, defense and other, 22% (1970).

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION** 107 million (mid-1972); it is the seventh most populated country in the world.
- ANNUAL GROWTH** About 1.2 percent as compared with 1.0 percent for the developed countries of the free world. The rate of growth reached a low point in 1960 and has been rising slowly since then.
- POPULATION DENSITY** 749 per square mile, very high.
- RELIGIONS** About five-sixths of all Japanese are at least nominal adherents of Shinto, which was developed from an indigenous cult and influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism. Buddhism has the second largest number of adherents. Many Japanese are affiliated with both religions. Less than 1% of the population is Christian.
- CONCENTRATION** The population density is greatest in the south and central portions of Japan, the major concentrations being in the narrow plains, valleys, and coastal areas. Honshu is the most important island. There are six cities with over a million people which present a sharp contrast to the numerous small villages and towns.
- LABOR FORCE** About 66% of population 15 or over is in labor force, of which 14% are in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 47% in trade and services; 34% in manufacturing, mining and construction. Japan has an abundance of skilled labor, but shortages are appearing in several technologically developed industries. Paternalistic management-labor relationships are imbedded in Japanese customs; recently however, these relationships have been undergoing modification. Under-utilization of labor is common.
- UNEMPLOYMENT** Despite the substantial increases in the labor force since 1959, unemployment has remained relatively stable at about 1% of the labor force. Because of paternalistic practices, unemployment data lose part of their significance.

JAPAN

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION (See page 3 for student and teacher data)

General The Ministry of Education is the central authority in charge of education. Compulsory education which lasts 9 years, between the age limits of 6 and 15 years, has been in effect many years and is accompanied by a high rate of attendance. There are many institutions of higher learning covering both academic and technical fields.

Literacy Over 98% of the population is literate.

HEALTH

Life expectancy 73 years (1971); approximates U.S. level.

Infant mortality 13 deaths per 1,000 live births 1970 - very low.

Physicians One per 880 persons (1970).

Health Facilities 1,260 hospital beds per 100,000 population. (1970).

Diet Cereals make up 54% of the diet (down from 70% in 1951-53), which provides a daily caloric intake of 2,470 calories (1970).

Main diseases Considerable progress has been made in controlling the high incidence of tuberculosis.

Insurance plans A compulsory insurance system covers workmen's compensation, health, old age, and survivors insurance.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS Railroads have received considerable development in recent years, largely because of availability of electric power, and have become major long-haul freight carrier, superseding coastal shipping. Some 23,900 miles of track connect all principal cities and the system compares favorably with those of most European countries.

HIGHWAYS 630,000 miles of roads, of which 95,000 miles are paved. The highway network can be considered adequate for normal requirements, but in some areas the ever-increasing number of vehicles threatens to intensify congestion. A modern 325-mile expressway between Tokyo and Kobe was opened in 1969.

MERCHANT FLEET Japan, a major shipbuilding country, has the fifth largest shipping fleet in the world - 34.9 million tons in 1970 (U.S. - 15.0 million tons).

HARBORS There are over 50 important harbors and over 2,000 minor ports. The major harbors can accommodate the largest of vessels and are well equipped.

AIR TRANSPORTATION Air transport has expanded considerably in recent years and Japan is a center for most of the world's international air lines in Asia.

ELECTRIC POWER Of the 68.3 million of KW of installed capacity in 1970 31% was hydroelectric and 69%, thermal. Growth in energy consumption has paralleled the rapid expansion of the economy since World War II.

MANUFACTURING Japan has a highly developed industrial complex, a unique asset in East Asia. In sharp contrast to Japan's modern plants are the vast number of handicraft and small industries.

MINING The contribution of mining to GDP is small and declining; only 1% in 1970.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Japan has been successful in expanding its postwar export trade. In 1972 exports were about 2½ times the 1967 level, representing an average annual 22% growth rate during this period; they rose by 20% in 1972 principally because of favorable market conditions in the U.S. which received 31% of Japan exports. Exports to Asia accounted for 24% of the total.

IMPORTS While imports have been expanding at a somewhat slower rate than exports, imports in 1972 were about double the 1967 level. Composition of 1972 imports: fuels, 24%; food, 15%; metal ores, 11%; textile fibers, 6%; machinery, 11%; other manufactured goods, 14%; and all other, 19%. Imports from Asia accounted for 34% of the total in 1972, the U.S., 25% and Australia, 9%.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 1.1% Percent Urban: 54%	Thousands	94,096	103,160	104,330	105,600	106,960	108,140
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	96	114	109	103	111 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	99	107	101	94	101 ^P	
	3. Rice	1,000 MT	16,070	17,500	15,860	13,610	14,870 ^P	
	4. Sugarcane	"	240	800	670	640	670 ^P	
	5. Barley	"	2,300	810	570	500	320 ^P	
	6. Wheat	"	1,530	760	470	440	280 ^P	
1	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	70	222	258	270	290	323(3 mos)
	2. Manufacturing index	"	69	227	264	277	297	332 "
	3. Crude steel	Mil. MT	22.1	82.2	93.3	88.6	96.9	28.2 "
	4. Cement	"	22.5	51.4	57.2	59.5	66.3	18.2 "
	5. Mining index	1963=100	92	104	100	93	86	85 "
	6. Coal	Mil. MT	51.1	44.7	40.0	33.4	28.1	6.6 "
	7. Gas, natural	Mil. cu. MT	820	2,460	2,630	2,700	2,688	762 "
	8. Iron ore (metal content)	1,000 MT	1,570	1,020	860	790	740	155 "
5	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	6,210	8,640	9,350	9,940		
	2. Roundwood production	Mil. cu. MT	62.1	51.5	49.8	46.9		
1,5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	111.5	304.2	350.6	379.1	414.3	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	1,180	2,950	3,360	3,590	3,870	
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Billion yen	15,499	60,242	70,985	78,960	89,950	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$	50.3	195.6	230.5	256.4	292.0	
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars ^b	"	84.3	218.3	241.2	256.4	279.5	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services ^b	"	6.2	20.3	24.5	25.2		
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	6.6	23.5	27.2	32.1	-4.0	
	6. Equals total available resources... ..	"	83.9	215.1	238.5	249.6	275.5	
	7. Private consumption	"	50.4	115.6	124.9	133.9		
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense) ..	"	10.9	19.4	20.8	22.4	172.0	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	20.5	72.2	82.1	89.0		
	10. Change in stocks	"	2.1	7.9	10.7	4.3		
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent		+11.9%	+10.5%	+6.3%	+9.0%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars		2,136	2,332	2,450	2,639	
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent		+10.6%	+9.2%	+5.1%	+7.7%	
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
3	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100	99	108	112	112	112	122(4 mos)
	2. Consumer prices	"	83	136	146	155	162	174(5 mos)
3	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓢ]	1963=100	57	237	277	360	448	448(Mar)
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^c							
	1. Total revenues	Billion yen		6,454	7,810 ^P	8,343 ^P		
	2. Total expenditures	"		6,859	8,113	9,564		
	3. of which: Defense	"		(495)	(590)	(694)		
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-405	-303	-1,221		
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT ^d							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1	Million US\$						
	2. Annual payments	"						
	3. Amortization	"						

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓢ - End of period. § - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 360 yen per U.S. \$.
a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - The net foreign balances differ from those shown in the balance of payments table because of adjustment to constant 1971 price data. c - Including social insurance funds.

JAPAN

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	FOREIGN TRADE							
3	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	4,055	16,003	19,333	24,040	28,620	9,430(4 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-4,491	-15,036	-18,897	-19,727	-23,494	-7,673 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-436	967	436	4,313	5,126	1,757 "
4,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	1,108	4,958	5,940	7,495	8,848	1,248(2 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Hong Kong	"	156	615	700	787	910	141 "
	3. Korea, South	"	100	767	818	856	980	187 "
	4. China (Taiwan)	"	102	606	700	932	1,091	190 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	72	764	1,045	1,148	1,113	200 "
4,9	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	1,554	4,090	5,560	4,978	5,852	1,157 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. Australia	"	344	1,244	1,508	1,752	2,205	438 "
	3. Iran	"	25	818	995	1,361	1,490	262 "
	4. Canada	"	204	669	929	1,004	1,149	216 "
4	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Cotton fabrics	Million US\$	351	221	188	196	231	26 "
	2. Rayon fabrics	"	175	108	91	76	75	9 "
	3. Iron and steel products	"	388	2,165	2,844	3,542	3,610	620 "
	4. Mach., elec. appl., transp. equip	"	1,035	7,123	8,941	11,874	15,377	2,548 "
4	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Mineral fuels ^a	Million US\$	742	3,044	3,906	4,752	5,715	1,040 "
	2. Food	"	548	2,141	2,574	2,917	3,607	649 "
	3. Wood	"	170	1,275	1,572	1,459	1,727	366 "
	4. Iron ore	"	214	969	1,208	1,331	1,275	243 "
	P. EXPORT PRICES							
3	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100	106	102	103	102	108	106(2 mos)
	1. Export price index	"	102	105	111	112	110	113 "
	2. Import price index	"	96	103	108	110	102	107 "
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
10	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	168	2,300	2,178	6,049	7,124 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	-73	-134	-261	-150	-561 ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	-80	-158	-176	-219	-328 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	75	-45	-80	-82		
3	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ^{†,b}	Million US\$	1,949	3,654	4,839	15,360	18,365	15,869(May)
	1. Gold	"	247	413	532	738	801	891 "
	2. SDRs	"	-	-	146	307	461	513 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	125	627	973	532	620	669 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	1,577	2,614	3,188	13,783	16,483	13,796 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [†]	Million US\$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [†]	"						
3	V. PAYMENT AGREEMENTS	"	116	27	18	13	13(Sept)	
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [†]	"						
4	Y. SPECIAL DOLLAR EARNINGS	"	402	642	661	623	709	54(Jan)
3	Z. EXCHANGE RATE	Yen per US \$	358.0	357.8	357.6	314.8	302.2	265.3(June)

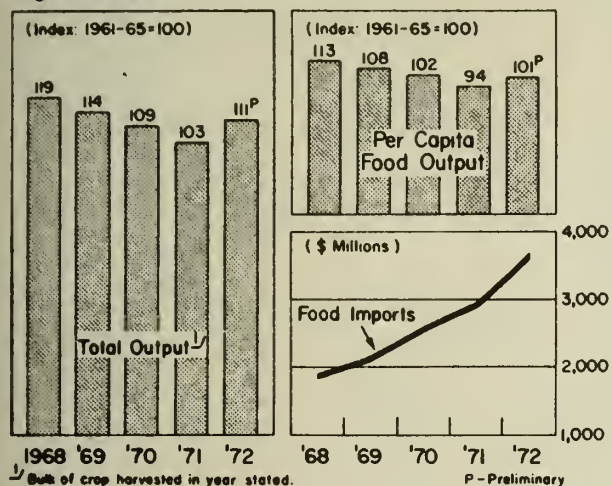
† BASIC SOURCES:

1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA Economic Research Service special calculations for A.I.D./W and FAS crop circulars.
3. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
4. Bank of Japan "Economic Statistics."
5. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
6. Based on national data as adjusted by US Embassy and A.I.D./W.
7. Form A.I.D. 10-75.
8. IBRD.
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. Table on page 11 and 12; data based on IMF reports.

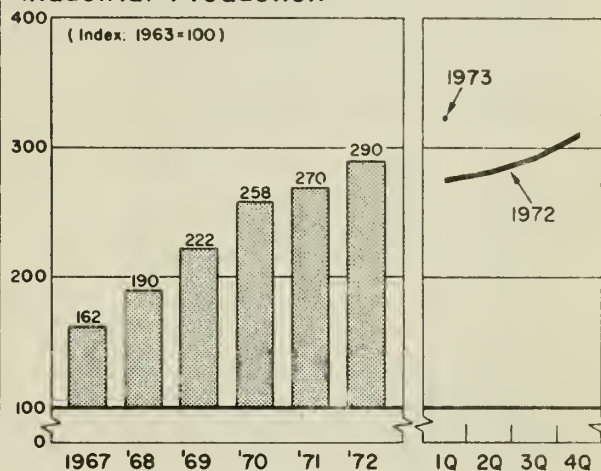
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. † - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - less than one-half the unit shown. a - Includes crude oil, petroleum products and coal. b - Holdings of Bank of Japan and the Foreign Fund; excludes net claims under payments agreements.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

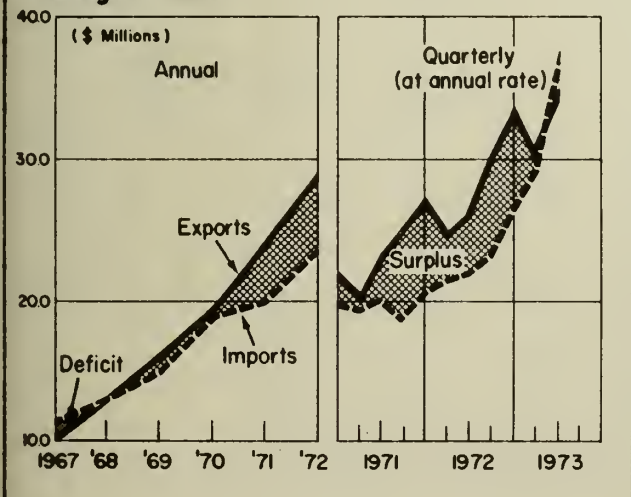
Agricultural Production



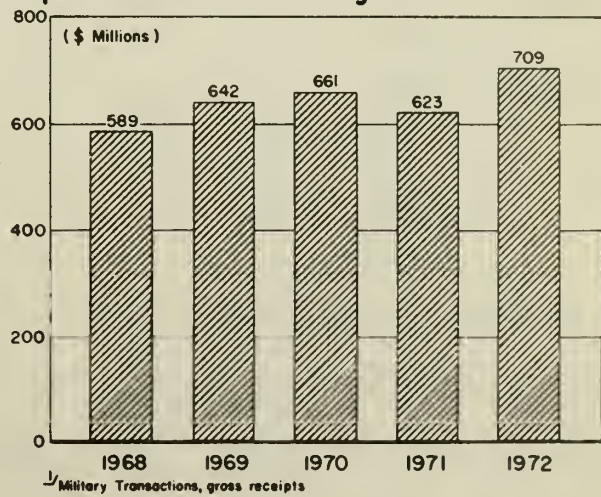
Industrial Production



Foreign Trade



Special Dollar Exchange



JAPAN

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†	1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^a		1955	1960	1971 ^P
				Percent		
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Percent	20.4	12.9	5.8
		Mining	"	2.1	1.7	0.7
		Manufacturing	"	26.3	31.9	33.3
		Construction	"	4.0	5.3	7.1
		Transport, communications and utilities	"	10.4	10.4	9.0
		Trade and finance	"	19.5	19.8	21.9
		Other	"	17.3	18.0	22.2
2,3,5	LABOR FORCE	Percent of total population	Percent	43.0	47.2	49.3
		Female component of labor force	"	38.6	39.1	38.7
		Wage and salary earner component of labor force	"	39.2	53.4	67.1
		<u>Distribution of Labor Force^b</u>				
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"	48.3	32.4	15.7
		Mining	"	1.7	1.2	0.4
		Manufacturing	"	17.3	21.7	26.7
		Construction	"	4.3	6.1	8.0
		Transport, communications, utilities	"	5.0	5.5	7.0
		Trade and finance	"	12.1	17.5	22.8
		Other	"	11.3	15.6 ^b	19.4
4,5	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	<u>Population by Age</u>		1950	1960	1971
		Total	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Less than 5 years	"	13.5	8.4	8.9
		5-14 years	"	21.9	21.7	15.1
		15-19 years	"	10.3	10.0	8.2
		20-39 years	"	29.1	32.2	34.9
		40-59 years	"	17.6	18.9	22.0
		60 years and over	"	7.6	8.8	10.9
		<u>Births and Deaths</u>				1971
		Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio	60.1	30.7	13
		Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	28.2	17.2	19
		Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	10.9	7.6	7
		<u>Urbanization</u>				
		Urban population as % of total population	Percent	37.6	63.1	54
6,7	EDUCATION	<u>Primary: Students</u>	1,000	11,191	12,591	9,595
		Teachers	"	306	363	377
		<u>Secondary: Students - Total</u>	"	7,244	9,140	8,873
		General	"	6,579	7,781	7,157
		Vocational	"	665	1,359	1,716
		Teacher-training	"	-	-	-
		<u>Teachers - Total</u>	"	294	371	460
		General	"	294	371	460
		Vocational	"	-	-	-
		Teacher-training	"	-	-	-
		<u>Third Level: Students[®]</u>	"	391	699	1,792
		Teachers [®]	"	52	75	161
		Primary students as % of 5-14 age group	Percent	61	62	60
		Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group	"	80	95	100
		Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group	"	69	73	76

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. ® - Includes universities, junior colleges, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

† - Sources:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Japan Planning Agency. | 5. UN Demographic Yearbook. |
| 2. ILO Yearbook. | 6. UNESCO. |
| 3. Monthly Statistics of Japan. | 7. UN "Statistical Yearbook." |
| 4. Japan Statistical Yearbook. | |

a - See also GNP on Page 5. b - 1950 excludes unemployed; 1960 and 1970 unemployed included in "other."

JAPAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES^a	1,223	2,300	2,178	6,049	7,124
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	12,751	15,679	18,969	21,566	28,077
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-10,222	-11,980	-15,006	-15,779	-19,079
Trade balance	2,529	3,699	3,963	7,787	8,998
2. Nonmonetary gold ^c	(-2)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
3. Freight and insurance	-595	-508	-500	-5	
4. Other transportation	-312	-413	-700	-894	
5. Travel	-41	-93	-83	-337	
6. Investment income	-254	-287	-209	-47	
7. Other government	552	622	612	587	
a. U.S. military expenditures ^d	(587)	(641)	(660)	(621)	
b. Other	(-35)	(-19)	(-48)	(-34)	
8. Other services	-656	-720	-905	-1,042	
Net services	-1,306	-1,399	-1,785	-1,738	-1,874
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	-175	-181	-208	-252	-468
9. Private	-26	-23	-32	-33	-140
10. Central government, net	-149	-158	-176	-219	-328
a. Reparations	(-56)	(-58)	(-29)	(-38)	
b. Other	(-93)	(-100)	(-147)	(-181)	
C. CAPITAL FLOWS	-256	-1,512	-1,177	3,944	
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Direct investment net	-144	-134	-261	-150	-561
12. Other private long-term	85	619	-483	47	
13. Other private short-term	190	176	668	2,399	
15. Central Government	-167	-454	-503	-498	
a. Loans received	107	28	-	-	
IBRD	(107)	(28)	(-)	(-)	
b. Loan repayments	-62	-73	-80	-82	
IBRD	(-24)	(-35)	(-40)	(-42)	
Other	(-38)	(-38)	(-40)	(-40)	
c. Japanese Government securities (net)	20	-12	-5	-18	
d. Capital subscriptions ^e	-40	-84	-72	-60	
e. Loans extended (net) ^f	-200	-318	-326	-220	
f. Other capital	8	5	-20	-118	
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks	252	-1,494	-387	2,453	
a. Liabilities	477	-90	1,007	1,975	
b. Assets (increase -)	-729	-1,404	-1,394	478	
17. Central institutions:	32	-225	-221	-307	
a. Liabilities	32	69	60	69	
b. Assets (increase -)	-	-294	-271	-376	
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's	-	-	122	128	138
E. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	-876	-748	-1,186	-10,396	-3,005
19. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Assets (increase -)	-876	-748	-1,186	-10,396	-3,005
a. Monetary gold	-18	-57	-120	-147	-63
b. SDR's	-	-	-146	-137	-154
c. Reserve position in the Fund	-50	-338	-347	483	-88
d. Foreign exchange	-808	-353	-573	-10,595	-2,700
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	84	141	271	527	521

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

Revision No. 269
August 1973

JAPAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

n.a. or blank space Not available. A dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	(\$ Millions)			
	1968	1969	1970	1971
1. Exports of Goods and Services	15,358	18,940	22,978	28,406
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-14,135	-16,640	-20,800	-22,357
3. Net	1,233	2,300	2,178	6,049

b - Excludes goods purchased by U.S. forces. Such purchases are included in item 7.

c - Included with data for commodity trade.

d - Includes personal expenditures of U.S. Military.

e - Subscriptions paid by Japanese government to the Asian Development Bank, the IBRD, and to the IDA.

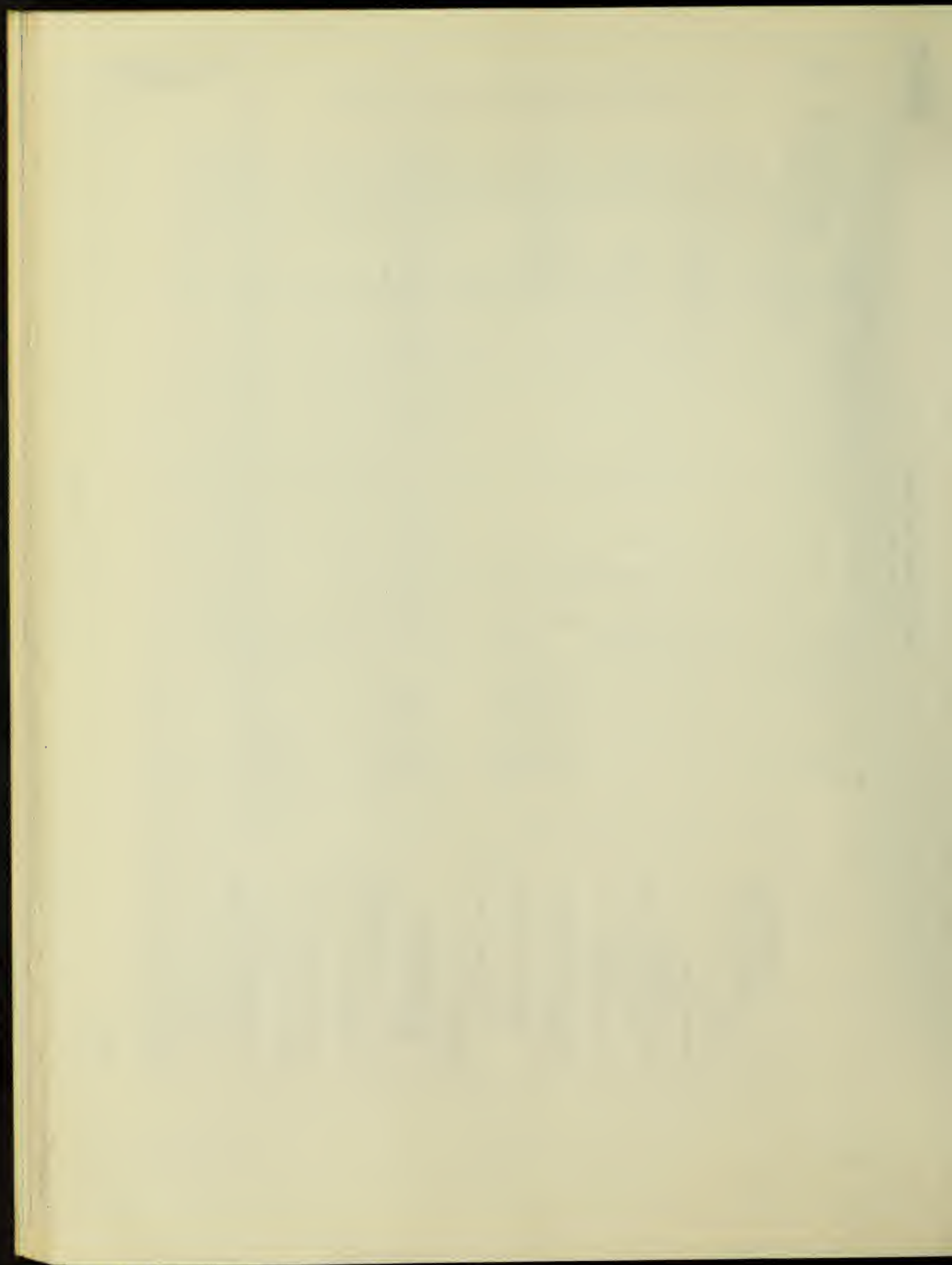
f - Detail of foreign loans extended by the Japanese Government and repayments:

	(\$ Millions)			
	1968	1969	1970	1971
Disbursements to:				
Burma	-	-	-	10
China (Taiwan)	23	18	15	10
India	71	38	32	33
Indonesia	53	57	87	89
IDB	2	4	6	10
Korea	17	154	120	28
Malaysia	1	6	1	8
Pakistan	46	32	48	15
Philippines	-	13	4	4
Ryukyus	-	8	15	10
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	5	5	4	9
Thailand	-	5	14	12
Other	4	13	24	29
Total	222	353	370	267
Repayments by:				
Brazil	4	6	10	11
China (Taiwan)	-	5	3	9
India	7	5	-	6
Indonesia	-	-	3	9
Pakistan	5	8	11	3
Other	6	11	17	9
Total	22	35	44	47

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS																
U. S. PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD															
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY PERIOD								TOTAL PERIOD 1942-1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1944-1972	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1944- 1972	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST		
				1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962-1965	1966	1967	1968					1969	1970
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
A. OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE																
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL																
Loans	-	-	22.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	21.8	21.8
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL																
Loans	-	1.5	166.7	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	170.4	117.9
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(146.3)	(146.3)
OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE																
Loans	-	1.5	60.6	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	64.3	64.3
Grants	-	-	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.0	37.0
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(27.3)	(27.3)
TOTAL OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE																
Loans	979.7	1,219.2	-	160.0	29.4	29.4	160.0	46.9	46.9	16.2	130.1	158.9	175.4	989.3	2,518.9	1,988.0
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
Loans	979.7	1,220.7	339.6	162.8	29.4	29.4	162.8	46.9	46.9	16.2	130.1	159.0	175.4	992.4	2,518.9	1,988.0
Grants	230.6	273.4	255.6	160.0	29.4	29.4	160.0	46.9	46.9	16.2	130.1	159.0	175.4	992.4	2,711.1	2,127.7
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	749.1	947.3	84.0	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,781.6	1,781.6
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS																
Loans	-	-	150.1	160.0	29.4	29.4	160.0	46.9	46.9	16.2	130.1	158.9	175.4	989.3	1,139.3	553.1
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER LOANS																
Loans	-	-	150.1	160.0	29.4	29.4	160.0	46.9	46.9	16.2	130.1	159.0	175.4	989.4	2,518.9	1,988.0
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS																
Loans	979.7	1,220.7	339.6	162.8	29.4	29.4	162.8	46.9	46.9	16.2	130.1	159.0	175.4	992.4	2,518.9	1,988.0
Grants	230.6	273.4	255.6	160.0	29.4	29.4	160.0	46.9	46.9	16.2	130.1	159.0	175.4	992.4	2,711.1	2,127.7
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	749.1	947.3	84.0	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,781.6	1,781.6
MILITARY PROGRAMS																
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (b) (1) to (b) (4) of the Arms Control Act																
Loans	-	-	663.8	223.9	1.7	1.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	889.8	855.0
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS																
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS																
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS																
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS																
Loans	-	-	877.6	243.4	1.7	1.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,123.1	34.8
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS																
Loans	-	-	443.2	291.5	25.1	25.1	100.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	860.4	855.0
Grants	-	-	443.2	291.5	25.1	25.1	100.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	860.4	855.0
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
UNDP - SF																
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
UNDP - TA																
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other UN																
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

a/ Includes Civilian Supplies, \$2,184.6 million; Surplus Property Credits, \$14.0 million; and Post-UNRRA, \$0.2 million.
b/ Excludes \$540.0 million of materiel provided from Department of Defense stocks.
c/ Represents transfer of properties provided under the Reversion Agreement when the Ryukyu Islands were returned to Japan, May 15, 1972.
d/ Principal fully repaid.



(Cambodia)



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY .. Tropical Cambodia has a climate suitable for a large variety of crops. There is a dry northeast monsoon from December-May and a wet southwest monsoon for the rest of the year. Water from the wet monsoon floods the Mekong River complex causing the great Tonle Sap Lake, which lies in the central flat lands, to act as a huge flood reservoir. The silt deposited by the floods renews the fertility of the soil. The northern and southwestern portions of the country are mountainous.
- AREA 70,000 square miles.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 20% of the total, mainly devoted to rice. Per capita agricultural land is 1.2 acres. The main agricultural regions are the area bordering Lake Tonle Sap, and the area bordering the Mekong River from the Vietnamese border to Stung Treng. Nearly all farmers own the land they till.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the most important crop and in good years the chief export. Rubber, the other major source of foreign exchange earnings, is grown more scientifically than most other farm commodities, because it is basically a plantation crop. Other important crops are corn, sugar, kapok, tobacco, and pepper.
- FORESTS Roughly 57% (world average 30%) of the country is forested primarily with hardwoods; there is a small amount of pine. Two-thirds of the forest area is classified as exploitable. Output is largely fuelwood and a small volume of sawlogs.
- FISHERIES Cambodia contains large fresh-water fish resources which have been impaired by overfishing, silting and destruction of plant life. There is considerable salt-water fishing.
- MINERALS Reserves are small. While a thorough mineral survey has not been made, there are known reserves of phosphate and iron ore. Some gold, zircons, sapphires and rubies have been found.
- FUELS The only indigenous fuel is firewood; virtually no known indigenous sources of coal or petroleum exist.
- RIVER RESOURCES The great Mekong River is a source of water for rice growing and an important transportation artery. There are a few potential hydroelectric resources along the lower Mekong basin.
- GNP Per capita GNP is estimated at about \$90 (1971).

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 7.6 million (mid-1972). About 80% of the population are Khmers. The minorities are people of Chinese, Vietnamese and Malayan descent and hill tribes. The Chinese and Vietnamese are important in commercial activities.
- Annual Growth 3.0 percent.
- Population Density 108 per square mile, low for East Asia. The population is concentrated in river areas with the highest density in the provinces of Kandall, Kompong Cham, and Pong Veng.
- Religions Hinayana or Theravada Buddhism.
- Immigration Cambodian policy is set against large-scale immigration.
- Language The Cambodian language, a part of the Mon-Khmer linguistic group, is the principal language. Since 1953 it has been adopted as the national language in place of French and is being used increasingly within the government.
- LABOR FORCE Agricultural pursuits provide the main source of employment. Workers are largely unskilled and people with entrepreneurial or administrative skills are scarce. Outside government there are few employment opportunities considered suitable by the educated. There were an estimated 2.5 million persons in the labor force in 1962 of which about 80% were in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 3% in manufacturing; 1% in construction; 6% in commerce; 1% in transport, storage and communications; and 7% in services. Official estimates for 1967 indicate that the labor force distribution has remained approximately the same.

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KHMER REP.

(Cambodia)

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

General Considerable progress has been made in providing new educational opportunities at the primary school level; progress at higher levels is limited. Emphasis now is being placed on functional instruction, practical activities, and vocational education.

Literacy 41%.

Teachers One teacher per 42 students in primary schools; one teacher per 25 students in secondary schools (1967).

Schools 4,000 elementary schools; 180 secondary, 17 vocational schools, 3 schools for teacher training, and 9 schools for higher education (1964).

Students Enrollment ratio; 45% of the 5-19 age group (1967).

HEALTH

Life expectancy 52 years.

Physicians 14,610 persons per physician (1970).

Hospital facilities .. 104 hospital beds per 100,000 population (1970).

Diet Caloric intake 2,230 calories. The mainstay of the diet is rice.

Main diseases Malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, scabies, trachoma, leprosy and intestinal diseases.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS A 240 miles railroad goes from Phnom Penh to Poipet where it connects with the Thai border.

ROADS About 2,900 miles of improved and some 6,500 miles of unimproved roads. There are 7 principal international connections; Laos, 1; Thailand, 1; S. Vietnam, 5.

HARBORS The only seaport is Kompong Som (formerly Sihanoukville). The river port of Phnom Penh will accommodate vessels up to 7,000 tons in the rainy season and up to 1,500 tons at other times.

WATERWAYS By far the most important means of transportation are the inland waterways which are used by barges, junks, and small steamboats.

AVIATION There is international airline service to Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh.

ELECTRIC POWER About 85% of the power output is produced at Phnom Penh and most of the balance at Battambang, Kompong Cham and Kampot. Per capita output is low.

MANUFACTURING The small industrial sector is slowly growing. Textile, plywood, cement and paper plants have been recently established.

MINING Mining activity is of little economic significance. There is some extracting and processing of phosphates, semi-precious stone and salt.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Rice and rubber, the chief exports, accounted for 24% and 26% respectively of total 1969-71 exports. In 1971, Cambodia's markets were mainly in France, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Communist Bloc.

IMPORTS Since 1955, except for 1964 and 1965, imports have been in excess of exports. In 1971, the chief sources of supply were the United States, Japan, France, Hong Kong and the Communist Bloc.

KHMER REP. (Cambodia)

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 3.0% Percent Urban: 12%	Thousands	5,440	6,889	7,102	7,325	7,550	7,780
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	95	145	104	79	73 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	103	123	86	63	58 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	2,380	3,810	2,730	2,140	2,070 ^P	
	4. Corn	"	170	140	120	100	80 ^P	
2,3	5. Rubber	"	37	52	13	1	3	
4,5	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Cigarettes	Billion	n.a.	3.8	3.9	3.3	0.7(3 mos)	
6	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	n.a.	88	56	75		
4,7	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	60	128	133	150 ^E	160 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	11	19	19	20 ^E	21 ^E	
8	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$				655 ^E		
	2. Total GNP, current prices	"						
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources...	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars				90 ^E		
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent						
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
7	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Consumer prices (Phon Penh)	1963=100	86	118	132	227	284	417(4 mos)
	2. Food	"	85	111	134	260	334	510 "
4,5	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [♦]	1963=100	n.a.	131	226	344	477	553(May)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill. riels		6,796	4,811	4,776 ^P	13,601 ^P	
	2. Total expenditures	"		8,391	11,856	17,239 ^P	30,808 ^P	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(2,478)	(5,966)	(10,206)	(16,956)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-1,595	-7,045	-12,463	-17,207	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [‡]	Million US\$						
	2. Annual payments	"						
	3. Amortization	"						

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ♦ - End of period. ‡ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Estimated directly in dollars.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated.

KHMER REP. (Cambodia)

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
5,9	K. COMMODITY TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	70	78	40	13	8	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	95	-121	-62	-82	-102	
	3. Trade balance	"	-25	-43	-22	-69	-94	
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
4,10	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	8	2	1	*	-	
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	15	9	6	*	*	
	3. Hong Kong	"	10	9	7	2	2	
	4. Singapore	"	9	4	4	1	-	
	5. Communist bloc	"	7	4	8	*	-	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	13	4	2	40	80	
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	20	25	13	11	8	
	3. Japan	"	16	26	12	13	13	
	4. Hong Kong	"	12	7	5	6	10	
	5. Communist bloc	"	9	13	2	1	-	
4,5	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rubber	Million US\$	28	26	8	-	2	
	2. Rice	"	23	13	16	2	1	
	3. Corn	"	8	3	2	1	-	
5,11	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Machinery & transp. equipment ...	Million US\$	21	31	9	5		
	2. Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	"	15	6	2	3		
	3. Chemicals	"	4	9	3	3		
	4. Petroleum products	"	6	4	7	5		
	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
12	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-41	-34	-30	-86		
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	-	-	-	-		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	34	2	22	58		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-	2	-5	-4		
4,5	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [®]	Million US\$	92	66	60	37	25	35(May)
	1. Gold ^b	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. SDRs	"	-	-	-	2	5	5 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
	4. Foreign exchange ^b	"	92	66	60	35	20	30 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	Million US\$						
4,5	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	"	6	11	11	17	12	
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
5	Y. EXCHANGE RATE [®]							
	1. Official rate	Riels/US \$	35	55.54 ^c	55.54	120 ^d	187	
	2. Hong Kong free market	"	73	63	93	190	259	

† BASIC SOURCES:

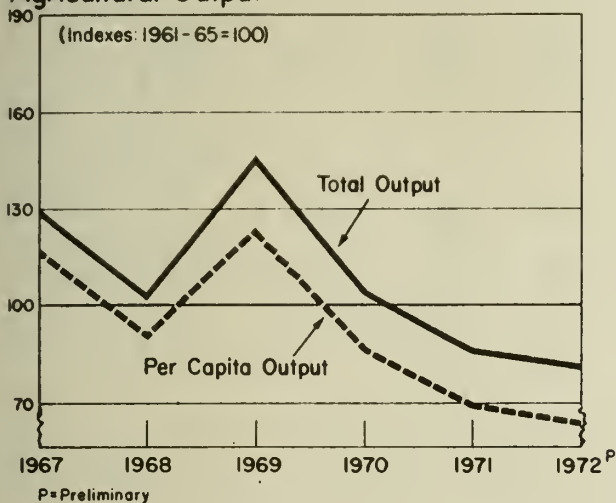
1. U.S. Bureau of the Census.
2. USDA Economic Research Service, (ERS) special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.
3. "Rubber Statistical Bulletin," Monthly.
4. National Bank of Cambodia, "Monthly Bulletin."
5. Foreign Service Reports.
6. UN "Statistical Yearbook."

7. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
8. Based on A.I.D./W estimates. (See page 9)
9. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
10. IMF/IBRD "Direction of Trade."
11. UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."
12. Table on page 11, data based on IMF reports.

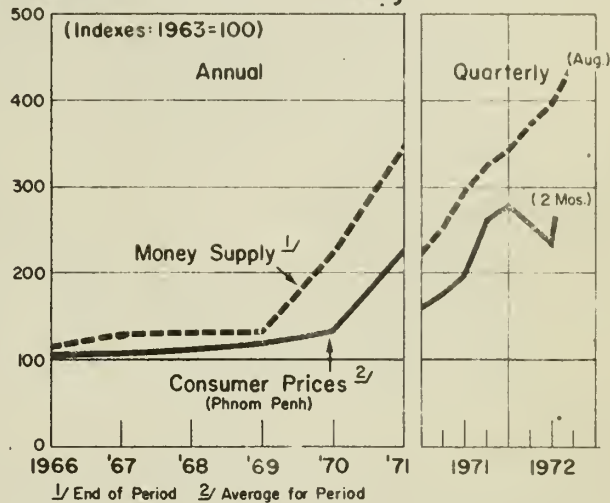
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ® - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Excludes re-exports. b - Gold is included in foreign exchange holdings. c - Effective August 18, 1969. d - New exchange rate was established on October 29, 1971 and is adjusted periodically.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

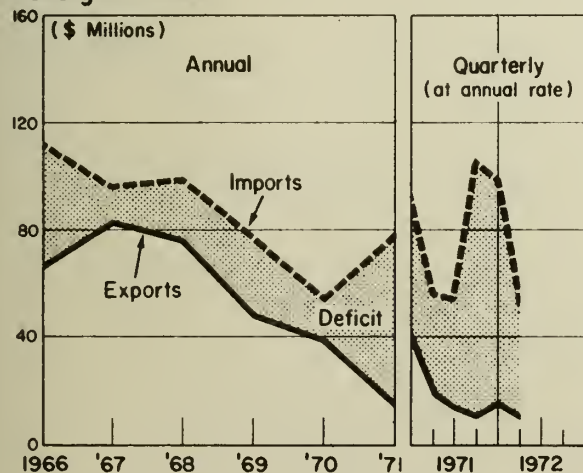
Agricultural Output¹



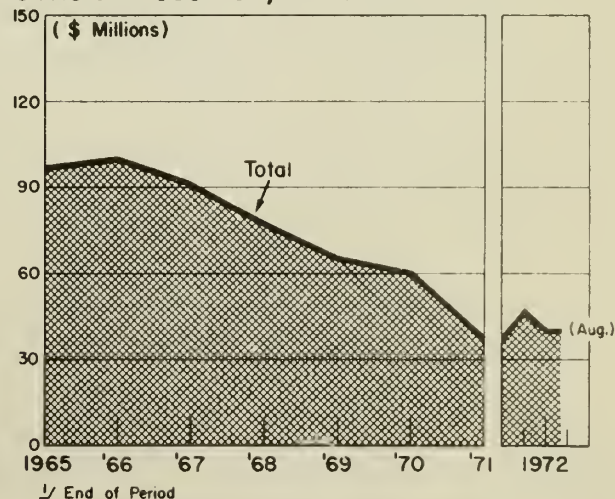
Domestic Prices and Money



Foreign Trade



Official Reserves, Gross¹



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P	
	Millions of riels					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>6,103</u>	<u>6,796</u>	<u>4,811</u>	<u>4,776</u>	<u>13,601</u>	<u>98</u>
1. Domestic Revenue - Total	<u>6,103</u>	<u>6,796</u>	<u>4,811</u>	<u>4,733</u>	<u>6,536</u>	<u>41</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits	2,422	2,513	2,000	2,380	2,948	19
b. Taxes on External trade	2,391	2,437	1,990	1,895	3,049	19
c. Other tax & administrative revenue	1,290	1,846	821	458	539	3
2. Foreign Grants	-	-	-	43	7,065	57
B. EXPENDITURES (obligations)	<u>7,000</u>	<u>8,391</u>	<u>11,856</u>	<u>17,239</u>	<u>30,808</u>	<u>193</u>
1. National defense	2,154	2,478	5,966	10,206	16,956	106
2. Education	1,524	1,676	1,969	2,350	2,662	17
3. Health and welfare	383	392	423			
4. Public works & communication	301	313	318	4,685	11,190	70
5. Agriculture	241	262	273			
6. Other	2,397	3,270	2,907			
C. DEFICIT	-897	-1,595	-7,045	-12,463	-17,207	-95

a - Converted at 160 riels per U.S. \$ except for foreign grants which are converted at 125 riels per U.S. \$
P - Preliminary.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

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KHMER REP. (Cambodia)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^R	1971 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES ^a	-4	-15	-34	-30	-86
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	81	81	66	41	13
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-83	-90	-99	-69	-88
Trade balance	-2	-9	-33	-28	-75
2. Nonmonetary gold	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3,4. Transportation	-4	-3	-1	-*	-5
5. Travel	1	2	4	1	-*
6. Investment	-*	-*	-1	*	2
7. Government, n.i.e.	2	-*	1	-1	-7
8. Other services	-2	-4	-4	-2	-1
Total services.....	-2	-6	-1	-2	-11
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	8	15	10	30	63
9. Private	4	3	8	8	5
10. Central government	4	12	2	22	58
C. CAPITAL FLOWS [†]	-10	-7	15	-10	-7
Nonmonetary sectors	-1	-2	1	-9	-4
11. Private direct investment	} 1	} *	} *	} -1	} *
12. Other private long-term					
13. Other private short-term					
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	-2	-3	1	-2	-4
a. Loan receipts (net)	-2	-3	2	-5	-4
b. Assets	-	-	-1	-3	-
Monetary sector	-9	-4	14	-1	-3
16. Commercial banks	-7	3	5	-4	-4
17. National Bank	-2	-7	9	-1	1
D. ALLOCATION OF SDR'S	-	-	-	3	3
E. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	7	11	8	4	27
18. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
19. Assets (increase -)	7	11	8	4	27
a. Monetary gold	-1	-	12	2	4
b. SDR's	-	-	-	-2	-*
c. Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	-5	-1	6
d. Foreign exchange	8	11	*	5	18
e. Other claims	-*	*	1	*	-1
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-1	-5	2	3	1

* - Less than \$500,000. n.a. - Not available; a dash indicated zero. R - Revised. P - Preliminary.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by the IMF. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^P
1. Exports of Goods and Services	101	103	88	58	24
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-105	-118	-122	-88	-110
3. Net	-4	-15	-34	-30	-86

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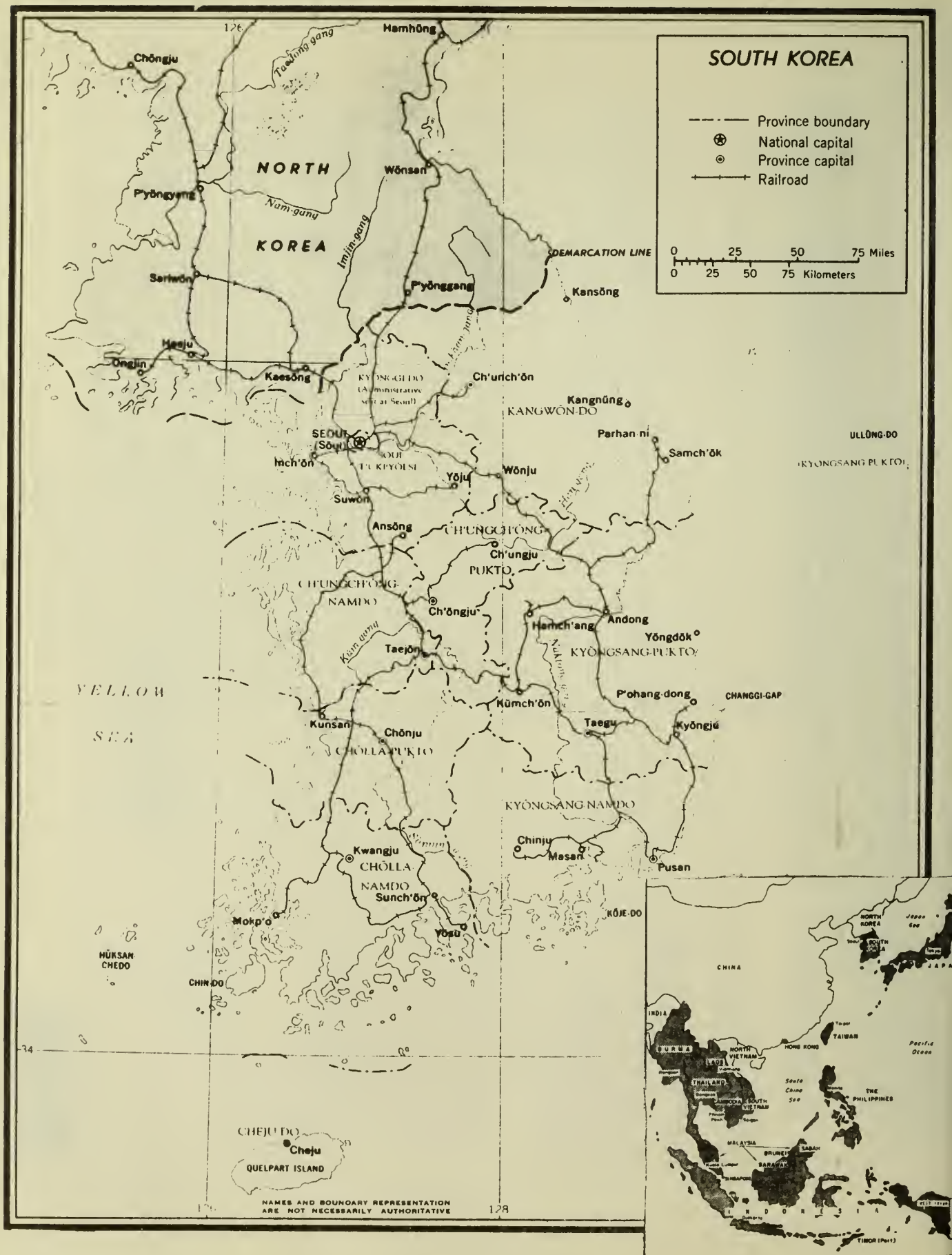
KHMER REP. (Cambodia)

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD^a (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U. S. PROGRAM	U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1972	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	POST WAR RELIEF PERIOD 1946-1948	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD 1949-1952	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD 1953-1961	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD						TOTAL FAA PERIOD 1962-1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-1972		
				1962-1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970				
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS													
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE													
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL				57.5	-	-	-	-	-	70.0	37.1	358.7	358.7
Loans			217.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			217.6 (203.6)	57.5 (32.9)	-	-	-	-	-	70.0 (70.0)	37.1 (37.1)	358.7 (328.8)	358.7
(Supporting Assistance)													
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL			2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.8	20.5	29.7	29.7
Title I - Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	20.5	27.3 ^{b/}	27.3
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.9	19.9	19.9
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	0.6	7.4	7.4
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Used)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8.5)	(0.7)	(9.2)	(9.2)
Title II - Total			2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.4	2.4
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD			2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.4	2.4
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE			219.9	57.5	*	*	*	*	*	76.8	57.6	388.4	388.4
Loans			219.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.9	19.9	19.9
Grants			-	57.5	*	*	*	*	*	76.8	37.7	368.5	368.5
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			219.9	57.5	*	*	*	*	*	76.8	57.6	388.4	388.4
Loans			219.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.9	19.9	19.9
Grants			-	57.5	*	*	*	*	*	76.8	37.7	368.5	368.5
MILITARY PROGRAMS			64.7	22.4	-	-	-	-	8.5	179.4	180.0	455.0	455.0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)			64.7	22.4	-	-	-	-	8.5	179.4	180.0	455.0	455.0
Credit Sales (FMS)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED GRANTS			2.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	8.7	4.9	18.0	18.0
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
OTHER GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS			67.6	23.8	-	-	-	-	8.6	188.1	186.9	475.0	475.0
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			2.2	6.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	3.7	0.4	1.7	20.7	20.7
AIDB		*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7
UNDP - SF		-	-	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	-	1.3	-	1.2	7.9	8.0
UNDP - TA		-	-	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.7	7.5
Other UN		-	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	*	-	3.1	3.5

* Less than \$50,000.
^{a/} Excludes aid to Indochina prior to partition; these data appear on the page for "Indochina-Undistributed."
^{b/} Includes \$23.4 million in grants for common defense under Section 104(c), PL 480.

SOUTH KOREA



SOUTH KOREA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

South Korea's economy has expanded rapidly in recent years. Its annual growth rate averaged over 9 percent from 1962 to 1967, generated in large part by the sharp growth of industry. Agricultural output has also been growing, somewhat faster than population, but per capita GNP is still relatively low. The high growth rates in the non-agricultural sectors have brought a number of structural changes in the economy, reducing significantly agriculture's share in the national product.

The Koreans are a homogeneous people with a common language and culture. They are increasing their activities in business and technical fields, but widespread shortages of technical skills still exist. The labor force is hard working and adaptable, and appears to be overcoming its traditional prejudices against manual labor in non-agricultural occupations. As in most Asian countries, labor relations generally follow a paternalistic pattern. However, labor unions are becoming more independent. Ties of friendship are important in Korean life and have a strong influence on economic relationships.

During the 1905-1945 period of Japanese control, North and South Korea had complementary economies which together met most of their needs. After the partition in August 1948, however, South Korea was economically handicapped since most of the hydroelectric power, heavy industry and mineral and timber resources were in the North. The South was primarily agricultural with only a scattering of light industry and 10 percent of the power generating capacity. It was left with less than half of the land area, but nearly two-thirds of the population and an extremely high population density.

More than half of the labor force is engaged in agriculture with small (average size 2.2 acres) peasant-owned farms predominating. The most productive areas lie in the southwest. Almost all of the potentially arable land is under cultivation; intensive farming is the general practice and yields per acre are high. Rice is the most important crop, followed by barley, beans, wheat and millet. Cotton and tobacco are also valuable cash crops. While output is concentrated in grains, livestock is becoming more important. Before World War II, rice was Korea's most important export; but increased domestic consumption has virtually eliminated the rice surplus. There is a shortage of forest products in large part because of over-exploitation during World War II. Progress is being made in arresting depletion of existing forests and in reforestation. The excellent fishing waters adjacent to Korea support a fishing industry which is an important source of food, employment and foreign exchange. Marine output is rising and the value of exports more than tripled in the last five years, in part due to substantial new investments in the industry. The distant water fleet alone, which increased from 18 vessels in 1962 to 175 in 1967, represents an estimated investment of \$75 million.

Manufacturing has shown the most dynamic growth in the overall economic picture; the share of manufacturing in GNP rose to 20 percent in 1967 from less than 14 percent in 1960. Such growth has been basically the result of private entrepreneurship, but it has also been actively promoted by the government's credit policy and fiscal incentives. The increase in production required particularly large investment input in power and transportation facilities.

While Korea raised its exports from \$87 million in 1963 to \$320 million in 1967, imports during the same period rose from \$560 million to \$996 million. The widening trade deficit has been financed largely by U.S. grants and loans, private transfer payments and military expenditures. However as Korea's economic position has improved, external aid has shifted more and more from a grant to a loan basis, and foreign loans and investments have been financing an increasingly larger proportion of the import deficits.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY The Korean climate is generally favorable for the growing of rice. During August and September Korea is hit by at least one typhoon, the accompanying rain sometimes inflicting severe damage to the ripening rice crop. Mountains, which dominate the landscape everywhere, extend right to the sea and make land transportation between the east and west coast difficult and costly. The west coast is heavily indented but the usefulness of its many harbors is impaired at low tide when broad mud flats are frequently exposed. The relatively level southwestern region is one of the most heavily populated and is the principal granary. Most of the hydroelectric resources of prewar Korea was located in the North.
- AREA 38,000 square miles. South Korea occupies about 45 percent of the Korean peninsula.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 24 percent of the total, higher than most East Asia countries; but per capita agricultural land of 0.2 acres is among the lowest in the area. Intensive use of the land has impoverished the soil, but the use of agricultural inputs is being encouraged. The average size of a farm is 2.2 acres. 80% of farms produce only rice and barley.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the major crop, followed by barley, beans, wheat, millet, tobacco, cotton and soybeans.
- FORESTS South Korea's forest resources are depleted, resulting in an acute shortage of forest products. Reforestation is taking place. Pre-war Korea was largely dependent upon the North for forest products.
- FISHERIES Marine products provide a major portion of the animal protein in the Korean diet and are also becoming more important in exports. Labor productivity is low, but may increase with new heavy investments that have been made in recent years.
- MINERALS South Korea's mineral wealth includes anthracite coal, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, gold, silver, iron ore and copper. The reserves of the Sang Dong tungsten mine are among the largest in the world. The known deposits of other minerals are generally small.
- FUELS Production of anthracite coal, of poor quality, has been steadily increasing. Bituminous coal must be imported. There are no known resources of petroleum.
- RIVER RESOURCES The 1,000 miles of inland waterways are all of minor importance. Dams at Hwachon and Chongpyong on the Pukhan River and a series of dams on the Sonjin River are sources of electric power. There are several additional hydroelectric power sites which can still be developed.
- DISTRIBUTION OF GDP In 1971 Korea's GDP was distributed as follows: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 29%; manufacturing 23%; trade and finance, 19%; transportation, communication and utilities 7%; construction 5%; and other 17%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 38.0 million (mid-1972).
- Annual growth Currently about 2.0%.
- Population density Density of 870 per square mile is among the highest in the world. The population centers are located near the western and southern coasts.
- Immigration About 1 million Koreans returned from Japan and China during 1945 and 1946. An even greater number came from North Korea at the outbreak of hostilities in 1950.
- Religions The predominant religions are Shamanism (the oldest), Buddhism, Confucianism, and Christianity; a national cult, Ch'ondogyo (established about 1860) has served as a rallying point for Korean patriots.
- LABOR FORCE About 10.0 million including 0.5 million unemployed of the estimated 17.9 million people age 14 years and above (1970).
- Distribution Agriculture, forestry and fishing 48%, services 15%, commerce 12% and manufacturing 13% (1970). About 60% of the labor force consists of self-employed or family workers.

SOUTH KOREA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION (see page 8 for student and teacher data)

General The Ministry of Education is in charge of educational matters. Schooling is compulsory for children aged from 6 to 11 years. Primary and secondary education each last 6 years, the latter being divided into middle school (grades 7-9) and high school (grades 10-12). Technical and vocational education are provided at high school level, while trade training is provided at the middle school level. The school year begins March 1. There are 8 million students (1971); 5.8 in primary and 2.2 in secondary schools.

Literacy About 71%; lower than ROK estimates.

HEALTH

Life expectancy 60 years.

Infant mortality Estimates 60 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Medical personnel There were 16,207 physicians in Korea in 1971 (1 physician for 2,000 persons) About 20% of the population is without the service of any physician.

Hospital facilities .. 52 hospital beds per 100,000 population.

Diet Caloric intake 2,490 calories per capita (1969). Rice is the basic staple and is supplemented with barley and wheat. Fish is a major source of animal protein.

Main diseases The country has been afflicted by typhoid, typhus, smallpox, and cholera which currently appear under control. The incidence of leprosy and tuberculosis is relatively high; diseases carried by infected water systems are also important.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS The 1,920 route miles of railroad connect Korea's main cities and run mainly north-south. The line between Seoul-Taejon-Taegu and Pusan is double-tracked, the other single-tracked. Operating efficiency has been substantially improved by dieselization and rehabilitation programs.

ROADS Used mainly for coastwise shipping, the roughly 1,294,100 ton fleet (1971) consisted of 45% cargo vessels; 25% fishing boats; 27% oil tankers; 1% passenger vessels and other, 2%.

HARBORS Main harbors are located along the south and west coasts which abound with small islands. Tides as high as 30 feet hamper usefulness of west coast ports.

ELECTRIC POWER Production has increased 460% between 1960 and 1970. Taking into consideration anticipated increases, bottlenecks may be expected to continue until construction can catch up with the fast growing demand.

MANUFACTURING The industrial base is being widened. New industries are being developed and existing ones expanded. South Korea now produces rayon and nylon textiles, fertilizer, glass products, steel, ball bearings, wire rope, aluminum products, automobile tires, and pharmaceuticals and other chemicals.

MINING A wide variety of minerals is mined of which coal, tungsten and iron ore are the most important. Except for coal, output is heavily dependent upon export demand.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Korea's exports expanded again in 1972 at which time they covered about 63% of its imports. During the Korean Second Five-year Plan (1967-71) exports rose at a compound annual rate of 35% and continued their strong advance in 1972, rising 50%. The main exports are veneer and plywood, fish, cotton fabrics, and silk yarn. Japan and the U.S. are principal markets.

IMPORTS The U.S. and Japan supply about 70% of Korea's total imports. Imports consist principally of food and live animals, and petroleum, oil and lubricants.

SOUTH KOREA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 2.0% Percent Urban: 39%	Thousands	24,970	31,195	31,825	32,436	33,060	33,130
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	83	130	128	128	126 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	90	113	109	107	103 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	4,150	5,570	5,360	5,440	4,900 ^P	
	4. Barley	"	1,370	2,070	1,970	1,860	1,960 ^P	
	5. Soybeans	"	130	229	232	222	225 ^P	
3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	72	283	315	363	416	448(2 mos)
	2. Manufacturing index	"	72	303	338	394	458	493 "
	3. Cement	1,000 MT	460	4,870	5,830	6,880	6,490	1,573(3 mos)
	4. Crude steel	"	50	370	480	470	590	200 "
	5. Mining index	1963=100	65	125	140	144	140	142(2 mos)
	6. Coal	1,000 MT	5,350	10,270	12,390	12,780	12,410	3,300(3 mos)
	7. Iron ore (metal content)	"	200	370	320	170	210	53 "
4	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Marine production	1,000 MT	340	880	930	1,070		
3,5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	1,760	8,150	9,600	10,950	12,200 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	71	260	300	340	370 ^E	
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Billion Won	246.3	2,081.5	2,589.3	3,151.6	3,730.0	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$	n.a.	5,580	6,940	8,450	10,000	
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"	3,350	7,090	7,700	8,450	9,050	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	370	1,945	2,182	2,639		
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	117	1,150	1,379	1,620		
	6. Equals total available resources...	"	3,612	7,885	8,503	9,469		
	7. Private consumption	"	2,831	5,018	5,609	6,356		
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense).	"	503	808	862	954		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	279	1,837	1,869	1,956		
	10. Change in stocks	"	-1	222	163	203		
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent	+2.1%	+15.1%	+8.6%	+9.7%	+7.1%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars	134	227	242	261	274	
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent		+12.6%	+6.4%	+7.7%	+5.1%	
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
7	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100	67	198	216	235	267	277(6 mos)
	2. Consumer prices	"	72	221	249	280	313	317 "
4,7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [♦]	1963=100	59	527	741	872	1,232	1,436(June)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
				(Fiscal year ending December 31)				
	1. Total revenues	Billion Won		390.6	480.4	573.4	633.6 ^b	
	2. Total expenditures	"		437.3	497.2	608.0	793.1	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(84.6)	(102.9)	(140.2)	(183.0)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-46.7	-16.8	-34.6	-159.5	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		15.0	-2.8	-0.5	47.8	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		31.7	19.6	35.1	111.7	
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [†]	Million US\$		921.1	1,482.9	1,696.9	2,061.9	2,201.9
	2. Annual payments	"		140.3	262.8	313.3	354.9	327.0
	3. Amortization	"		(108.6)	(203.0)	(225.8)	(268.6)	(234.6)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ♦ - End of period. † - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 373 won per U.S. \$.
a - Entire crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Revised budget estimates.

SOUTH KOREA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
4	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	33	622	835	1,068	1,624	1,075(5 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-334	-1,824	-1,984	-2,394	-2,522	-1,553 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-301	-1,202	-1,149	-1,326	-898	-478 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
4	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	4	315	395	532	759	416(5 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Japan	"	20	133	234	262	408	355 "
	3. Hong Kong	"	3	24	28	41	72	41 "
	4. Vietnam	"	-	13	13	15	12	7 "
4	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	118	530	585	678	647	479 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	58	754	809	954	1,031	1,593 "
	3. Hong Kong	"	2	20	20	20	36	7 "
	4. West Germany	"	26	80	67	74	67	64 "
4	N. MAJOR EXPORTS, (f.o.b.)							
	1. Veneer and plywood	Million US\$	21	79	92	124	153	117 "
	2. Cotton fabrics	"	2	19	26	31	35	18 "
	3. Silk	"	1	24	36	39	54	23 "
	4. Fish and preparation	"	3	28	35	34	54	32 "
	5. Rice	"	4	-	-	-	-	- "
4,10	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Food and live animals	Million US \$	32	302	319	400	358	229(5 mos)
	2. Cotton	"	29	52	63	84	85	35 "
	3. Fertilizer, manufactured	"	55	12	4	7	11	1(3 mos)
	4. Petroleum, oil and lubricants ...	"	23	111	136	189	219	112(5 mos)
P. EXPORT PRICES								
7	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100	n.a.	120	122	119	119	
	1. Export price index	"	n.a.	119	124	123	125	
	2. Import price index	"		99	102	103	105	
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-262	-795	-803	-1,018		
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	-	-3	38	56		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	256	104	85	64		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-	176	172	245		
7	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [®]	Million US\$	157	553	610	571	740	902(June)
	1. Gold	"	2	3	3	4	4	5 "
	2. SDRs	"	-	-	10	19	28	31 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	-	-	13	14	14	15 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	155	550	584	534	694	851 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	Million US\$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	"						
	V.							
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
7	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [®]	Won per \$	65	304	316	373	399	399(July)

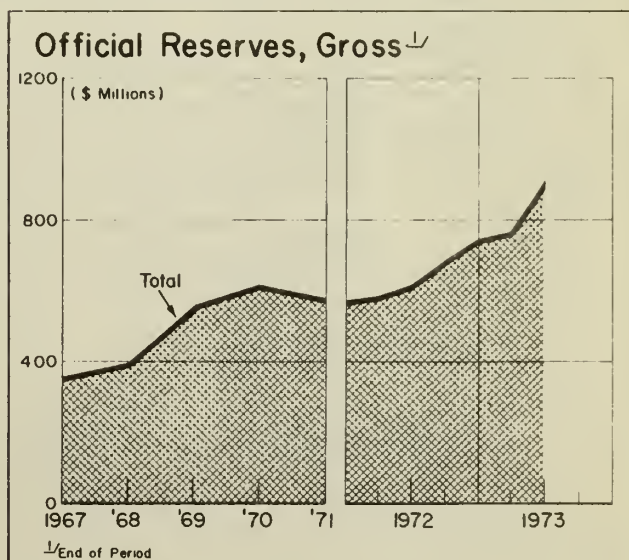
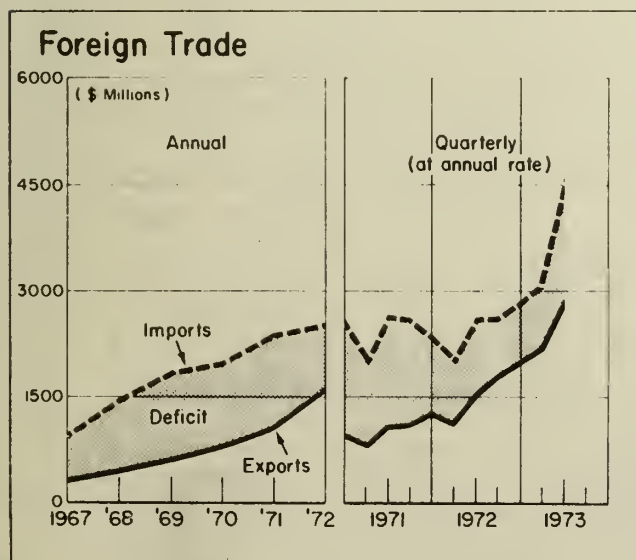
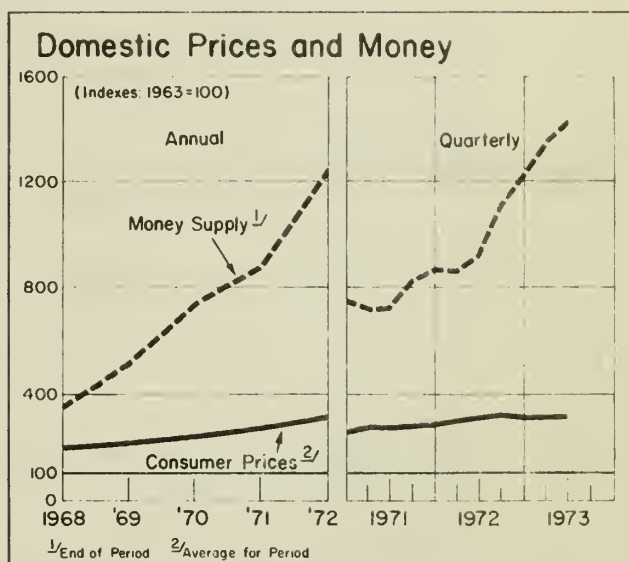
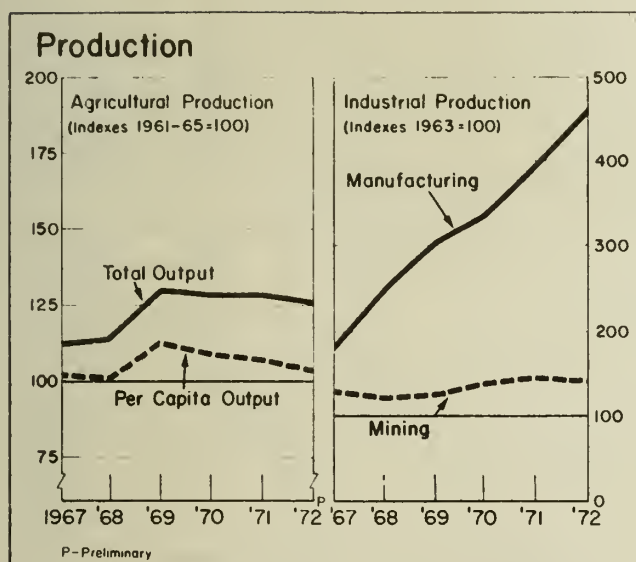
† BASIC SOURCES:

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census.
2. U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service (ERS) special calculations for A.I.D./W and FAS crop circulars.
3. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
4. Bank of Korea "Monthly Economic Statistics."
5. UN "World Energy Supplies."
6. Based on national data as adjusted by USAID and SER/FM/SR.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. Based on USAID replies to A.I.D. Form 10-74 as adjusted by SER/FM/SR.
9. IBRD.
10. Bank of Korea "Foreign Exchange Statistics."
11. Tables on pages 11 and 12; data obtained from IMF, USAID estimates.

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ® - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)



SOUTH KOREA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

† 1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY^a		1955	1960	1971 ^P
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Percent	45.3	37.2	28.6
	Mining	"	1.1	2.1	0.9
	Manufacturing	"	11.3	13.7	23.2
	Construction	"	3.1	3.3	4.7
	Transport, communications and utilities	"	3.0	5.4	7.7
	Trade and finance	"	13.9	14.1	18.2
	Other	"	22.3	24.2	16.7
2,3	LABOR FORCE		1960	1965	1971
	Percent of total population	Percent	30.4	32.4	31.5
	Female component of labor force	"	28.6	34.8	36.7
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force	"	21.3	29.7	37.4
	Distribution of Labor Force^b				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"	61.9	54.4	46.6
	Mining	"	0.7	0.9	0.9
	Manufacturing	"	6.5	8.6	13.2
	Construction	"	1.7	2.7	3.3
	Transport, communications, utilities	"	2.2	2.4	4.1
	Trade and finance	"	7.9	10.6	16.6
	Other	"	19.1	20.4	15.3
3,4	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA		1955	1960	1970
	Population by Age				
	Total	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Less than 5 years	"	15.7	18.9	13.5
	5-14 years	"	25.5	24.9	26.9
	15-19 years	"	11.1	9.5	10.6
	20-39 years	"	26.7	27.1	28.1
	40-59 years	"	15.4	14.3	14.9
	60 years and over	"	5.6	5.3	6.0
4,5	Births and Deaths				1971
	Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio		n.a.	60
	Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		42	29
	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		13	10
6	Urbanization				1971
	Urban population as % of total population	Percent	23	28	39
3,7	EDUCATION		1955	1960	1971
	Primary: Students	1,000	2,948	3,621	5,808
	Teachers	"	47	62	104
	Secondary: Students - Total	"	852	819	2,177 ^E
	General	"	721	693	1,785 ^E
	Vocational	"	118	116	393 ^E
	Teacher-training	"	13	10	-
	Teachers - Total	"	20	23	58 ^E
	General	"	17	18	45 ^E
	Vocational	"	3	5	13 ^E
	Teacher-training	"	*	*	
	Third Level: Students [⊕]	"	79	98	203
	Teachers [⊕]	"	3	7	11
	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group	Percent	54	60	67
	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group	"	36	32	63
	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group	"	48	52	66

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

⊕ - Includes universities, junior colleges, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

† - Sources:

1. Bank of Korea.

2. ILO Year Book.

3. Korean Statistical Yearbook.

4. UN Demographic Yearbook.

5. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

6. UN Working Paper.

7. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.

a - See also GNP on Page 5. b - Unemployed included in "Other."

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
	Billions of won					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>218.4</u>	<u>303.1</u>	<u>390.6</u>	<u>480.4</u>	<u>573.4</u>	<u>633.6</u>
1. Domestic revenue	<u>165.0</u>	<u>241.0</u>	<u>326.3</u>	<u>416.8</u>	<u>518.6</u>	<u>561.2</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits	<u>46.9</u>	<u>72.2</u>	<u>102.7</u>	<u>126.8</u>	<u>164.3</u>	<u>165.6</u>
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes	<u>49.2</u>	<u>75.2</u>	<u>102.9</u>	<u>141.6</u>	<u>172.6</u>	<u>181.0</u>
c. Taxes on international trade	<u>25.4</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>50.9</u>	<u>52.2</u>	<u>58.5</u>
d. Profits of fiscal monopolies	<u>10.0</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>42.9</u>
e. Other taxes	<u>7.7</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>35.5</u>
f. Receipts from gov't. enterprises	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>7.3</u>
g. Other revenues	<u>22.4</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>55.9</u>	<u>70.4</u>
2. Government enterprise surplus used for capital outlay	<u>17.7</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>46.9</u>
3. From foreign grants	<u>35.7</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>25.5</u>
a. U.S. Government	<u>25.7</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>9.1</u>
b. Other	<u>10.0</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>16.4</u>
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>221.0</u>	<u>308.1</u>	<u>437.3</u>	<u>497.2</u>	<u>608.0</u>	<u>793.1</u>
1. Current	<u>137.5</u>	<u>179.5</u>	<u>261.7</u>	<u>312.8</u>	<u>394.7</u>	<u>503.9</u>
a. Defense (Total)	<u>49.6</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>84.6</u>	<u>102.9</u>	<u>140.5</u>	<u>183.0</u>
b. Agriculture	<u>2.1</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>5.3</u>
c. Education	<u>24.6</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>45.3</u>	<u>58.2</u>	<u>74.5</u>	<u>94.3</u>
d. Health	<u>3.1</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>5.0</u>
e. Transportation	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>
f. Interest	<u>2.7</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>24.1</u>
g. Other	<u>54.9</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>129.0</u>	<u>150.7</u>	<u>190.5</u>
2. Capital	<u>83.5</u>	<u>128.6</u>	<u>175.6</u>	<u>184.4</u>	<u>213.3</u>	<u>289.2</u>
a. Agriculture	<u>16.2</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>52.5</u>	<u>60.5</u>
b. Education	<u>7.3</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>25.2</u>
c. Health	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>
d. Transportation	<u>14.4</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>48.3</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>79.0</u>
e. Communication	<u>8.8</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>30.8</u>
f. Industry and Power	<u>17.6</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>52.1</u>
g. Other	<u>16.8</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>39.5</u>
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	<u>-2.6</u>	<u>-5.0</u>	<u>-46.7</u>	<u>-16.8</u>	<u>-34.6</u>	<u>-159.5</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	<u>2.6</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>159.5</u>
1. Domestic sources (net)	<u>-2.7</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>-2.8</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>47.8</u>
a. Central Bank borrowing	<u>-</u>	<u>-0.6</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72.5</u>
b. Other	<u>-2.7</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>-2.8</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>-24.7</u>
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	<u>5.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>111.7</u>
a. U.S. Government	<u>5.0</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
b. Other	<u>0.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

a - Revised budget estimates.

Source: A.I.D. Form 10-74.

NOTE: Form A.I.D. 10-74 is a standardized compilation of a country's central government finances covering all the budgetary and extrabudgetary accounts of the central government sector except the operations of the government enterprises and social insurance funds. The above data exclude the finances of public corporations (as distinguished from government enterprises) except for the transfer of any surpluses to the central government, which are included in domestic revenue.



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES^a	-417	-667	-795	-803	-1,018
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	335	486	658	882	1,132
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-909	-1,322	-1,650	-1,804	-2,178
Trade balance	-574	-836	-992	-922	-1,046
2. Nonmonetary gold ^c	(-)	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-52	-74	-85	-96	-122
4. Other transportation	-3	-4	-4	-1	-3
5. Travel	8	7	5	7	16
6. Investment income	-2	-6	-4	-37	-90
7. Other government	190	233	274	246	211
a. Military expenditures ^b	(171)	(217)	(249)	(232)	(219)
b. Other	(19)	(16)	(25)	(14)	(-8)
8. Other private	16	13	11	-	16
Total services	157	169	197	119	28
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	225	226	246	180	170
9. Private	91	105	143	95	106
10. Government	134	121	104	85	64
U.S. Total	96	88	72	53	43
a. PL 480 - Title I	(41)	(36)	(38)	(31)	(25)
b. Other	(55)	(52)	(34)	(22)	(18)
Other - Total	38	33	32	32	22
a. Japan	(37)	(30)	(32)	(28)	(16)
b. Other	(1)	(3)	(-)	(4)	(6)
C. CAPITAL FLOWS	292	472	721	704	798
<u>Nonmonetary sector</u>					
11. Direct investment	11	1	-3	38	56
12. Other private long-term	221	383	371	261	235
13. Other private short-term	46	13	56	122	135
14. Local government	1	5	11	7	3
15. Central government	12	21	200	177	240
a. Loans received, net ^d	26	21	176	172	245
b. U.S. Gov't. holdings of won	-7	-	-	6	-4
c. Trade credits on U.S. farm produce	-3	6	18	5	3
d. Other trade credits	-1	-	9	-3	-4
e. Capital subscriptions	-3	-6	-3	-3	-
<u>Monetary sector</u>					
16. Private institutions	1	53	89	100	138
a. Loans received	-	52	86	96	139
b. Other liabilities	1	1	3	4	-1
17. Central institutions	-	-4	-3	-1	-9
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's	-	-	-	8	5
E. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS					
19. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Central institutions: assets (increase -)	-111	-35	-162	-57	42
a. Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
b. SDR's	-	-	-	-10	-7
c. Reserve position in the Fund	-	6	-	-13	-
d. Foreign exchange	-111	-41	-162	34	49
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	11	4	-10	-32	3

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

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SOUTH KOREA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

P - Preliminary. * - Less than \$500,000. n.a. or blank spaces = not available; a dash indicates zero. E - Estimate.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	(\$ Millions)				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1. Exports of Goods and Services	643	880	1,150	1,379	1,616
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-1,060	-1,547	-1,945	-2,182	-2,634
3. Net	-417	-667	-795	-803	-1,018

b - Exports are reported in trade returns. Sales of goods to U.S. military forces in Vietnam have been added to the trade returns figures as follows (in millions of U.S. \$): 15 for 1967, 31 for 1968, 29 for 1969, 47 for 1970 and 39 for 1971.

c - Non-monetary gold included in commodity trade.

d - Detail shown below (\$ Millions):

Loans received and repaid	1967	1968	1969 ^E	1970 ^E	1971 ^E
Drawings from:					
AsDB	-	-	4	1	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	2
European OECD governments	2	1	3	2	12
IBRD	-	-	2	7	31
IDA	-	7	3	-	15
Japan	7	4	60	51	88
U.S. Government					
A.I.D.	18	11	93	104	101
Export-Import Bank	-	-	7	3	-
Total	27	23	172	168	249
Repayments to:					
AsDB	-	-	1	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-
European OECD governments	1	1	-	3	1
U.S. Government					
A.I.D.	-	1	3	2	13
Export-Import Bank	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	2	4	6	16

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

SOUTH KOREA

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972	1946-1972			
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	60.6	30.0	2,973.2	23.4	2,949.8		
Loans	55.0	26.5	416.6	23.4	393.2		
Grants	5.6	3.5	2,556.6	-	2,556.6		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(2,333.5)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	107.4	211.7	1,517.3	37.6	1,479.7		
Title I - Total	87.9	195.7	1,027.4	37.6	989.8		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	67.9	195.7	394.9	33.5	361.4		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	20.0	-	632.5	4.1	628.4		
(Total Sales Agreements, Including U.S. Uses)	(25.0)	(-)	(783.2)	(-)	(783.2)		
Title II - Total	19.5	16.0	489.9	-	489.9		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	17.3	15.0	311.8	-	311.8		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	2.2	1.0	178.1	-	178.1		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1.9	10.5	878.4	16.0	862.4		
PEACE CORPS	1.9	2.0	10.4	-	10.4		
OTHER	-	8.5	868.0	16.0	852.0		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	169.9	252.2	5,368.9	77.2	5,291.9		
Loans	122.9	230.7	860.2	77.2	783.2		
Grants	47.0	21.5	4,508.7	-	4,508.7		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	10.2	1.8	119.6	14.5	105.1		
OTHER LOANS	43.0	44.6	146.5	85.7	60.8		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	53.2	46.4	266.1	100.2	165.9		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	223.1	298.6	5,635.0	177.2	5,457.8		
Loans	176.1	277.1	1,126.3	177.2	949.1		
Grants	47.0	21.5	4,508.7	-	4,508.7		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	307.0	169.5	3,497.1	*	3,497.1		
Credit Sales (FMS)	15.0	17.0	32.0	*	32.0		
Grants	292.0	152.5	3,465.1	-	3,465.1		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	187.2	167.9	1,585.8	-	1,585.8		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	18.2	14.0	200.8	-	200.8		
OTHER GRANTS	87.1	210.0	459.8	-	459.8		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	599.5	561.4	5,743.5	*	5,743.5		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	822.6	860.0	11,378.5	177.2	11,201.3		
Loans	191.1	294.1	1,158.3	177.2	981.1		
Grants	631.5	565.9	10,220.2	-	10,220.2		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
TOTAL	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1946-72	DONOR	CY 1970	CY 1971	CY 1960-71
	151.0	106.2	479.8	TOTAL	155.1	207.4	853.4
IBRD - World Bank	84.5	33.0	227.4	Japan	134.4	189.9	730.3
Int'l Finance Corp.	0.7	-	8.0	Germany	15.3	8.1	77.6
Int'l Dev. Association	7.0	15.0	76.4	Italy	0.7	5.5	19.6
Asian Dev. Bank	53.8	56.5	139.1	Other	4.7	3.9	25.9
UNDP - Special Fund	3.5	0.4	18.8				
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.2	0.2	2.8				
Other UN (CY)	1.3	1.1	7.3				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				1972 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				Cumulative thru 1972..... -			

*Less than \$50,000.



LAOS



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

The Kingdom of Laos in Southeast Asia is a small, mountainous, landlocked country of less than 3 million people. The eastern part of the country, containing about half the territory and a fifth of the population, is generally controlled by the Lao Patriotic Front (NLHS), supported mainly by North Vietnam. Insurgency and the consequent lack of security have disrupted production in some of the major agricultural areas.

Of the three Indochinese states which became independent of France after World War II, Laos has the least developed economy, partly because of its unexploited natural resources and partly because of its geographic isolation and rugged topography. The Mekong River, which flows through parts of Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam and Thailand, is now in the initial stages of a large scale development plan which includes electric power generation, irrigation, transportation and related economic activities. About 90 percent of the Lao people live in small, self-contained villages, engaged principally in subsistence or semi-subsistence agriculture. In most areas, poor transportation facilities have acted to limit production to local needs, with little thought to outside markets. Industry is virtually nonexistent and there is a dearth of skilled technical and managerial personnel. Literacy is very low, although efforts are under way to improve educational facilities.

The present Lao social structure reflects a generally stratified pattern, consisting of 1) a ruling elite group that includes the higher ranking civil service and administrative officials; 2) a middle class, essentially urban-centered and made up of such occupations as teachers and other lower level civil servants, businessmen, office workers, and junior army officers; 3) the largest element of the population that includes the village-dwelling Lao farmers; and 4) the indigenous ethnic minorities of Mon-Khmer and Sino-Tibetan who practice the shifting (slash and burn) type of cultivation. The nonindigenous Asian minorities -- Chinese, Vietnamese and Indians -- represent an important part of the urban economic structure since they are for the most part merchants and skilled or semiskilled craftsmen. Unemployment is not a serious problem but the bulk of the labor force, largely self-employed and family workers, is fully employed only part of the year.

Laotians have close ties with the neighboring Thais living along the Mekong River border because of language, marriage, customs and dependence upon the Thai transportation system for a large share of their imports. Laos has no seaport or merchant marine but there are port and trans-shipment facilities along the Mekong; most of the river craft operate between Vientiane and Luang Prabang. Vientiane is the administrative capital and the center of transportation, industry and commerce.

Agriculture with over 80 percent of the labor force is the chief economic activity, but Laos is not self sufficient in food production. Rice is imported to feed military personnel, refugees from Communist-controlled areas, and the urban population. Most of the fertile river land lies in the west, but there is a considerable amount of cultivation in the highlands. The average size family farm is about 5 acres, producing only enough for its own requirements and perhaps a small surplus for barter purposes. Crop yields are low, primarily because of primitive cultivation practices, poor irrigation facilities, and low-yielding varieties of seed. Rice, by far the main crop, is grown almost everywhere. Other food crops are corn, the staple food for some hill tribes, fruit and vegetables. The main nonfood crops are cotton, silk, tobacco, coffee and opium. The Lao people traditionally have depended on textiles woven at home from cotton and silk grown and spun locally, but cultivation of both has declined with the introduction of imported textiles. Tobacco, cultivated in small patches by most village families, is a valued article of local trade and is increasing but output of coffee has fallen considerably because of disease. Opium is produced primarily by the Meo, one of the hill tribes; some is consumed locally and the remainder is smuggled out of the country. Most farmers possess some type of livestock, but generally of poor quality.

The monetary sector of the economy in the past few years has been characterized by chronic deficits in trade and payments as well as in the budget. These deficits have been financed by foreign grants received mainly under import programs and as contributions to the Foreign Exchange Operations Fund (FEOF) established under the stabilization program introduced in January 1964 and renewed annually thereafter. Besides the United States, which is the major source of foreign aid, other donors include Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia and France.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY Over four-fifths of landlocked Laos consists of rugged mountains and hills. On this account there are few lines of communication between population centers and the rural areas or with other countries. The Mekong River runs a few hundred miles along the western Laotian border and its valleys provide the few areas suitable for growing wet rice. In addition, the Mekong appears to offer hydroelectric potentialities. There are three large plateaus. Although sparsely populated, these plateaus contain many fertile areas some of which are particularly suitable for raising live-stock. The southwest monsoon brings rain between April and October, and the northeast monsoon, the dry season which lasts between November and March.

AREA 91,430 square miles, slightly smaller than Oregon.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS 7% of the total, which is very low. However, per capita agricultural land of 1.4 acres is very high. Except in very limited areas Laotian soil is very poor. Therefore, land use often depends upon soil fertility and the importance of the crop. In some areas temporarily fertile land is obtained by burning off some forested areas.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the major subsistence crop. Corn, tobacco, coffee, peanuts, cotton, ramie, opium and spices are also grown.

FORESTS 60% of the land area is forested (world average 30%). Most of the area, however, is currently not exploitable. There are, however, some good teak and pine stands which could possibly form the base of a lumbering industry.

FISHERIES Fishing is not important.

MINERALS The extent of Laos' mineral resources is not known. Tin has been extracted in two areas. There are also known deposits of copper, iron, manganese and gold. Transportation, labor and other economic difficulties serve as deterrents to business interests which might otherwise search for such resources.

FUELS Coal is the only known mineral fuel resource.

RIVER RESOURCES The overflow from the great Mekong River is important for Laotian agriculture. The river itself, although hampered by a number of rapids, is an important waterway on which are located a number of relatively large river ports. The principal tributaries of the Mekong are also navigable and provide internal waterways in the aggregate almost equal to that of the Mekong.

GNP Even for East Asia, the Laotian economy is very primitive. Per capita GNP estimated at \$65 (1971).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 3.1 million (mid-1972). Lao, the dominant political group, comprise about half the population and about one-fourth of the population is of Mon-Khmer descent. The remainder are Tai minorities ethnically related to the Lao and central Thai, several Sino-Tibetan groups, and small numbers of Vietnamese, Chinese, Indian, Cambodian and European descent.

Population growth About 2.5%.

Population density Approximately 34 persons per square mile. There are few large towns and over 90% of the people live in small rural hamlets.

The major population areas are in the plains of Vientiane, Nam Sane-Nam Nhiep, Savannakhet and Se Done, and the Se Bang Hieng, Saravane and Mekong (above the Khone Falls) valleys.

Religion Buddhist.

LABOR FORCE Almost all Laotians are traditionally farmers. As a consequence, it has been difficult to attract enough Laotian workers to man even small-scale enterprises. Laotian requirements are minimal and easily satisfied.

EDUCATION

General Prior to 1946 there were two school systems existing side by side. They were the traditional Buddhist schools and the French secular schools. These two systems were merged in 1946 under the Laotian Ministry of Education; however, agricultural education is controlled by the Ministry of Economy. Historically Laotians have had very few opportunities to secure a secular education. In 1951, however, a royal decree made elementary education compulsory. Compulsory education lasts 3 years in a primary education system that encompasses 6 years, secondary education encompasses another 7 years.

Literacy Only about 15% of the people are literate.

Schools Elementary schools increased from 2,577 in 1964 to 3,057 in 1968.

In order to remedy the shortage of schools, the Ministry of Education encourages villages to build and finance their own classrooms.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION (CONT'D)

Students Students comprise 34% of the 5-19 age group. Only 6% of these students attend secondary schools (16% in developing EA countries).
Students go aboard for advanced or specialized education.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy Estimated at 50 years.
Infant Mortality 123 per 1,000 live births.
Medical Personnel One physician per 16,570 persons (1970); includes some physicians without an M.D. degree.
Hospital Facilities 70 hospital beds per 100,000 population (1969)
Hospital facilities are supplemented by widely distributed dispensaries attended by partially trained personnel.
Diet Per capita daily intake 2,040 calories consisting mainly of rice, fish, and a few vegetables and fruits. Meat is eaten about once a week.
Main Diseases Malaria, trachoma, dysentery, tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhoid, yaws and hepatitis. Malnutrition is common.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS High costs and difficult construction problems have barred railroad construction.
ROADS The transportation system is generally poor or non-existent. Road mileage is about 3,700 miles and the networks are oriented toward Hanoi (North Vietnam), Saigon and Tourane (South Vietnam). The laterite roadbeds deteriorate rapidly in wet weather rendering many roads impassable during the rainy season in April-October.
SUPPLY ROUTES Most Laotian imports pass through the seaports of Bangkok, Saigon, and Da Nang (Tourane). From these seaports, goods are transported by highway or rail to Laos.
WATERWAYS The Mekong River and its chief tributaries are important transportation arteries.
AIR TRANSPORTATION There is air service between Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand. There are few internal routes.
COMMUNICATIONS Only local service is provided. Radio is used for long distance communications.
ELECTRIC POWER 65% of the available power is produced at Vientiane and most of the remainder at Pakse, Luang Prabang and Savannakhet. Output has been increasing but at a slow pace, and remains insufficient to meet local needs.
MANUFACTURING The industrial structure of Laos is very simple, consisting of some light consumer goods industries and some cottage and family type production.
MINING Tin is the only mineral mined (reserves estimated at about 700,000 tons). There are two tin mines in operation, both of which have French capital.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Laos has very few exports with which to earn foreign exchange to meet its import requirements and as a consequence has a relatively large trade deficit. As prices dictate, imports are reexported or diverted illegally. Main exports are forest products, tin, coffee, and spices which are sold almost entirely to Vietnam and Thailand. Opium is smuggled out of the country.
IMPORTS Laos' imports are financed largely from foreign aid to which the U.S. is the largest contributor. In the past few years the main categories of goods imported were textiles, rice, and petroleum products. Laos' principal suppliers are Thailand, U.S., Japan, France and Hong Kong.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 2.5% Percent Urban: 16%	Thousands	2,337	2,893	2,966	3,041	3,120	3,200
PRODUCTION								
2,3	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100		Not Available				
	2. Per capita production index	"						
	3. Rice, rough ^R	1,000 MT		559	502	459	456 ^P	
	4. Corn	"		26	28	28		
	5. Coffee	"		3.5	3.2	2.8		
	6. Tobacco	"		3.8	3.8	2.8		
	7. Vegetables	"		19.2	19.5	3.8		
4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Tin (Metal Content)	1,000 MT	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.6(4 mos)
3	2. Hide production	1,000 pieces	n.a.	22	21	40		
3	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Timber	Thous.cu.mt.	n.a.	118	73	76	97	20(4 mos)
3,5	E. ELECTRICITY ^b							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	13	27	15	19 ^E		
	2. Per capita production	KWH	6	9	5	6 ^E		
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$						
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"				198 ^E		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources... ..	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars				65 ^E		
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent						
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
2,7	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Consumer prices (Vientiane)	1963=100	45	297	298	302	378	446(6 mos)
	2. Food prices	"	37	266	248	249	336	419 "
2,8	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ^{†b}	1963=100		203	233	286	355	375(Apr)
6	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Mill. Kip		7,104	8,178	7,007	6,820	
	2. Total expenditures	"		16,982	18,308	19,380	21,054	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(8,892)	(9,462)	(10,185)	(10,706)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-9,878	-10,130	-12,373	-14,234	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		9,878	10,130	12,373	14,234	
	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1....	Million US\$						
	2. Annual payments	"						
	3. Amortization	"						

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. † - End of period. ‡ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Estimated directly in dollars.
R - Revised series; production of RLG controlled area only. a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated.
b - Excludes imports from Thailand which amounted to 16.9 million KWH in 1969; 38.3 in 1970; and 46.0 in 1971.

LAOS

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	FOREIGN TRADE^a							
	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	Million US\$	1	2	3	3	4 ^E	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-26	-52	-56	-41	-38 ^E	
	3. Trade balance	"	-25	-50	-53	-38	-34 ^E	
	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
3,9	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	-	*	*	*	-(9 mos)	
	(f.o.b.) 2. Malaysia & Singapore.	"		1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	"
	3. Thailand	"	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	"
	4. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	"
8,10	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	1.3	9.6	10.4	7.9	9.1	
	(c.i.f.) 2. Thailand	"	4.6	13.8	21.2	20.2	26.6	
	3. Japan	"	2.6	10.2	8.4	7.8 ^E	4.0	
	4. France	"	1.9	4.6	3.9	4.9 ^E	5.4	
	5. Hong Kong	"	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.6	
3,9	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Coffee	Million US\$	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-(9 mos)	
	2. Tin ore	"	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	"
	3. Timber	"		0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	"
	4. Cotton	"		-	1.1	1.0	.03	"
3,9	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Rice	Million US\$	0.6	4.4	3.8	3.3	4.8(9 mos)	
	2. Petroleum	"	2.5	10.8	11.9	6.7	8.4	"
	3. Vehicles	"		7.4	3.5	3.3	1.8	"
	4. Fruits and vegetables	"		6.4	4.8	3.2	0.2	"
	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
	PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$						
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"						
	3. Official grants (net)	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"						
6,8	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ^{Ⓢ,d}	Million US\$	28.0	5.3	6.2	8.0	7.4	
	1. Gold	"		-	-	-	-	
	2. SDRs	"	n.a.		0.5	0.9	1.4	
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"		2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	
	4. Foreign exchange	"		2.8	2.9	4.3	3.2	
3,8	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [Ⓢ]	Million US\$		2.3	3.6	3.5	3.1(Nov)	
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [Ⓢ]	"						
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [Ⓢ]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [Ⓢ]	"						
3,8	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [Ⓢ]							
	1. Official	"	80	240	240	240	240	240(June)
	2. Open market selling rate	"		505	505	605	605	605 "

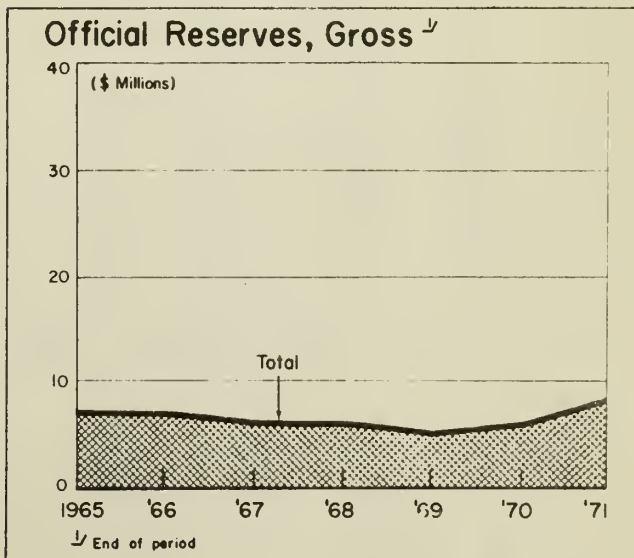
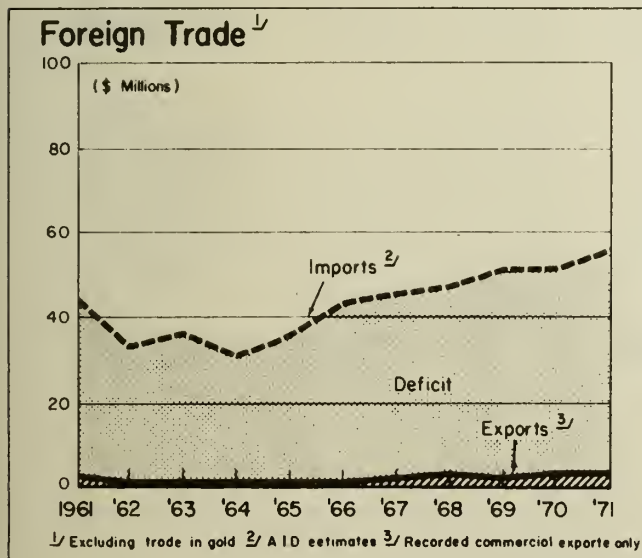
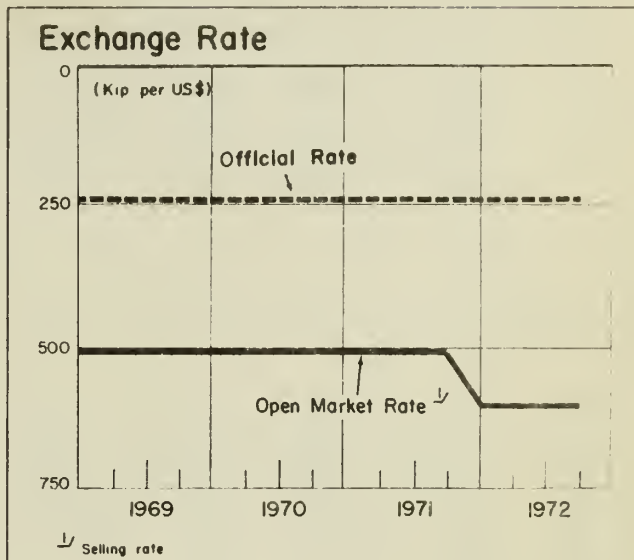
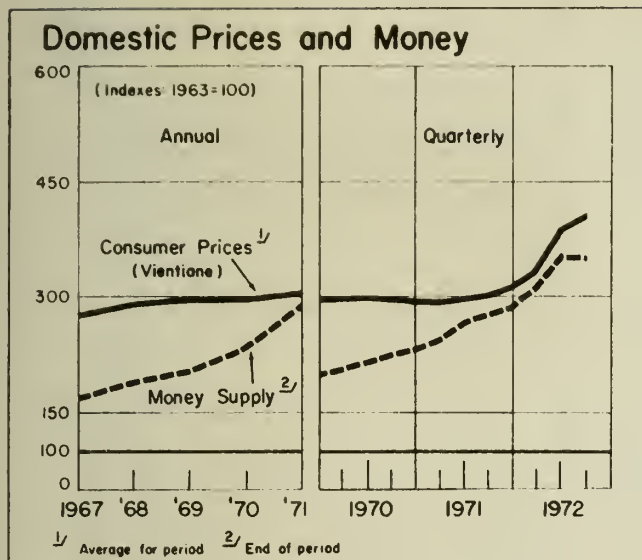
† BASIC SOURCES:

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census.
2. USAID Laos, "Statistical Report."
3. "Statistiques Essentielles," Royaume de Laos.
4. International Tin Council, Monthly "Statistical Bulletin."
5. UN "World Energy Supplies."

6. Based on USAID data.
7. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
8. Foreign service reports, Vientiane.
9. "Statistique Douanieres du Commerce Extérieur," Royaume du Laos.
10. IMF/IBRD "Direction of Trade."

n.a. or blank space - not available; a dash indicates zero. Ⓢ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Excludes gold trade. b - Recorded commercial exports only.
 c - Trading partner export data adjusted for insurance and freight. d - Includes inconvertible holdings.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS





CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					1973 ^E	Millions of Kip	\$ Millions*
	1969	1970	1971	1972				
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>16,982</u>	<u>18,308</u>	<u>19,380</u>	<u>21,054</u>	<u>23,098</u>	<u>38.2</u>		
1. Domestic revenue	<u>7,104</u>	<u>8,178</u>	<u>7,077</u>	<u>6,820</u>	<u>8,007</u>	<u>13.2</u>		
a. Taxes on income and profits	411	464	556	568	665	1.1		
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes ..	1,307	1,429	2,000	2,317	2,990	4.9		
c. Taxes on international trade	3,943	4,604	3,046	2,170	2,505	4.1		
d. Other tax revenue	1,307	1,567	1,331	1,428	1,549	2.6		
e. Nontax revenue	136	114	94	337	298	0.5		
2. From foreign grants	<u>9,878</u>	<u>10,130</u>	<u>12,373</u>	<u>14,234</u>	<u>15,091</u>	<u>25.0</u>		
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>16,982</u>	<u>18,308</u>	<u>19,380</u>	<u>21,054</u>	<u>23,098</u>	<u>38.2</u>		
1. Current	<u>16,429</u>	<u>17,374</u>	<u>18,952</u>	<u>20,729</u>	<u>22,507</u>	<u>37.2</u>		
a. Defense (Total)	8,892	9,462	10,185	10,706	11,597	19.2		
b. Police	1,165	1,228	1,246	1,328	1,336	2.2		
c. Agriculture	177	198	225	248	244	0.4		
d. Education	1,701	1,869	2,138	2,481	2,851	4.7		
e. Health and welfare	515	533	594	663	711	1.2		
f. Transportation & communication ...	379	397	436	505	607	1.0		
g. Other	3,600	3,695	4,128	4,798	5,161	8.5		
2. Capital	<u>553</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>1.0</u>		
a. Agriculture	-	147	n.a.	132	168	0.3		
b. Education	-	72	n.a.	69	150	0.2		
c. Health	-	30	n.a.	24	63	0.1		
d. Transportation & communication ...	150	168	n.a.	39	92	0.1		
e. Housing	403	419	n.a.	-	-	-		
f. Refugee resettlement	-	-	n.a.	6	36	0.1		
g. Other	-	98	n.a.	55	82	0.1		
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS	<u>-9,878</u>	<u>-10,130</u>	<u>-12,373</u>	<u>-14,234</u>	<u>-15,091</u>	<u>-25.0</u>		

*Converted at 605 kip per dollar.

E - Estimated.

Source: A.I.D. Form 10-74.

NOTE: 1. Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

2. Data for fiscal years 1968/69 to 1971/72 represent actual revenues and 12-month obligations; data for fiscal year 1972/73 are budget estimates.

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January 1973

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A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

LAOS

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD^a (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U. S. PROGRAM	U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS															REPAY- MENT: 1944 1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1944-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							TOTAL PERIOD 1942-1972							
				1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962-1965	1966	1967	1968		1969	1970	1971	1972			
U.S. PROGRAM	ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																	
	A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																	
	A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL																	
	Loans.....																	
	Grants.....																	
	(Supporting Assistance)																	
	FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL																	
	Title I - Total																	
	REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....																	
	PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use..... (Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses).....																	
Title II - Total																		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD																		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....																		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																		
PEACE CORPS.....																		
OTHER.....																		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																		
Loans.....																		
Grants.....																		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																		
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS																		
OTHER LOANS.....																		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS.....																		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																		
Loans.....																		
Grants.....																		
MILITARY PROGRAMS																		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Changed to FAA Appropriation)																		
Credit Sales (FMS).....																		
Grants.....																		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED GRANTS																		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS.....																		
OTHER GRANTS.....																		
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS.....																		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS																		
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS																		
ADB.....																		
UNDP - SF.....																		
UNDP - TA.....																		
Other UN.....																		

* Less than \$50,000.

a/ Excludes aid to Indochina prior to partition; these data appear on the page for "Indochina-Undistributed."

[illegible]

MALAYSIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Malaysia consists of West Malaysia (the former Federation of Malaya) occupying the southern part of the Malay peninsula in southeast Asia, and East Malaysia formed by the States of Sabah and Sarawak on the northern coast of the island of Borneo. The two parts of Malaysia are separated by about 400 miles of the South China Sea.

West Malaysia with about 40% of the area contains 85% of the population, predominantly Malays and Chinese, whereas the population in East Malaysia is made up mainly of non-Malay indigenous tribal peoples. In the country as a whole, Malays represent about 45% of the population and Chinese about 35%. Indians and Pakistanis account for about 10%. The Malays are largely a rural people who dominate the government and the social life of the country. The Chinese are primarily urban, and, by virtue of their dominance in commerce & the professions possess a great deal of economic power.

Malaysia has varied and rich natural resources and a comparatively small population, providing a relatively strong economic base. In recent years, the gross national product (GNP) has increased at an average annual rate of nearly 6% in real terms. Per capita GNP of roughly \$350 is about twice that for all less developed East Asia, but there are wide differences in levels of income between the urban and rural population and between West Malaysia and less-developed East Malaysia. Government policy is aimed at assisting the Malays assume a larger role in economic affairs and narrowing the rural/urban income differential.

The economy is heavily dependent on foreign trade; nearly half of the country's gross output is derived from exports. Commodity exports generally exceed imports by sizeable margins. Although Malaysia has traditionally relied on exports of a few primary products such as rubber, tin, timber and iron ore, some diversification is occurring; over the last decade these four commodities have declined from nearly 80% of total exports to 40% of the total. Other exports such as palm oil, petroleum and manufactures have expanded. In the same period, rubber alone has decreased from 53% to about 30%, primarily due to the drop in world rubber prices. However, rubber is still the principal source of employment and income, and chief foreign exchange earner, with 95% produced in West Malaysia. Malaysia is the world's largest producer of natural rubber and tin, accounting for about 40% of free-world production of each. Timber, produced in East and West Malaysia, is the third most important export and makes the area a major world exporter of tropical hardwoods.

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, is still the mainstay of the economy, employing over half of the labor force, although its contribution to GDP in the last decade has declined from close to 40% to about a third. Important crops besides rubber are rice, palm oil, coconut products, tea, and spices. Malaysia has been intensifying efforts to expand production of rice and other food crops such as sugarcane, pineapple and bananas. The country is a food deficit area, but imports of food products have declined from nearly a quarter of total imports in 1960 to well below 20% in recent years. At the same time, imports of machinery and transport equipment rose from less than 15% to 30% of all imports. These trends can be expected to continue in view of expanding programs for economic development.

Free enterprise and private investment have a favorable climate in Malaysia. The government is using its resources to provide basic economic facilities for rural and industrial development and to provide incentives for private investment. The first 5-year plan for economic development (1966-1970) succeeded in increasing agricultural productivity, especially for rice and rubber (rubber yields are now the world's highest), encouraged diversification, land settlement programs and rural development. The current 5-year plan (1971-1975) calls for total public development expenditures of over \$2 billion and aims at developing the economically depressed rural areas and increasing the share of Malays and other indigenous people in the ownership and control of the means of production.

Manufacturing and mining have increased in the past decade from less than 15% of GDP to 20%, providing employment for over 11% of the labor force. Manufacturing output is concentrated in West Malaysia and consists mainly of consumer products, with a gradual shift toward the intermediate products and commodities based on local materials. Most prominent among these are the wood, basic metal, and construction industries. However, manufacturing is still heavily dependent on imports of raw materials and capital goods. Among the largest establishments in West Malaysia are 2 oil refineries located in Port Dickson. Since petroleum production from fields off the coast of Sarawak began in 1968, it has been the fastest growing sector of the economy; crude oil production has risen from 200,000 tons in 1968 to about 3½ million tons and is expected to continue to increase. The oil is of a low sulphur content and is in high demand from Japan.

Malaysia's financial position is sound, foreign exchange reserves are at a satisfactory level, and the government has a good credit rating. Prices have remained relatively stable over the last decade and the government is providing a healthy economic atmosphere for an expanding level of foreign and domestic investment. General political stability in recent years has contributed to the country's economic progress.



MALAYSIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

ITEM	UNIT	Total Malaysia	West Malaysia	East Malaysia	
				Sabah	Sarawak
AREA	1,000 sq. miles	128	51	29	48
Agricultural land	"	13	10	1	2
Rubber	% of agric. land	35	66	47	24
Rice	"	9	14	17	22
POPULATION - (mid-1971)	Thousands	11,200	9,520	660	1,020
Population growth	Percent	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.8
Population density	Per sq. mi.	87	187	23	21
Ethnic groups	"				
Malays	"	44	50	-	18
Chinese	"	36	37	23	32
Indians and Pakistanis ...	"	10	11	-	-
All Other	"	10	2	77	50
HEALTH					
Life Expectancy	Years	59	60	57	57
Infant Mortality	(Per 1,000 live births)	75	71	83	83
Hospital Beds	Per 100,000	290	300	250	200
Inhabitants per physician ..	Number	4,310	3,910	8,210	12,380
EDUCATION					
Primary & Secondary Students.	Thousands	2,310	1,890	180	240
Primary & Secondary Teachers.	"	76.8	65.1	5.8	5.9
Literacy Rate	Percent	43	47	24	22
PRODUCTION (1971)					
Electricity	Mil. KWH	3,770 ^E	3,580	90 ^E	100
Electricity per capita	KWH	340 ^E	380	140 ^E	100
Rice, rough	1,000 MT	1,730	1,460	100	170 ^E
Rubber	"	1,330 ^E	1,280	30	20 ^E
Iron ore (metal content)	"	530	530	-	-
Bauxite	"	980	980	-	-
Tin ore (metal content)	"	75	75	-	-
Tin metal	"	87	87	-	-
Petroleum, crude	"	3,270	-	-	3,270
Roundwood ^b (1969)	Mil.Cu. Meters	16.5	6.0	6.2	4.3
COMMODITY TRADE (1971)					
Exports, f.o.b.	Mil. U.S. \$	1,636	1,277	144 ^E	215
Imports, c.i.f.	"	-1,434	-1,112	-135 ^E	-187
Trade balance	"	202	165	9	28
MINERAL RESOURCES			Tin Iron ore Bauxite	Copper Iron ore Chromite	Oil Bauxite Gold
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS			Rubber Tin Timber	Timber Rubber Copra	Petroleum Timber Rubber

E - Estimates. a - 1970 data. b - Recorded removals, only.

WEST MALAYSIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA [CONT'D]

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY The central portion of West Malaysia is covered by high mountain ranges running in a north-south direction. Dense tropical jungles and mountains cover three-fourths of the country. The only cleared areas are long stretches on the west coast, an area in the north and a number of open stretches in the valleys of the principal rivers. There are high plains free from forest jungle and these contain the rice-producing areas. The temperature and humidity are always high and year-round rainfall ranges from 100-200 inches.
- AREA 50,700 square miles, about the size of Alabama.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 19% of the total area; per capita agricultural land is 0.7 acres. Arable land is largely confined to the western coast and the principal river basins on the east coast. The government is seeking to maintain soil fertility.
- MAIN CROPS Over 90% of the total farm area is devoted to rubber, rice, coconuts and oil palms. Rubber is by far the most important crop and about two-thirds of farm acreage is devoted to it. About 40% of the free world's supply of natural rubber is produced in West Malaysia. Extensive replanting of rubber trees is taking place to introduce high-yielding varieties. Rice output has increased from 50% to 60% of the country's requirements in recent years. The government is seeking to further expand rice output and, in addition, diversify its total agricultural output.
- FORESTS Forests are a major natural resource, but the natural forests are poor in marketable species. Almost all forests are state-owned. There is a sizeable sawmilling industry.
- FISHING Fish landing more than doubled between 1960-1970. The percentage of the fishing fleet equipped with motors increased from 40% to 80% during this period.
- MINERALS West Malaysia produces approximately 40% of the free-world's tin output. It also produces very large quantities of iron ore, all of which is exported. Other minerals found in commercial quantities are bauxite, gold, columbite, monazite, wolframite, scheelite, zircon and kaolin.
- FUELS Except for fuelwood, there is a lack of fuel resources. Coal of low caloric content is produced for local consumption.
- RIVER RESOURCES The quick-flowing rivers in West Malaysia provide important sources of potential hydroelectric power. They are not important for inland transportation.
- DISTRIBUTION OF GDP Agriculture, fishery and forestry, 34%; trade and finance, 16%; manufacturing 13%; mining 7%; transportation, communication and utilities, 6%; other 24% (1970).

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 9.5 million (mid-1971) of which 50 percent are Malays, 37 percent Chinese, 11 percent Indians and Pakistani, and 2 percent other races.
- Annual Growth About 2.7 percent, one of the highest rates in East Asia.
- Population density 187 per sq. mile, considerably below the average for the East Asia.
- Religion Islam is the official religion.
- Language The official language is Malay. English is also permitted for official use. Arabic and Chinese are widely used.
- LABOR FORCE Labor force distribution: 48% are in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 16% in services; 10% in commerce; 9% in manufacturing; 4% in transportation and communication; 3% each in construction and mining, and 7% in industries not specified including unemployed. The trade union membership is relatively large.
- EDUCATION
- General An attempt is being made to provide every child with the opportunity of entering primary school, to increase the number and quality of training of teachers, and to foster the development of a national language. Instruction is now given in the Malay, Chinese, Indian and English languages.
- Literacy About 47%.

WEST MALAYSIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HEALTH

- Life Expectancy 60 years
Infant mortality 60 deaths per 1,000 live births.
Physicians One physician per 3,910 inhabitants (1970).
Hospital facilities .. There are 64 general and district hospitals with 27,900 beds; 300 beds per 100,000 population. (U.S. 840 in 1967). Additional care is provided through 400 dispensaries and 1,000 maternity and child health clinics. There are also 5 institutions for leprosy cases and 2 mental hospitals.
Diet Daily caloric intake is 2,190 per capita (1964-66). Rice is the main item in the diet and accounts for between 30-40% of consumption.
Main diseases The principal diseases are malaria (which is being controlled but not eradicated), yaws, dysentery, diarrhea, tuberculosis and leprosy.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

- GENERAL Parallel coastal shipping, rail, highway and air routes are generally adequate for West Malaysia's transportation requirements.
RAILROADS About 1,300 miles of tracks. The state-owned system is well administered and maintained.
ROADS 10,520 miles of Federal and State roads, of which 8,910 miles are paved (1970).
PORTS The major ports are Port Swettenham and Penang. Lesser ports are Telok Anson, Port Weld, Port Dickson and Tumpat. The port of Singapore also services West Malaysia's needs.
AVIATION Country is served by 5 international air lines and 2 lines providing internal service.
ELECTRIC POWER Production has increased considerably in recent years but is still inadequate. Per capita output of 380 KWH (1971) is relatively high for East Asia.
MANUFACTURING Manufacturing consists mainly of the initial processing of primary products--rubber, tin concentrates and smelting, saw-milling, coconut and palm milling, fish curing, transportation repair shops, foundries, and forges, some light industries and handicraft activities.
MINING Mining is next to rubber in importance to the economy. West Malaysia is the world's largest tin producer. Iron ore is next in value. Bauxite and gold are also produced in significant quantities. Mines are owned largely by European and Chinese interests.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

West Malaysia which accounts for about 80% of total exports and over 75% of the imports of all Malaysia, consistently has large trade surpluses. The trade surpluses are subject to wide swings, averaging over \$200 million a year in 1959-61; \$66 million in 1962-64; \$140 million in 1965-68 and \$280 million in 1969-71.

- EXPORTS In 1968-71, rubber (40%), tin (26%), iron ore (27%), palm oil, copra and coconut oil (6%), and wood (6%). World prices of these commodities fluctuate widely. The UK, US, and Japan are West Malaysia's most important customers.
IMPORTS West Malaysia imports about 20% of its rice requirements and large quantities of rubber and copra for processing and reexport. Burma and Thailand are the principal sources of rice. The UK is the most important source of other imports.

EAST MALAYSIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

SABAH

AREA CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 29,400 square miles, about the size of South Carolina. Annual rainfall varies between 60 and 160 inches, influenced by the northeast and the southeast monsoons. Mountains and jungles cover a large portion of the area. Rivers are numerous and important as a means of communication.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING: Agricultural land occupies only 3% of the area, 0.8 acres per capita. Most important crops are rubber, coconuts, rice and hemp. Diversification is being encouraged and high-yield rubber trees planted. Insufficient rice output requires large rice imports. Forests cover 97% of the total area. Timber is by far the largest export item. Fishing is important.

MINERALS: Coal, copper, iron ore, and chromite; oil may also be present.

PER CAPITA GNP: \$414 (1969); relatively high for East Asia.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE: 0.66 million (1971); rate of population growth 3.7%. In 1960 eleven indigenous tribes accounted for 68% of the population, Chinese 23%, and other 9%. About 80% of the labor force of 177,000 (1960) was employed in agriculture, forestry, or fishing. Roughly one-third of the labor force consists of wage-earners (1960). Labor shortages are met by immigration and migratory workers from Indonesia, the Philippines and West Malaysia.

EDUCATION

Literacy 24%.

Teachers In 1969 there were 5,800 primary and secondary school teachers.

Students 114,300 primary and 30,300 secondary students (1969).

HEALTH

Physicians One physician per 8,210 inhabitants (1970).

SARAWAK

AREA, CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 48,300 square miles, almost one-sixth of the island of Borneo. High temperatures and heavy rainfall (100-180 inches) account for the high humidity. The northeast monsoon (Oct. - Feb.) is accompanied by heavy rains. There are relatively large coastal plains and swamps, and much rugged mountain territory. Navigable rivers provide the major means of transportation.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES: Agricultural land occupies 24% of the area (8 acres per capita). Large areas are needed to sustain the many farmers practicing shifting cultivation. Lack of marked dry season is a deterrent to many types of farming. Major crops are rice, rubber, pepper, coconuts, and flour prepared from the sago palm. Rice output meets roughly half of consumption requirements. The extensive forest resources (73% of total area) are being more fully utilized. There is some fishing; fishponds have recently been introduced.

MINERALS: Oil, bauxite and gold; deposits of coal and kaoline are being surveyed.

PIPELINE: Most of Brunei's oil is exported by pipeline to the refinery and port facilities at Lutong in Sarawak.

PER CAPITA GNP: \$329 (1969); relatively high for East Asia.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE: 1.0 million (1971); growth rate 3.8%. In 1960, the indigenous cultural groups comprised 67% of the population, Chinese 32%, and other 1%. About 81% of the labor force of 295,000 (1960) was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Unemployment is not a major problem.

EDUCATION

Literacy 22%.

Teachers .. Primary and secondary teachers total 5,910 (1970).

Students 144,000 primary and 36,080 secondary students (1970).

HEALTH

Physicians One physician per 12,380 inhabitants (1970).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 2.8% Percent Urban: 41%	Thousands	8,113	10,591	10,890	11,200	11,520	11,840
2	PRODUCTION B. AGRICULTURE ^{a,b}							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	89	149	156	169	173 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	98	126	128	135	134 ^P	
	3. Food production index	"	95	141	155	180	196 ^P	
	4. Per capita food prod. index	"	105	119	127	144	152 ^P	
	5. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	780	1,350	1,430	1,550	1,550 ^P	
	6. Rubber	"	670	1,200	1,220	1,280	1,250 ^P	
3,8	C. INDUSTRY/MINING ^c							
	1. Industrial production index	1968=100	n.a.	109	118	120	131	142(2 mos)
	2. Manufacturing index	"	n.a.	116	130	138	154	170 "
	3. Cement	1,000 MT	290	970	1,030	1,100	1,160	186 "
	4. Plywood	Mil. sq. ft.	n.a.	300	390	490	532(9 mos)	
	5. Mining index	1968=100	n.a.	98	96	85	85	88(2 mos)
	6. Petroleum, crude	1,000 MT	60	450	860	3,270	4,420	
	7. Tin concentrates	"	53	73	74	75	78	19(3 mos)
	8. Bauxite	"	850	1,080	1,140	980	1,080	294 "
4	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	170	370	360	390 ^E		
3,4	2. Timber (roundwood)	Mill. c.m.	6.2	22.3	24.0	24.0 ^E		
3,4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	1,240	3,250	3,550 ^E	3,800 ^E	4,230 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	150	310	330 ^E	340 ^E	370 ^E	
5	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Million M\$		10,939	11,644	12,121	12,800	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$		3,879	4,129	4,298	4,540	
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"		3,953	4,153	4,298	4,540	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"		1,532	1,750	1,808	2,058	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"		1,806	1,851	1,805	1,895	
	6. Equals total available resources... ..	"		3,679	4,052	4,301	4,703	
	7. Private consumption	"		2,468	2,542	2,682		
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense)	"		660	771	847		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"		547	698	742		
	10. Change in stocks	"		4	41	30		
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent		+5.8%	+5.1%	+3.5%	+5.6%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars		373	381	384	394	
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent		+2.9%	+2.2%	+0.6%	+2.7%	
6	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices ^a	"	97	104	106	108	112	
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [®]	1963=100	96	143	154	163	213	229(Apr)
5	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^d							
	1. Total revenues	Million M\$		2,350	2,644	2,735	3,269	
	2. Total expenditures	"		2,733	3,062	3,514	4,146	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(331)	(404)	(528)	(591)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-383	-418	-779	-877	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		210	416	464	n.a.	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		173	2	315	n.a.	
7	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [†]	Million US\$		294.2	355.5	366.6	499.3	570.6
	2. Annual payments	"		39.0	45.9	43.3	57.3	76.0
	3. Amortization	"		(21.8)	(24.8)	(19.5)	(31.3)	(48.0)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ® - End of period. † - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General
Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 3.016 Malaysian dollars
per U.S. \$. a - Data for West Malaysia only. b - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. c - Data
apply to West Malaysia only, except the crude petroleum which is produced in Sarawak (East Malaysia). d - Data
not compiled according to A.I.D. consolidated budget concepts (i.e., A.I.D. Form 10-74).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
6	K. COMMODITY TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	1,189	1,651	1,687	1,636	1,721	548(3 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-905	-1,178	-1,412	-1,435	-1,643	-473 "
	3. Trade balance	"	284	473	275	201	78	75 "
8,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	101	246	219	220	238	
	(f.o.b.) 2. Singapore	"	279	352	363	388	399	
	3. Japan	"	186	304	307	296	298	
	4. Communist bloc	"	71	167	124	96	50(9 mos)	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	38	75	120	101	143	
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	181	155	189	222	215	
	3. Thailand	"	89	61	49	45	72	
	4. Communist bloc	"	37	87	79	76	23(9 mos)	
6,10	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rubber	Million US\$	665	664	564	477	460	211(3 mos)
	2. Tin, primary & concentrates	"	173	307	331	296	328	83 "
	3. Timber	"	57	251	274	271	309	92 "
	4. Iron ore	"	47	38	34	7	3	* "
	5. Palm oil	"	21	50	86	124	128	33 "
	6. Petroleum & products	"	48	55	66	134	79	
8,10	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Food and live stock	Million US\$	213	238	257	253	285	
	2. Machinery & transport equip.	"	129	275	397	467	562	
	3. Petroleum & products	"	136	159	170	198	129	
6	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	1. Rubber (Singapore)	US\$/100 lb.	35.3	22.8	18.4	15.1	15.0	21.9(3 mos)
	2. Tin (Penang)	"	96.5	148.5	163.0	154.7	166.7	174.8 "
6	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$		274	101	-3	163 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"		9	5	7	4 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"		21	26	37	111 ^P	
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ^a	Million US\$	382	683	733	898	995	1,083(Mar)
	1. Gold	"	-	63	48	63	63	70 "
	2. SDRs	"	-	-	23	47	69	76 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	-	36	51	43	43	47 "
	4. Foreign exchange ^b	"	382	584	611	745	820	890 "
6	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ^c	Million US\$	382	105	91	91	46	48(Apr)
6	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ^c	"	141	132	121	128	164	204 "
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES ^d	"						
6	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES ^d	"	n.a.	111	94	123	154	171 "
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE	M\$/US \$	3.06	3.09	3.09	2.90	2.82	2.49(Mar)

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census.
2. U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service (ERS) special calculations for A.I.D./W and FAS crop circulars.
3. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
4. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
5. Based on national data as adjusted by SER/FM/SR.
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."

7. IBRD.

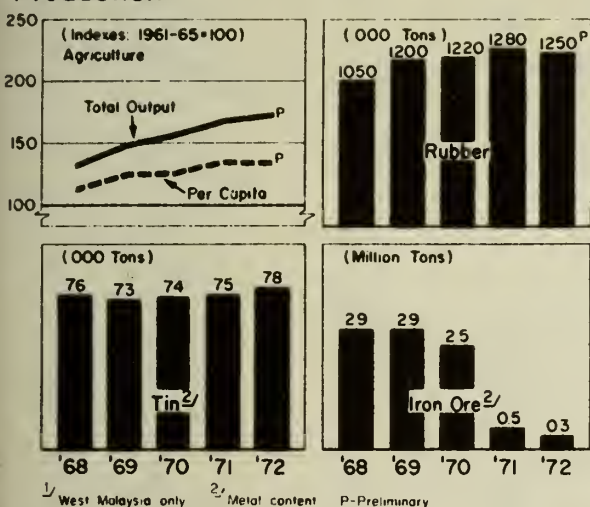
8. Bank Negara Malaysia "Quarterly Economic Bulletin."
9. IMF/IBRD "Direction of Trade."
10. UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."
11. See table on page 13; Source International Monetary Fund.

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. Ø - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Excluding trade between West Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak. Includes trade with Singapore. b - Includes Central Bank holding and Malaysia's estimated share of Currency Board foreign assets. c - Foreign asset holdings of federal and state governments and other official institutions.

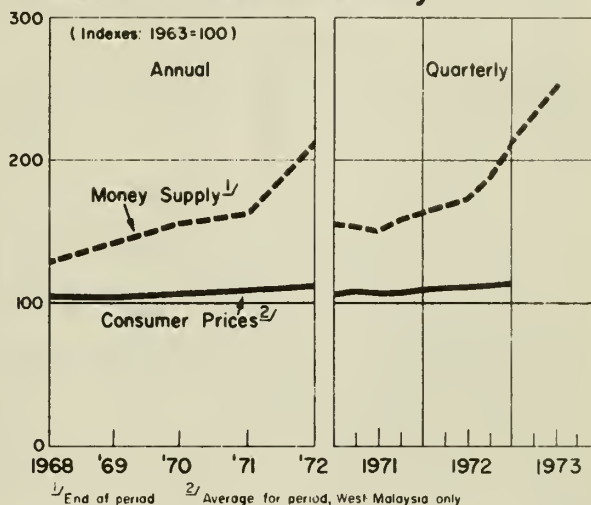
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)

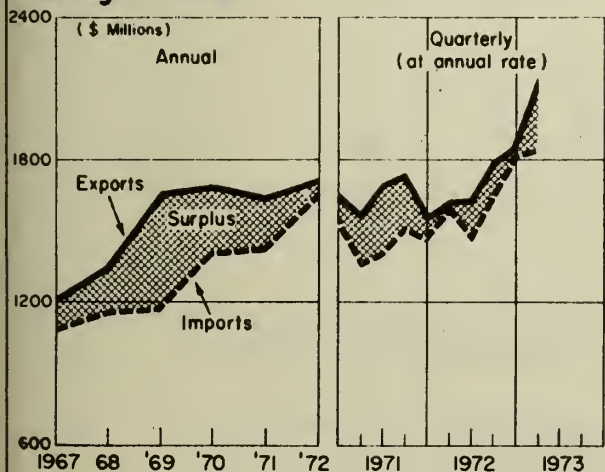
Production^{1/}



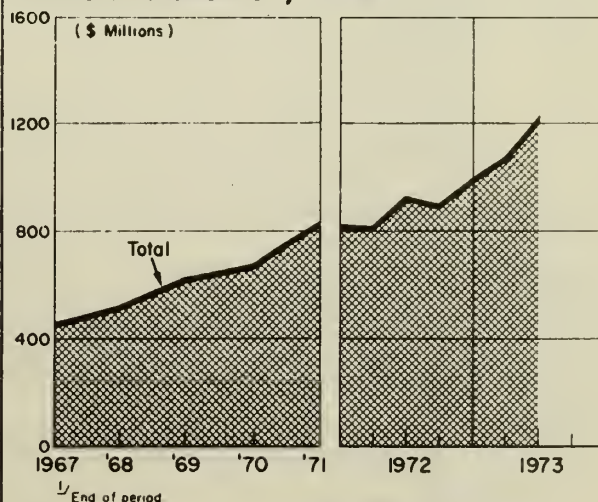
Domestic Prices and Money



Foreign Trade



Official Reserves, Gross^{1/}



MALAYSIA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS (West Malaysia only)

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†	1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^a		1961	1966	1971 ^P
				Percent		
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Percent	38	32	28
		Mining	"	7	8	6
		Manufacturing	"	8	11	15
		Construction	"	3	4	4
		Transport, communications and utilities	"	6	7	7
		Trade and finance	"	17	17	17
		Other	"	21	21	23
	2	LABOR FORCE		1957	1962	1967/68
		Percent of total population	Percent	29.3	33.3	28.3
		Female component of labor force	"	24.5	31.0	32.4 ^E
		Wage and salary earner component of labor force	"	56.0	50.2	54.3
		<u>Distribution of Labor Force</u>				
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"	57.5	51.4	49.1
		Mining	"	2.7	1.9	2.9
		Manufacturing	"	6.3	6.4	8.7
		Construction	"	3.1	1.9	3.2
		Transport, communications, utilities	"	4.0	3.5	4.4
		Trade and finance	"	9.0	12.7	10.3
		Other ^b	"	17.4	22.2	21.4
	3	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
		<u>Population by Age</u>			1960	1968
		Total	Percent		100.0	100.0
		Less than 5 years	"		17.8	16.1
		5-14 years	"		26.0	27.7
		15-19 years	"		9.8	10.8
		20-39 years	"		26.6	25.1
		40-59 years	"		15.2	14.3
		60 years and over	"		4.6	6.0
	3,4	<u>Births and Deaths</u>		1955-9	1960-64	1971
		Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio	n.a.	n.a.	71
		Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	44.4	40.3	38
		Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	11.3	9.0	10
	5	<u>Urbanization</u>		1955	1960	1971
		Urban population as % of total population	Percent	30	35	45
	6,7	EDUCATION		1955	1960	1969
		<u>Primary: Students</u>	1,000	776	1,105	1,369
		Teachers	"	25	40	45
		<u>Secondary: Students - Total</u>	"	105	169	525
		General	"	92	152	512
		Vocational	"	8	8	13
		Teacher-training	"	5	9	-
		<u>Teachers - Total</u>	"	3 ^E	6	20
		General	"	3	6	20
		Vocational	"	n.a.	*	*
		Teacher-training	"	n.a.	*	-
		<u>Third Level: Students</u> ⁹	"	0.9	3	13 ^c
		Teachers ⁹	"	*	n.a.	1 ^c
		Primary students as % of 5-14 age group	Percent	49	58	55
		Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group	"	18	26	54
		Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group	"	41	50	54

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.
 9 - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

Sources:

1. IBRD.
2. ILO Year Book and Monthly Statistical Bulletin of West Malaysia.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

5. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," November 1971.
6. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.
7. UN Statistical Yearbook.

a - See also GNP on page 7. b - Unemployed included in "Other" as follows: 1957, 1.8%; 1962, 6.0%; 1967/68, 4.6%. c - 1968 data.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31					1973 ^a
	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a		
	Millions of Malaysian dollars				\$ Millions*	
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>2,350</u>	<u>2,663</u>	<u>2,789</u>	<u>3,308</u>	<u>3,472</u>	<u>1,367</u>
1. Domestic revenue	<u>2,001</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>2,418</u>	<u>2,922</u>	<u>3,064</u>	<u>1,206</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits	500	657	689	741	850	335
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes .	181	249	307	488	566	223
c. Taxes on international trade	805	817	812	826	901	355
d. Other tax revenue	250	272	273	352	352	138
e. Nontax revenue	265	297	337	515	395	155
2. Current surplus of State government and public authorities	<u>325</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>147</u>
3. From foreign grants	<u>24</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>14</u>
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>2,759</u>	<u>3,058</u>	<u>3,834</u>	<u>4,619</u>	<u>4,851</u>	<u>1,910</u>
1. Current	<u>1,997</u>	<u>2,282</u>	<u>2,615</u>	<u>3,141</u>	<u>3,179</u>	<u>1,252</u>
a. Defense (Total)	331	404	576	679	587	231
b. Agriculture	45	48	55	70	77	30
c. Education	439	477	536	755	722	285
d. Health	139	155	211	228	257	101
e. Interest payments	193	238	278	325	378	149
f. Other current	850	960	959	1,084	1,158	456
2. Capital ^b	<u>762</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>1,478</u>	<u>1,672</u>	<u>658</u>
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	<u>-409</u>	<u>-395</u>	<u>-1,045</u>	<u>-1,311</u>	<u>-1,379</u>	<u>-543</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	<u>+409</u>	<u>+395</u>	<u>+1,045</u>	<u>+1,311</u>	<u>+1,379</u>	<u>+543</u>
1. Domestic sources (net)	<u>+238</u>	<u>+392</u>	<u>+698</u>	<u>+979</u>	<u>+1,116</u>	<u>+439</u>
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	<u>+171</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+347</u>	<u>+332</u>	<u>+263</u>	<u>+104</u>

*Converted at 2.54 M\$ per U.S. \$.

a - Revised estimates.

b - Includes capital outlays of public authorities and other government.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^P	1972 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES^a	78	274	101	-3	-163
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	1,331	1,629	1,668	1,619	1,695
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-1,121	-1,151	-1,363	-1,397	-1,585
Trade balance	210	478	305	222	110
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(-2)	(-6)	(-4)	(6)	(5)
3. Freight and insurance	-60	-60	-75	-79	-81
4. Other transportation	-5	-6	-5	-13	-14
5. Travel	-24	-31	-35	-34	-36
6. Investment income	-51	-104	-70	-74	-110
7. Other government	40	32	20	12	9
8. Other private	-32	-35	-39	-37	-41
Total services	-132	-204	-204	-225	-273
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	-46	-59	-60	-55	-58
9. Private	-58	-68	-65	-62	-62
10. Government	12	9	5	7	4
C. CAPITAL FLOWS[†]	85	59	43	205	251
Nonmonetary sectors	49	100	48	183	256
11. Private direct investment	46	53	53	53	137
12. Other private long-term					
13. Other private short-term	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
14&15. Local and central governments	3	47	-5	130	119
a. Loans received	(27)	(27)	(34)	(45)	(131)
b. Loan repayments	(-7)	(-6)	(-8)	(-8)	(-20)
c. Securities issued abroad	(-)	(28)	(-28)	(86)	(-)
d. Other liabilities	(-1)	(-)	(-1)	(-)	(-)
e. Other assets	(-16)	(-2)	(-2)	(7)	(8)
Monetary sectors	36	-41	-5	22	-5
16. Deposit money banks	37	-41	-5	22	5
a. Liabilities	(47)	(-5)	(-17)	(20)	(31)
b. Assets	(-10)	(-36)	(12)	(2)	(-36)
17. Central institutions: liabilities	-1	-	-	-	-
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's	-	-	21	20	22
E. RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	-30	-132	-35	-83	-49
19. Liabilities	1	2	1	3	-8
a. Use of Fund credit	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	1	2	1	3	-8
20. Assets (increase -)	-31	-134	-36	-86	-41
a. Monetary gold	-35	3	15	-10	-
b. SDR's	-	-	-23	-20	-22
c. Reserve position in the Fund	-1	-3	-15	12	-
d. Central Bank foreign exchange	-58	-164	-21	-71	-20
e. Currency Board foreign exchange	35	-3	-6	-5	-
f. Central Government foreign exchange ^d	30	15	10	3	-
g. State government foreign exchange	-2	18	4	5	-
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS^c	-87	-142	-70	-84	-2

Conversion rate 3.06 M.\$ per u.s. dollar.

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

Revision No. 263

November 1972

G-13

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A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

n.a. or blank spaces = Not available; a dash indicates zero. P - Preliminary.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	(\$ Millions)				
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u> ^P
1. Exports of Goods and Services	1,517	1,806	1,851	1,805	1,895
2. Imports of Goods and Services	<u>-1,439</u>	<u>-1,532</u>	<u>-1,750</u>	<u>-1,808</u>	<u>-2,058</u>
3. Net	78	274	101	-3	-163

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Net errors and omissions includes private short-term capital movements of the nonmonetary sectors, for which estimates are not available separately.

d - Including Post Office Savings Banks.

U. S. PROGRAM	U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS														REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1944- 1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1944-1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1944-1972
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD													
				ACT PERIOD													
				1942-1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1970	1971	1972	TOTAL FAA PERIOD 1942-1972					
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																	
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																	
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL																	
Loans.....			20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	16.9	3.1
Grants.....			20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	16.9	3.1
(Supporting Assistance)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL																	
Loans.....			3.3	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	13.2	16.5	16.5	3.3	-	16.5
Grants.....			3.3	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	13.2	16.5	16.5	3.3	-	16.5
(Supporting Assistance)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
Title I - Total																	
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use.....			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)			3.3	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	13.2	16.5	16.5	3.3	-	16.5
Title II - Total																	
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD.....			3.3	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	13.2	16.5	16.5	3.3	-	16.5
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....			3.3	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	13.2	16.5	16.5	3.3	-	16.5
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																	
PEACE CORPS.....			-	8.3	5.2	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	-	29.4
OTHER.....			-	8.3	5.2	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	-	29.4
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																	
Loans.....			23.3	12.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	5.9	4.3	3.6	3.0	42.6	65.9	65.9	42.6	16.9	49.0
Grants.....			20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	16.9	3.1	33.9
(Supporting Assistance)			3.3	12.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	5.9	4.3	3.6	3.0	42.6	65.9	65.9	42.6	-	55.9
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS																	
Loans.....			-	-	-	18.4	-	-	-	2.6	20.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	12.6	30.8
OTHER LOANS			-	-	-	18.4	-	-	-	2.6	20.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	-	30.8
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS																	
Loans.....			23.3	12.6	6.1	22.1	3.4	5.9	4.3	6.2	23.4	84.0	107.3	107.3	84.0	27.5	79.8
Grants.....			20.0	-	-	18.4	-	-	-	2.6	20.4	41.4	61.4	61.4	41.4	27.5	33.9
(Supporting Assistance)			3.3	12.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	5.9	4.3	3.6	3.0	42.6	65.9	65.9	42.6	-	45.9
MILITARY PROGRAMS																	
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriations)																	
Credit Sales (FMS).....			-	0.1	4.2	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	8.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	14.8	15.1
Grants.....			-	0.1	4.0	11.6	-	-	-	2.2	8.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	14.8	14.8
(Supporting Assistance)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS																	
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER GRANTS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS																	
Loans.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	1.9
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS																	
Loans.....			-	0.1	4.2	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	10.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	14.8	18.0
Grants.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS																	
IBRD.....			33.7	65.9	33.7	56.2	22.6	37.7	33.2	68.6	72.4	300.3	300.3	300.3	300.3	14.8	14.8
IFC.....			28.6	59.0	30.0	52.7	14.0	25.3	21.5	54.8	31.5	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	14.8	14.8
IDA.....			-	1.3	1.6	-	3.5	0.2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIDB.....			-	-	-	-	-	10.0	8.1	12.7	28.4	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	-	-
UNDP - SF.....			2.2	0.8	1.2	2.8	4.1	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	-	-
UNDP - TA.....			1.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	-	-
Other UN.....			1.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	-	-

* Less than \$50,000.

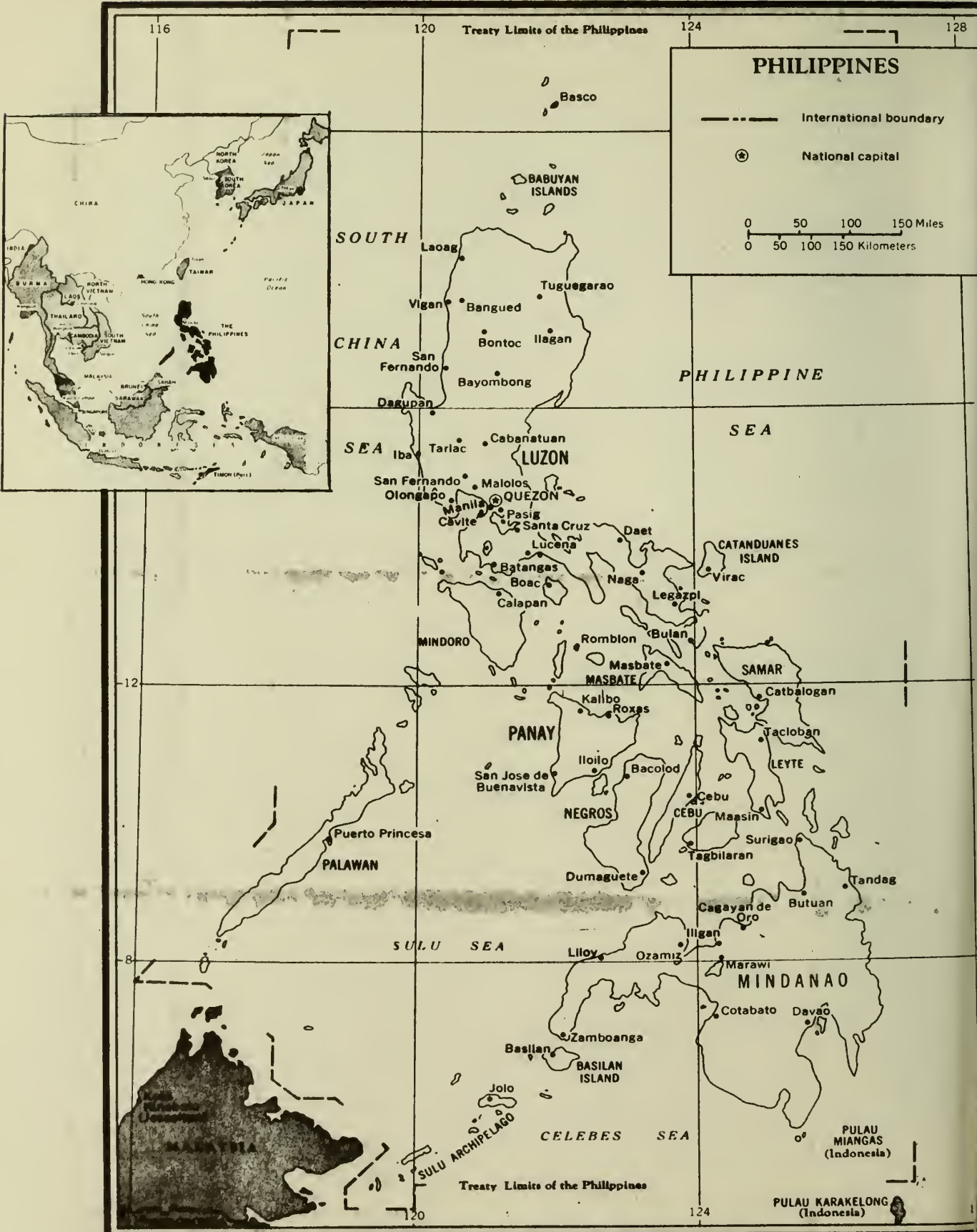
^{a/}Includes Brunei, Malaysia, Sabah (North Borneo), and Sarawak.Revision No. 268
July 1973

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PHILIPPINES



PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Eleven of the more than 7,000 islands constituting the Philippines account for 95 percent of the total land area and almost all the resources of the country. Luzon, the largest and most important island, with more than 35 percent of the land area and 45 percent of the people, has the richest rice lands and contains both the country's major city and capital. Situated about 700 miles from Hong Kong and the mainland of Asia, with a population of more than 3 million, metropolitan Manila has one of the best ports in East Asia and is the chief commercial, industrial, rail, telecommunication and cultural center of the country. Although the adjacent city of Quezon is the official capital, most of the government agencies and activities remain in Manila.

The Filipinos are largely of Malay stock. Except for a Moro Muslim minority of about 5 percent concentrated in the southern islands, almost all the population is Christian. Despite increasing restrictions, a small Chinese community continues to exercise an important influence in the commercial sector, especially in retail trade. About 55 percent of the total labor force is employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; with about 10-12 percent employed in each of the manufacturing, commerce and services sectors. One of the major targets of the Philippine development program is the reduction of the high level of unemployment and underemployment.

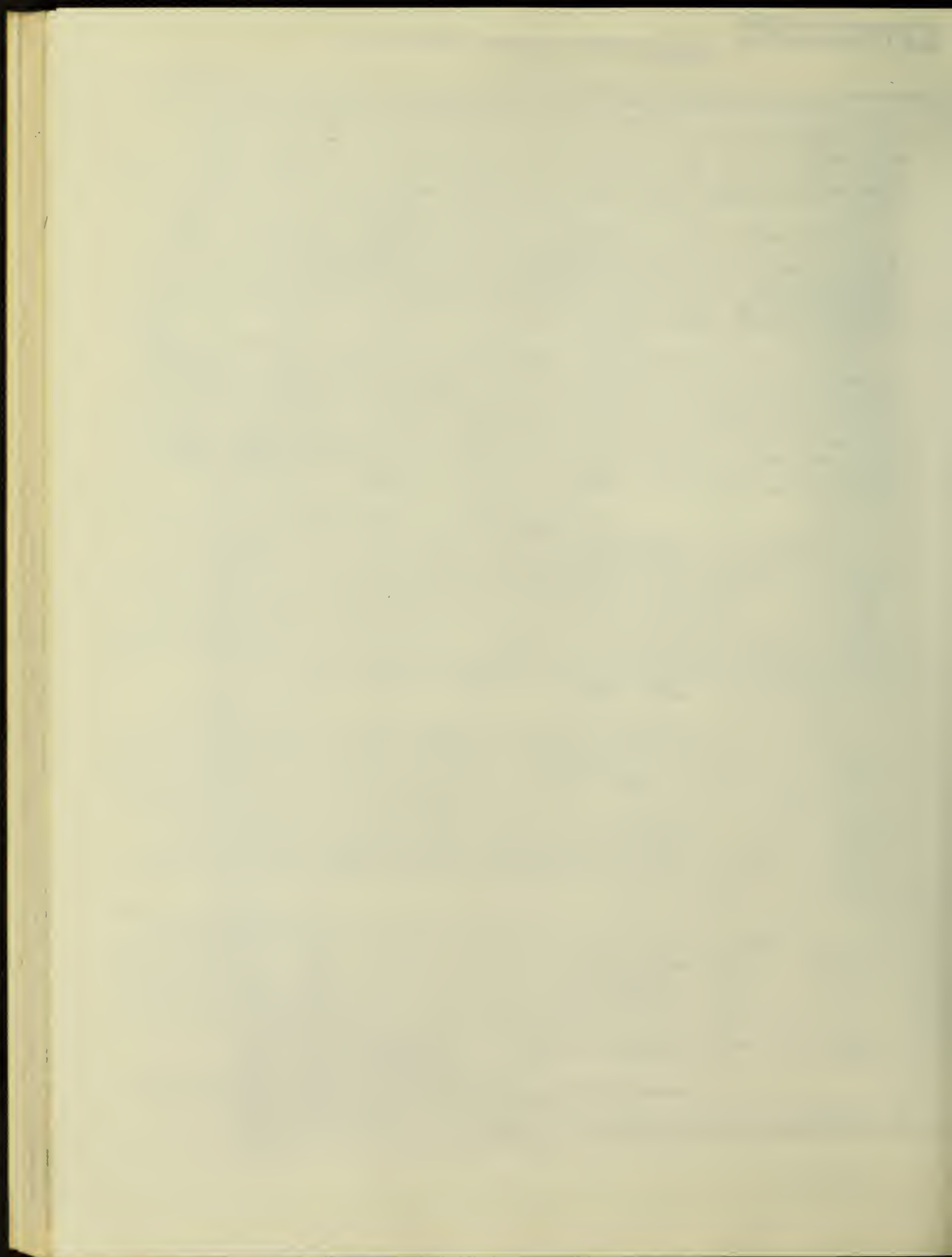
Philippines has the ingredients for favorable growth -- a largely literate population, rich natural resources and a favorable climate -- but high population growth rate has been a major factor in limiting increases in living standards. In recent years the Philippine economy has been growing at an annual rate of 6 percent, compared with a population growth rate of 3½ percent. Thus, per capita GNP has been rising at about 2½ percent annually and is estimated at over \$200. While this is well above the average for developing countries in the region, the income distribution is extremely uneven. Agriculture remains the mainstay of the Philippine economy, although the manufacturing sector has grown in importance. About one-third of the gross domestic product is derived from agriculture, almost one-fifth from manufacturing, and over one-sixth from trade and finance.

Agricultural output increased about 4 percent annually over the last decade. Food crops account for 70 percent of the cropped area, of which half is in rice. The Philippines has apparently now achieved its long-sought goal of self-sufficiency in rice production resulting from the introduction of high yielding varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute. Rice output rose by 1 million tons from 1965 to 1969, an increase of about 25 percent, compared with an 800,000 ton increase over the entire previous decade. The new rice varieties have, however, magnified the need for irrigation and the lack of adequate drying, milling, and storage facilities. Cash crops are the main support of the export trade, supplying half the value of total exports (mostly coconut products and sugar). Diversification in agricultural production has taken place, particularly in meat, fish and poultry and imports of these commodities now account for 5 percent of total imports, compared to 10 percent in the late 1950's.

Manufacturing has been growing at a rate of 6 percent annually. Production is centered around processing and assembly operations, with food processing by far the most important, accounting for over one-quarter of net value added by manufacturing. The lumbering and sawmilling industries continue to grow in importance as a foreign exchange earner and now account for more than a quarter of the value of total exports. Other significant industries are chemicals, including oil refining, with 10 percent of the value added; beverages, clothing and footwear, metal products, and tobacco. Mining, although small-scale, is also important because of its contribution to export earnings. Copper concentrates is the major mineral currently produced; nickel, in relatively short world supply, is being developed. The electric power industry has grown rapidly since World War II but its distribution is very uneven; approximately 80 percent of the capacity is concentrated on Luzon, where it was developed mainly in support of the Manila area consumption center.

The Philippines have been experiencing recurrent trade and payments difficulties. Foreign exchange reforms, including a significant devaluation, were undertaken in the early 1960's, primarily to stimulate exports. The growth in exports, however, was more than offset by an expansion of imports, resulting in large trade deficits. Foreign exchange reserves have remained at extremely low levels. Although the United States continues to be the country's major trading partner, trade with Japan and Western Europe is increasing. Since the mid 1950's, the United States share in exports has fallen from 60 percent to 45 percent and in imports from two-thirds to one-third. The Philippines still earn sizeable amounts from United States military expenditures and veterans payments to Philippine residents.

The historic economic and marketing ties between the United States and Philippines are being loosened by steps to minimize disruptions in the Philippine economy. A gradual reduction of preferential tariffs is being effected, with the goal of their elimination by July 1974.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

<u>CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY</u>	Southeasterly trade winds sweep over the Philippines during February-April and are followed by the southwest and northwest monsoons, respectively. Typhoons frequently strike Luzon and the northern part of the Visayan Islands, causing serious damage. Typhoons are infrequent near Manila and south of the eighth parallel. The Philippines has abundant rainfall which varies considerably by region. Mountains are found on all large islands and run from north to south. Some of the valleys and plateaus are level and contain rich agricultural land.
<u>AREA</u>	116,000 square miles, about the size of Arizona. Of the 7,000 islands, eleven (Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Masbate) account for 95% of the area. The three main regions are Luzon and adjacent islands; the central islands (Visayas); and Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago.
<u>AGRICULTURAL LAND</u>	35% of the total; per capita agricultural land of 0.6 acres is above the average for East Asia. The most important areas are: Luzon - the central plain; the Cagayan valley and the Bicol plain, Panay - the central plain; Negros - wide western plain; Leyte - northern plain; Mindanao - Agusan River Valley and the Costabato plain (largest single agricultural area).
<u>PRINCIPAL CROPS</u>	Rice and corn are the main staple foods. Copra, coconut oil, abaca, sugar, pineapple and tobacco are important exports.
<u>FORESTS</u>	53% of the area is forested, a high percentage and a valuable asset (world average 30%). Forest products have always ranked high among Philippine exports.
<u>MINERALS</u>	Gold, copper, iron ore, chromite, and manganese are produced in large quantities. Reserves of chromite are among the most extensive in the world, but proved reserves of high grade manganese are small. Only a small portion of the country has been adequately surveyed for minerals.
<u>FUELS</u>	There are substantial coal deposits on many islands but high transportation costs limit their use. Coking coal is lacking. Petroleum has been found in small quantities.
<u>RIVER RESOURCES</u>	Inland streams are particularly important in many areas as transportation arteries, other forms of transportation being generally inadequate or non-existent. Most of the navigable streams are suitable for native craft but some can accommodate cargo vessels.
<u>DISTRIBUTION OF GDP</u>	In 1971 agriculture, fishing and forestry 37%; manufacturing and construction 22%; trade and finance 14%; transportation and communication 4%; mining 2%, and other including government 21%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

<u>POPULATION</u>	40.8 million (mid-1972).
<u>Annual growth</u>	3.3%. (In 1952 the rate of growth was about 2.4%).
<u>Population density</u>	352 per square mile; 45% of the population lives in Luzon where the concentration is in the center of the island.
<u>Races</u>	The Filipinos are of Malayan origin. Chief among the other groups are the Tagalogs, Visayans, Ilcanos and Moros. Chinese, who number about 1-2% of the population, have a disproportionately large economic influence particularly in retail trade.
<u>Social strata</u>	There is a powerful upper class and a small and growing middle class. The bulk of the people are poor and consist mainly of farm workers. Landlords have a considerable amount of influence with their tenants because of the residue of semi-feudal loyalties.
<u>Language</u>	Tagalog has been designated the common language. Official languages are English, Spanish and Tagalog.
<u>Religions</u>	Christian 90-95%; Muslim and other 5-10%. The Muslim or Moro minority (1.5 million in 1960) is concentrated in the southern islands.
<u>LABOR FORCE</u>	About 12.8 million (1968), of which 57% are in agriculture. Unemployed represent 7% of the labor force. Underemployment is also a serious problem.

PHILIPPINES

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

- General Government policy stresses importance of education; proportion of budget spent on education is one of largest in East Asia. Major objectives are: to extend the school system; to provide facilities for free education through Grade VI; and to enforce the Compulsory Education Act.
- Literacy 72% (1960); varies from 92% in Manila to 28% in Sulu Province.
- Schools In 1963 there were 36,300 schools of which 94% were primary, 4% secondary, and the balance pre-school, technical, and teacher-training.
- Students 64% of the 5-19 age group (1969).
- Teachers In 1969 there were almost 292,000 elementary and secondary school teachers, student-teacher ratio in elementary schools (31); secondary schools (30).

HEALTH

- Life expectancy About 59 years.
- Infant mortality 78 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1970.
- Physicians About 2,900 people per doctor (1970).
- Diet Caloric intake 2,040 (1970), of which 65% is provided from grains, about 3% from oils and fats, roughly 10% from eggs, meats and fish, and 22% from pulses, sugar, fruits, vegetables and other.
- Main diseases Tuberculosis is the most serious disease; skin diseases are prevalent; typhoid, malaria and nutritional diseases are also important.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

- GENERAL Maritime commerce is important. Land transportation facilities are well developed around the large population centers. Between urban areas, goods are transported primarily by sea or air.
- RAILROADS The two commercial railways have 990 miles of track and operate mainly in central and southern Luzon and Panay.
- ROADS About 36,000 miles of improved roads. Except for the island of Luzon the interiors of the islands are inadequately served by highways.
- MERCHANT FLEET The merchant shipping fleet increased from 171,000 gross registered tons in 1960 to 946,000 tons in 1970 (ships 100 tons and over).
- HARBORS Manila is one of the finest ports in East Asia. In addition, there are seven other major ports which will accommodate deep sea vessels. Congestion at the ports is a continuing problem.
- WATERWAYS In Luzon the Cagayan and the Pasig Rivers and in Mindanao the Rio Grande carry a large amount of water traffic.
- AVIATION Air transportation has grown rapidly. Domestic service is provided by a government line which links the principal centers of population.
- ELECTRIC POWER Power output doubled between 1963 and 1970. Substantial additions to generating capacity are being made.
- MANUFACTURING Since 1960 industrial output has expanded about 87% (1971). Manufacturing accounts for 20% of net domestic product.
- MINING Overall output has been growing since 1960. However, mineral production contributes only about 2% of the total GDP, a level probably not commensurate with existing geological potentialities.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

- EXPORTS Post-war Philippines has experienced substantial trade deficits. Export trade is concentrated on 10 commodities: copra, sugar, abaca, timber, coconut and coconut oil, iron ore, canned pineapple, plywood and copper concentrates. Volatile price movements affect values. In 1971, 40% of total exports went to the U.S. and 35% to Japan.
- IMPORTS Japan has supplanted the U.S. as the principal source of Philippines' imports - the proportion of imports from Japan rose from 18% in 1961 to 30% in 1971. During the same period, the proportion of Philippines' imports from the U.S. decreased from 47% to 25%. Imports of capital goods have been increasing in recent years in response to economic development needs in the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 3.3% Percent Urban: 37%	Thousands	27,410	36,868	38,114	39,410	40,710	42,070
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	89	126	130	134	136 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	98	104	103	103	101 ^P	
	3. Sugarcane	1,000 MT	12,830	15,550	17,540	20,590	18,140 ^P	
	4. Rice, rough	"	3,700	5,230	5,340	5,100	4,890 ^P	
	5. Copra	"	1,080	1,520	1,660	1,790	2,170 ^P	
	6. Corn, shelled	"	1,210	2,010	2,000	2,010	2,010 ^P	
1,6	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Manufacturing production index	1963=100	83	139	141	156	165	
	2. Cement	1,000 MT	800	2,950	2,450	3,120	2,904	
7	3. Mining index	1963=100	91	169	196	228	245	
	4. Coal	1,000 MT	150	69	48	40	40	
	5. Iron ore (metal content)	"	640	940	1,070	1,280	700	
	6. Copper (metal content)	"	44	131	160	190	194(11 mos)	
3	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	470	980	990	1,050		
	2. Roundwood production	Mill.cu.mtr.		35.5	33.7	33.3		
3,4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	2,730	8,210	8,450	8,900 ^E		
	2. Per capita production	KWH	100	220	220	230 ^E		
5	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Bill. pesos	n.a.	33.9	40.7	49.2	55.7	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$	2,022	5,270	6,320	7,660	8,660	
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"	4,050	6,830	7,190	7,660	7,960	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	787	1,512	1,489	1,514		
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	643	1,123	1,341	1,404		
	6. Equals total available resources...	"	4,194	7,219	7,338	7,770		
	7. Private consumption	"	3,161	4,930	5,135	5,493		
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense).	"	324	676	633	642		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	634	1,514	1,404	1,464		
	10. Change in stocks	"	75	99	166	171		
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent	+1.5%	+7.7%	+5.3%	+6.5%	+3.9%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars	148	185	189	194	195	
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent		+4.3%	+1.8%	+3.0%	+0.5%	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
6	1. Wholesale prices: Manila	1963=100	83	119	147	170	188	205(5 mos)
6	2. Consumer prices: Manila	"	88	130	148	170	188	192 "
7	3. Consumer prices: Philippines	"	86	128	148	180	195	
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [¶]	1963=100	65	168	183	212	266	278(June)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
				(Fiscal year ending June 30)				
	1. Total revenues	Mill. pesos		3,258	3,746	4,965	5,562	
	2. Total expenditures	"		4,357	4,849	5,328	5,927	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(513)	(663)	(686)	(657)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-1,099	-1,103	-363	-365	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		898	1,007	226	279	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		201	96	137	86	
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [¶]	Million US\$		336.3	411.1	651.0	717.5	856.3
	2. Annual payments	"		51.7	99.7	97.4	145.0	205.8
	3. Amortization	"		(36.4)	(74.3)	(59.7)	(97.0)	(144.6)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ♦ - End of period. ¶ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 6.43 pesos per U.S. \$.
a - Bulk of crops harvested in year stated.

PHILIPPINES

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
6	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	560	855	1,062	1,128	1,105	539(4 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-663	-1,254	-1,210	-1,326	-1,366	-449 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-103	-399	-148	-198	-261	90 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
7,10	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	268	344	433	453	447	9(2 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Japan	"	129	292	418	391	314	78 "
	3. Netherlands	"	45	30	26	77	76	13 "
	4. Communist bloc	"	3	-	-	-	3 ^E	- "
7,10	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	257	358	355	331	354 ^E	44 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	131	362	369	390	423 ^E	62 "
	3. Indonesia	"	19	30	30	33	16 ^E	- "
	4. Communist bloc	"	1	-	-	-	2 ^E	- "
6	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Coconut products	Million US\$	178	163	192	252	228	80(4 mos)
	2. Sugar	"	134	149	178	216	209	117 "
	3. Wood	"	92	226	250	208	174	110 "
	4. Copper	"	30	133	185	186	191	8 "
7	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (f.i.b.) ^a							
	1. Machinery & Transp. equipment ...	Million US\$	217	444	401	444	418	49(2 mos)
	2. Petroleum and products	"	60	107	119	141	149	24 "
	3. Cereal and preparations	"	25	38	33	65	84	9 "
	4. Chemicals & products	"	29	76	86	96	103	18 "
6	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	1. Copra	\$ per 100 lbs.	8.17	7.86	7.53	6.29	4.71	8.39(5 mos)
	2. Sugar (Manila)	"	5.31	6.83	5.93	6.52	7.36	7.61 "
6	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100	114	102	103	92	77	88(2 mos)
	1. Export price index	"	103	111	122	113	101	114 "
	2. Import price index	"	90	109	118	123	131	129 "
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-144	-389	-148	-110	-167 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	29	6	-29	-6	n.a. ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	59	49	26	29	33 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	22	24	40	69	150 ^P	
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [®]	Million US\$	127	121	251	382	551	850(July)
	1. Gold	"	15	45	56	73	71	45 "
	2. SDRs	"	-	-	-	-	-	26 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	7	-	-	-	-	- "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	105	76	195	309	456	779 "
6,7	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	Million US\$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	"	76	135	128	148	136(Nov)	
	V. ...	"						
	W. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
7	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"	4	130	160	279	339 "	
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE [®]	Pesos/US \$	2.0-2.4	3.94	6.43	6.43	6.78	6.78(June)

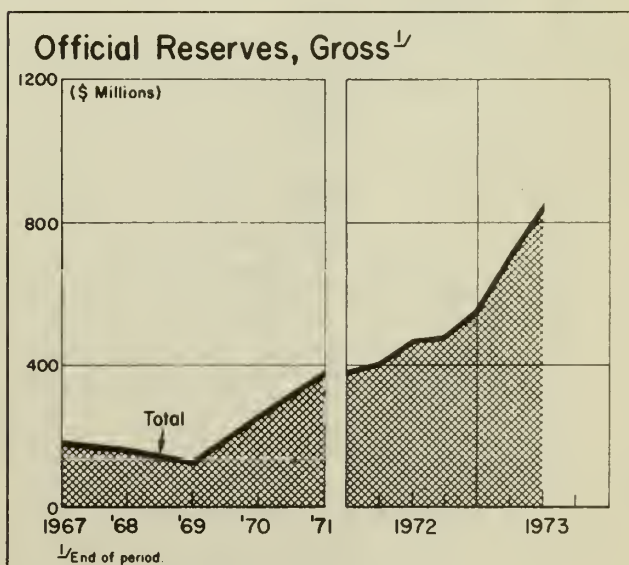
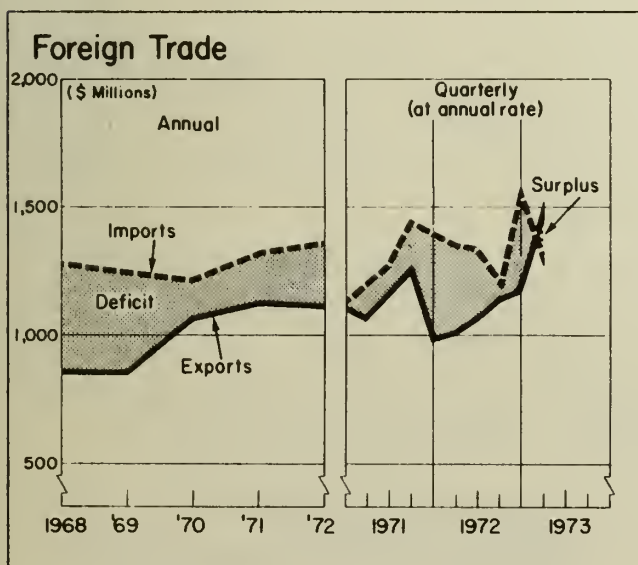
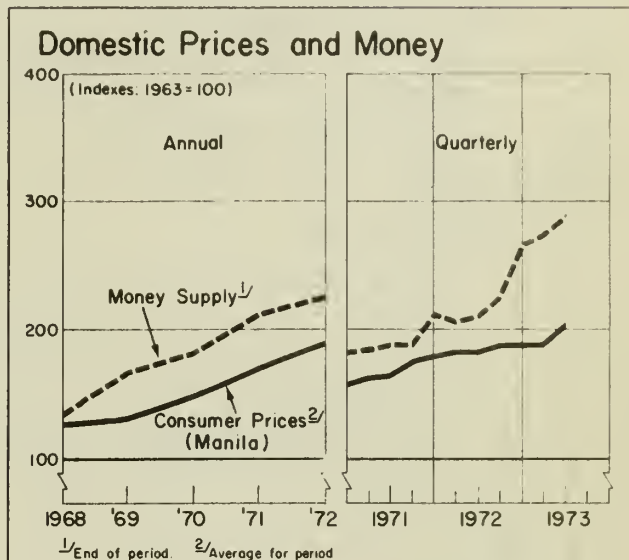
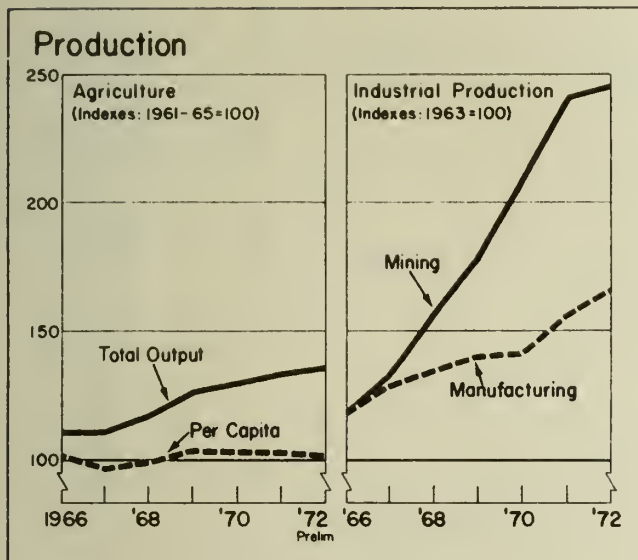
† BASIC SOURCES:

- UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
- USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) special calculations.
- UN "Statistical Yearbook."
- Based on national data adjusted by US Embassy and A.I.D./W.
- IMF "International Financial Statistics."
- Central Bank "News Digest," "Statistical Bulletin" and "Philippine Financial Statistics."
- Based on USAID replies to A.I.D. Form 10-74 as adjusted by SER/FM/SR.
- IBRD.
- IMF/IBRD "Direction of Trade."
- Tables on pages 11 & 12; data based on IMF reports.

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ® - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Total imports, f.o.b. (million dollars): 1960, \$604; 1969, \$1,132; 1970, \$1,090; 1971, \$1,186; 1972, \$1,230. b - Includes reparations from Japan.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)



PHILIPPINES

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†	1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^{a,b}		1955	1960	1971
				Percent		
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Percent	34.8	31.4	37.6
		Mining	"	1.4	1.1	2.3
		Manufacturing	"	15.8	18.6	19.3
		Construction	"	4.2	3.4	2.6
		Transport, communications and utilities	"	4.8	4.9	3.5
		Trade and finance ^c	"	15.2	15.5	14.0
		Other	"	23.8	25.1	20.7
2,3		LABOR FORCE		1955	1960	1970
				Percent		
		Percent of total population	Percent		31.1	32.3
		Female component of labor force	"		25.6	32.5
		Wage and salary earner component of labor force	"	Not	27.2	n.a.
		Distribution of Labor Force				
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"		60.5	51.4
		Mining	"	Available	0.3	0.4
		Manufacturing	"		9.8	11.4
		Construction	"		2.1	3.8
		Transport, communications, utilities	"		2.5	4.5
		Trade and finance	"		5.9	7.0
		Other	"		18.9	21.5
4		DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
		Population by Age			1960	1968
		Total	Percent		100.0	100.0
		Less than 5 years	"		16.9	19.2
		5-14 years	"		28.7	27.6
		15-19 years	"		10.4	10.6
		20-39 years	"		27.3	26.2
		40-59 years	"		12.3	12.3
		60 years and over	"		4.4	4.1
5		Births and Deaths				1971
		Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio			78
		Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"			44
		Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"			10
6		Urbanization		1955	1960	1971
		Urban population as % of total population	Percent	29	30	37
7,8		EDUCATION		1955	1960	1969
		Primary: Students	1,000	3,499	4,198	7,394
		Teachers	"	92	117	234
		Secondary: Students - Total	"	573	661	1,714 ^E
		General	"	522	564	1,540
		Vocational	"	51	95	174 ^d
		Teacher-training	"	-	2	n.a.
		Teachers - Total	"	20	n.a.	n.a.
		General	"	20 ^e	22	53
		Vocational	"	d	3	5 ^f
		Teacher-training	"	-	n.a.	n.a.
		Third Level: Students ^g	"	183	272	670
		Teachers ^g	"	8	10	33
		Primary students as % of 5-14 age group	Percent	54	56	72
		Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group	"	25	25	44
		Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group	"	46	47	64

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

^g - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

† - Sources:

1. G.O.P. - National Economic Council.

2. ILO Year Book.

3. Journal of Philippine Statistics.

4. UN Demographic Yearbook.

5. International Demographic Statistics Center, Bureau of the Census.

6. UN Working Papers and UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November 1971.

7. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.

8. Annual Report, Philippine Department of Education (1969-1970)

a - See also GNP on Page 5. b - Net Domestic Product. c - Includes ownership of dwellings.

d - 1968, data for private vocational schools. e - Vocational education included with secondary, general.

f - Does not include teachers in private vocational schools.

Revision No. 272

September 1973

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					1972 ^E
	1968	1969	1970	1971		
	Millions of Pesos					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>2,895</u>	<u>3,258</u>	<u>3,746</u>	<u>4,965</u>	<u>5,562</u>	<u>864.9</u>
1. Domestic revenue	<u>2,877</u>	<u>3,238</u>	<u>3,611</u>	<u>4,924</u>	<u>5,523</u>	<u>858.8</u>
a. Taxes on income and profits	668	836	944	1,242	1,446	224.9
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes ..	1,139	1,272	1,415	1,668	1,848	287.4
c. Taxes on international trade	542	584	693	1,292	1,325	206.0
d. Other tax revenue	142	173	175	270	406	63.1
e. Nontax revenue	386	373	384	452	498	77.4
From foreign grants	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>6.1</u>
a. U.S. Government	9	7	116	25	23	3.6
b. Other	9	13	19	16	16	2.5
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>4,133</u>	<u>4,357</u>	<u>4,849</u>	<u>5,328</u>	<u>5,927</u>	<u>921.6</u>
1. Current	<u>2,723</u>	<u>3,156</u>	<u>3,815</u>	<u>4,287</u>	<u>4,603</u>	<u>715.8</u>
a. Defense (Total)	447	513	663	686	657	102.2
b. Agriculture	138	202	201	209	258	40.1
c. Education	836	937	1,066	1,205	1,318	204.9
d. Health	136	169	214	221	249	38.7
e. Transportation & communication ..	242	268	245	335	302	47.0
f. Interest payments	92	113	140	213	200	31.1
g. Other	832	954	1,286	1,418	1,619	251.8
2. Capital	<u>1,410</u>	<u>1,201</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>1,324</u>	<u>205.9</u>
a. Agriculture	81	101	59	162	186	28.9
b. Education	36	50	66	41	56	8.7
c. Health	7	14	22	65	105	16.3
d. Transportation & communication ..	279	293	445	433	495	77.0
e. Other	1,007	743	442	340	482	75.0
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	<u>-1,238</u>	<u>-1,099</u>	<u>-1,103</u>	<u>-363</u>	<u>-365</u>	<u>-56.7</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	<u>1,238</u>	<u>1,099</u>	<u>1,103</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>56.7</u>
1. Domestic sources (net)	<u>485</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>43.3</u>
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	<u>753</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>13.4</u>
a. U.S. Government	-43	16	58	-6	-13	-2.0
b. Other	796	185	38	143	99	15.4

*Converted at 6.43 pesos per U.S. dollar.

E - Estimated.

Source: Form A.I.D. 10-74.

NOTE: Form A.I.D. 10-74 is a standardized compilation of a country's central government finances covering all the budgetary and extrabudgetary accounts of the central government sector except the operations of government enterprises and social insurance funds.

Revision No. 264
January 1973

A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES ^a	-211	-385	-389	-148	-102
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	838	876	874	1,083	1,144
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-1,062	-1,150	-1,132	-1,090	-1,186
Trade balance	-224	-274	-258	-7	-42
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(17)	(18)	(20)	(21)	(22)
3. Freight and insurance	-78	-87	-78	-78	-82
4. Other transportation	11	7	-16	-13	5
5. Travel	18	-20	-10	68	38
6. Investment income ^c	-76	-97	-78	-130	-100
7. Other government	93	110	74	52	58
a. U.S. military expenditures	(78)	(96)	(58)	(31)	(36)
8. Other private	45	-24	-23	-40	21
Total services	13	-111	-131	-141	-60
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	186	135	155	119	134
9. Private	114	91	106	93	104
a. Pensions paid war veterans by U.S.	(87)	(59)	(62)	(62)	(70)
10. Government (net)	72	44	49	26	30
a. U.S. grants (net)	(6)	(6)	(9)	(9)	
b. Reparation from Japan	(60)	(27)	(35)	(13)	
c. Other	(6)	(11)	(5)	(4)	
C. CAPITAL FLOWS [†]	33	358	316	323	212
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment ^c	-9	-3	6	-29	-6
12. Other private long-term	57	188	127	169	-27
a. Loan receipts	94	258	217	357	179
b. Loan repayments	-31	-59	-87	-192	-208
c. Other	-6	-11	-3	4	2
13. Other private short-term	12	178	67	77	86
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government (net)	-39	37	24	40	63
a. Loan receipts - total	8	71	51	101	97
b. Loan repayments	-45	-36	-26	-59	-34
c. Other liabilities	3	2	2	2	-
d. Assets	-5	-	-3	-4	-
Monetary sector					
16. Commercial banks	-55	8	29	36	94
a. Liabilities	-30	14	12	32	117
b. Assets (incr. -)	-25	-6	17	4	-23
17. Central Bank	67	-50	63	30	2
a. Loans received	106	-33	68	59	4
b. Assets	-39	-17	-5	-29	-2
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's	-	-	-	18	17
E. RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	64	91	45	-87	-102
19. Liabilities (use of Fund credit)	-	55	-	14	21
20. Assets	64	36	45	-101	-123
a. Monetary gold	-17	-1	16	-11	-11
b. Reserve position in the Fund	28	-	-	-	-
c. Foreign exchange	53	37	29	-90	-112
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-72	-199	-127	-225	-159

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

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Revision No. 265

April 1973

H-11

A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

PHILIPPINES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

n.a. or blank spaces = not available; a dash indicates zero.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Exports of Goods and Services	1,222	1,166	1,123	1,341	1,408
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-1,433	-1,551	-1,512	-1,489	-1,510
3. Net	-211	-385	-389	-148	-102

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Data exclude reinvested earnings of foreign-owned companies.

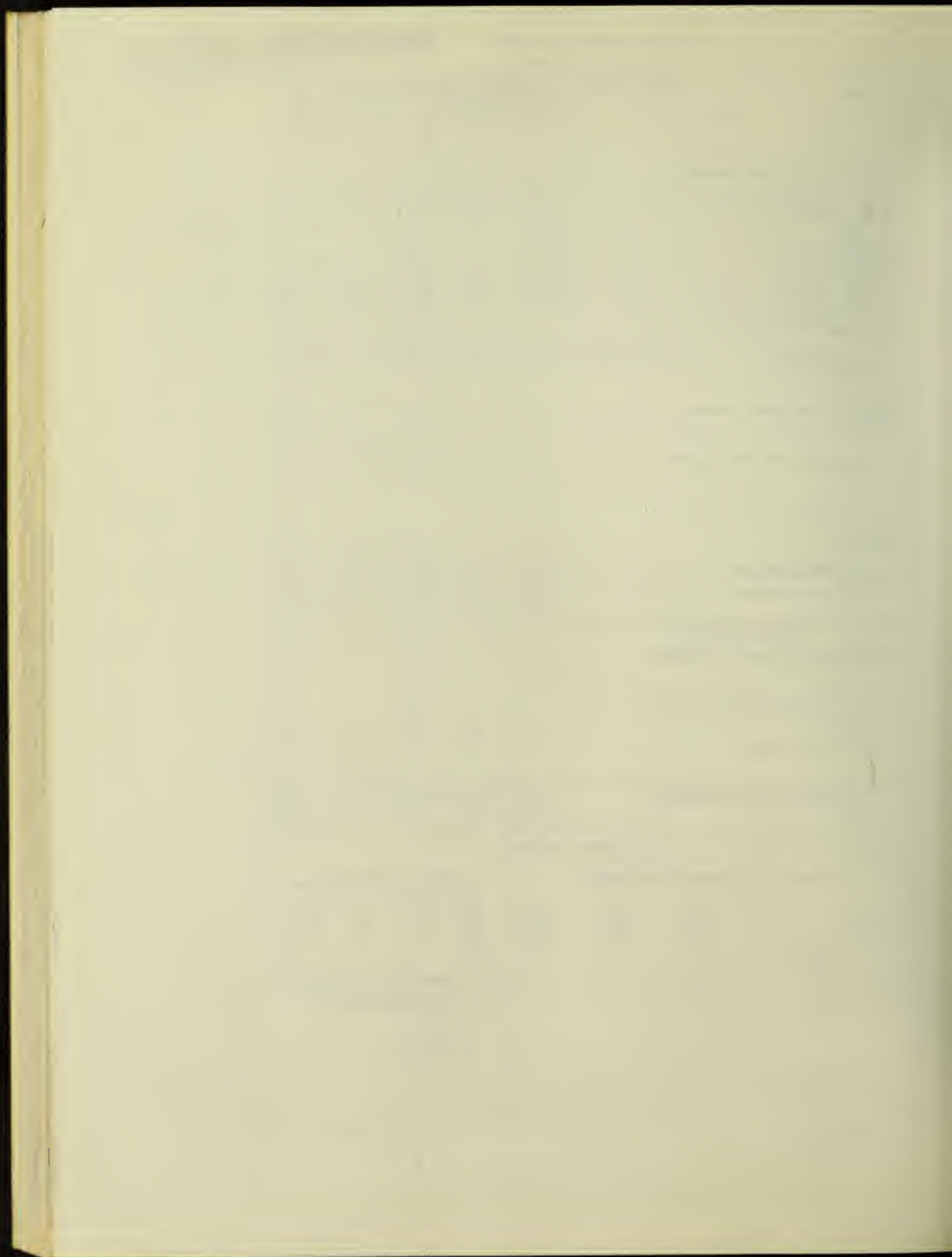
LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

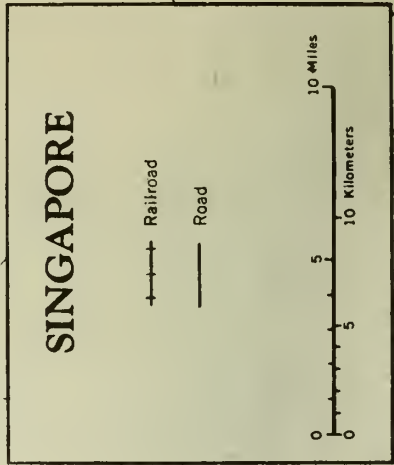
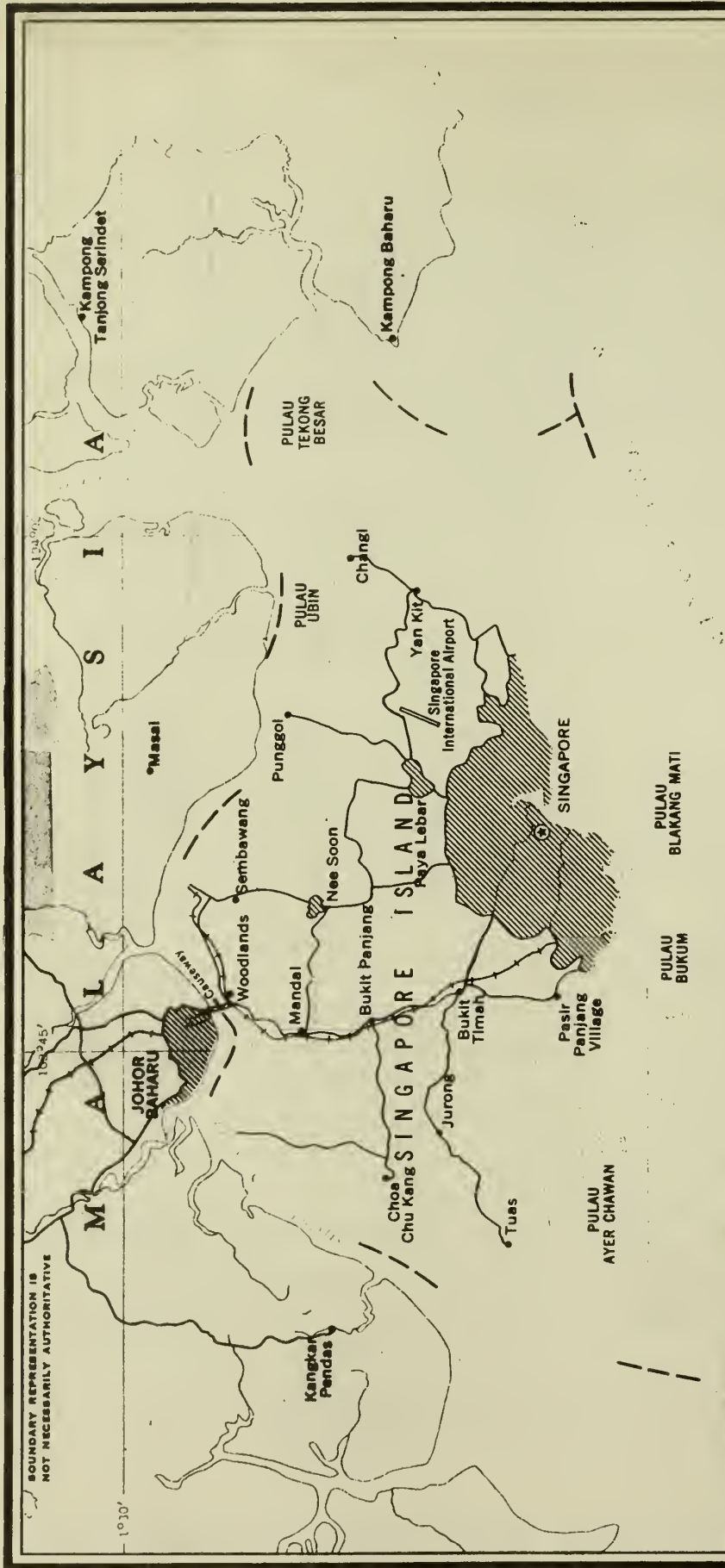
PHILIPPINES

U.S. PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972				
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	11.1	30.5	349.0	36.5	312.5		
Loans	0.4	20.0	78.6	36.5	42.1		
Grants	10.7	10.5	270.5	-	270.5		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(145.6)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	27.4	37.7	228.8	20.4	208.4		
Title I - Total	20.3	33.6	116.1	20.4	95.7		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	20.3	33.6	83.6	11.5	72.1		
REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	32.5	8.9	23.6		
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(53.2)	(-)	(53.2)		
Title II - Total	7.1	4.1	112.7	-	112.7		
AGRICULTURAL RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	3.0	0.4	10.0	-	102.7		
OTHER AGRICULTURAL RELIEF AGENCIES	4.1	3.7	102.7	-	102.7		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	2.0	1.7	881.6	117.3	764.3		
PEACE CORPS	2.0	1.7	34.9	-	34.9		
OTHER	-	-	846.7	117.3	729.4		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	40.5	69.9	1,459.4	174.2	1,285.2		
Loans	20.7	53.6	285.2	174.2	111.0		
Grants	19.8	16.3	1,174.4	-	1,174.4		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	45.2	7.3	255.8	159.1	96.7		
OTHER LOANS	39.0	34.6	93.0	33.0	60.0		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	84.2	41.9	348.8	192.1	156.7		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	124.7	111.8	1,808.2	366.3	1,441.9		
Loans	104.9	95.5	634.0	366.3	267.7		
Grants	19.8	16.3	1,174.4	-	1,174.4		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	16.5	14.0	462.8	-	462.8		
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	16.5	14.0	462.8	-	462.8		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	36.0	-	36.0		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	0.6	0.7	24.2	-	24.2		
OTHER GRANTS	-	3.7	149.6	-	149.6		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	17.1	18.4	672.6	-	672.6		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	141.8	130.2	2,480.8	366.3	2,114.5		
Loans	104.9	95.5	634.0	366.3	267.7		
Grants	36.9	34.7	1,847.0	-	1,847.0		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL CROSS EXPENDITURES			
TOTAL	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1946-72	DONOR	CY 1970	CY 1971	CY 1960-71
	67.6	70.3	421.2	TOTAL	93.3	87.8	606.7
IBRD - World Bank	22.3	29.5	268.3	Japan	83.5	59.9	512.7
Int'l Finance Corp.	8.0	15.1	46.8	Germany	2.4	21.2	42.6
Asian Dev. Bank	31.1	23.4	62.0	Canada	6.3	2.8	39.5
UNDP - Special Fund	3.5	0.4	22.0	Other	1.1	3.9	11.9
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.6	0.7	9.4				
Other UN (CY)	2.1	1.2	12.7				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				1972 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				Cumulative thru 1972..... -			

* Less than \$50,000.



SINGAPORE



SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 1.6% Percent Urban: 81%	Thousands	1,668	2,071	2,106	2,139	2,170	2,200
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100						
	2. Per capita production index	"						
	3. Rubber	Metric tons		2,540	2,030			
	4. Tobacco	"		340	490			
	5. Vegetables	"		31,500	30,480			
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
2	1. Manufacturing	1966=100		156	182	193	199(9 mos)	
3	2. Tobacco	Metric tons		2,696	2,872	2,698	2,941	792(3 mos)
3	3. Soap	"		16,818	19,565	23,072	24,068	6,773 "
3	4. Coconut oil	"		27,653	31,052	28,683	28,062	5,089 "
	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
3,5	1. Marine Production	1,000 MT	9.2	12.9	16.0	14.3	14.8	2.5(2 mos)
	E. ELECTRICITY							
2,6	1. Total production	Million KWH	659	1,880	2,210	2,590	3,140	1,452(5 mos)
	2. Per capita production	KWH	400	910	1,050	1,210	1,450	
7	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total CNP, current prices							
	2. Total CNP, current prices	Million US\$						
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"				2,482		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources...	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense).	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total CNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars				1,460		
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent						
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
	G. PRICE INDEXES							
2	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100						
	2. Consumer prices	"	97	108	108	110	112	123(4 mos)
4	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓢ]	1963=100		168	194	225	241(Sept)	
	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES [Ⓢ]							
	1. Total revenues	Million Sing. \$		1,071	1,471	1,705	1,774 ^b	
	2. Total expenditures	"		1,040	1,574	1,826	2,570 ^b	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(231)	(374)	(508)	(697)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		+31	-76	-121	-796	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"						
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [†]	Million US\$		56.3	89.0	130.5	174.6	265.6
	2. Annual payments	"		7.4	11.0	14.0	32.6	25.6
	3. Amortization	"		(4.3)	(5.2)	(6.8)	(22.1)	(13.6)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓢ - End of period. † - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General
Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 3.06 Singapore dollars
per U.S. dollar. a - 1968-1969 data are for calendar years; 1970 and 1971 data are for fiscal years beginning April 1.
b - Budget estimates.

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SINGAPORE

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
4	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	1,136	1,549	1,554	1,755	2,181	448(2 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-1,332	-2,040	-2,461	-2,828	-3,383	-669 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-196	-491	-907	-1,073	-1,200	-221 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
3	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	79	165	171	219	337	86(2 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. United Kingdom	"	94	89	105	115	120	27 "
	3. East Malaysia	"	52	100	114	133	131	21 "
	4. West Malaysia	"	275	252	224	290	322	68 "
3	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	51	160	265	380	475	93(2 mos)
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	97	330	473	586	665	148 "
	3. United Kingdom	"	119	136	185	218	226	44 "
	4. West Malaysia	"	279	353	363	393	419	89 "
3	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rubber	Million US\$	468	454	377	325	299	75 "
	2. Petroleum products	"	128	306	266	391	411	81 "
	3. Food	"	151	170	178	187	197	39 "
	4. Machinery and transp. equipment .	"	77	113	169	255	433	103 "
3	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Rubber	Million US\$	444	212	183	162	169	45(2 mos)
	2. Petroleum products	"	193	192	190	179	155	35 "
	3. Food	"	221	295	309	339	368	82 "
	4. Machinery and transp. equipment .	"	94	352	558	761	939	209 "
	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
9	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$		-216	-614	-772	-908 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"		47	119	129	n.a. ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"		4	13	11	5 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"		9	27	26	16 ^P	
4	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ^{⊕,a}	Million US\$		244	292	358	654(Mar)	
	1. Gold	"		-	-	-	- "	
	2. SDRs	"		-	-	-	- "	
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"		8	8	10	10 "	
	4. Foreign exchange	"		236	287	348	644 "	
4	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	Million US\$		712	877	972	931(Mar)	
4	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"		209	208	261	371	
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
4	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"		132	169	257	575	
4	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [⊕]							
	1. IMF par value		3.061	3.09	2.08	2.90	2.82	2.49(Mar)
† BASIC SOURCES: 1. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics." 3. Singapore, "Monthly Digest of Statistics" and "Yearbook of Statistics." 4. IMF "International Financial Statistics." 5. UN "Statistical Yearbook." 6. UN "World Energy Supplies." 7. Based on country data adjusted by A.I.D./W. 8. IBRD. 9. Tables on pages 5 and 6; data obtained from IMF.								

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES^a	-142	-216	-614	-772	-908
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	1,172	1,461	1,446	1,664	2,011
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-1,554	-1,916	-2,302	-2,652	-3,139
Trade balance	-382	-455	-856	-988	-1,128
2. Nonmonetary gold ^c	(-5)	(-6)	(-2)	(-1)	(-2)
3. Freight and insurance	-98	-116	-143	-170	-201
4. Other transportation	141	141	165	165	226
5. Travel	42	63	82	98	127
6. Investment income	23	40	39	56	68
7. Other government ^d	146	133	132	118	73
8. Other private	-14	-22	-33	-51	-73
Total services	240	239	242	216	220
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	-13	-12	-8	-12	-9
9. Private	-16	-16	-21	-23	-14
10. Government (net)	3	4	13	11	5
C. CAPITAL FLOWS[†]	127	-2	180	285	325
<u>Nonmonetary sectors</u>					
11, 12. Direct & other private long-term capital	40	47	119	129	191
Loans received, net	(17)	(10)	(27)	(13)	-
Other long-term capital	(23)	(37)	(92)	(116)	-
13. Private short-term	-	-	-	-	-
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	49	7	26	25	15
a. Loan received (net)	(2)	(9)	(27)	(26)	(16)
b. ADB & IBRD holdings of Singapore currency	(-1)	(-1)	(-)	(-1)	(-)
c. Capital subscriptions	(-)	(-1)	(-1)	(-)	(-)
d. Other assets	(48)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-1)
<u>Monetary sectors</u>					
16. Commercial banks	38	-57	34	130	118
a. Liabilities (incr. +)	41	-18	38	199	194
b. Assets (incr. -)	-3	-39	-4	-69	-76
17. Central institutions	-	1	1	1	-
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDRs	-	-	-	-	-
E. OFFICIAL RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	-217	-96	-185	-320	-319
19. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Assets	-217	-96	-185	-320	-319
a. Monetary gold ^e	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
b. SDRs	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
c. Reserve position in the Fund	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-2)	(-)
d. Central government foreign exchange	(-201)	(-62)	(-136)	(-65)	(-319)
e. Assets of currency authority ^{e,f}	(-16)	(-34)	(-49)	(-253)	(-)
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	245	326	627	819	911

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

SINGAPORE**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)**

P - Preliminary. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	(\$ Millions)				
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^P</u>
1. Exports of Goods and Services	1,578	1,898	1,942	2,183	2,615
2. Imports of Goods and Services	<u>-1,720</u>	<u>-2,114</u>	<u>-2,556</u>	<u>-2,955</u>	<u>-3,523</u>
3. Net	-142	-216	-614	-772	-908

b - Excludes trade with Indonesia.

c - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

d - Mainly receipts from U.K. armed forces stationed in Singapore.

e - Changes in monetary gold holdings are included in changes in assets of currency authority.

f - Including Singapore's estimated share of the Malaya-British Borneo Currency Board's assets.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS																
U. S. PROGRAM	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD 1944-1948	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD 1949-1952	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD 1953-1961	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							TOTAL F. A. A. PERIOD 1962-1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1944-1972	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1944- 1972	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST		
				1942-1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1970	1971					1972	
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL																
Loans.....																
Grants.....																
(Supporting Assistance)																
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL																
NO PROGRAMS.																
PRIOR TO																
FY 1955																
Title I - Total																
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....																
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use.....																
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Users).....																
Title II - Total																
EMERGENCY RELIEF ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD																
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....																
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																
PEACE CORPS.....																
OTHER.....																
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																
Loans.....																
Grants.....																
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS																
OTHER LOANS.....																
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS																
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
Loans.....																
Grants.....																
MILITARY PROGRAMS																
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to F.A.A. Appropriation)																
Credit Sales (FMS).....																
Grants.....																
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS																
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS																
OTHER GRANTS.....																
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS																
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS																
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.....																
IBRD.....																
ADB.....																
UNDP - SF.....																
UNDP - TA.....																
Other UN.....																

* Less than \$50,000.

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I-7

A.I.D. (SER/PN/SR)

SINGAPORE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

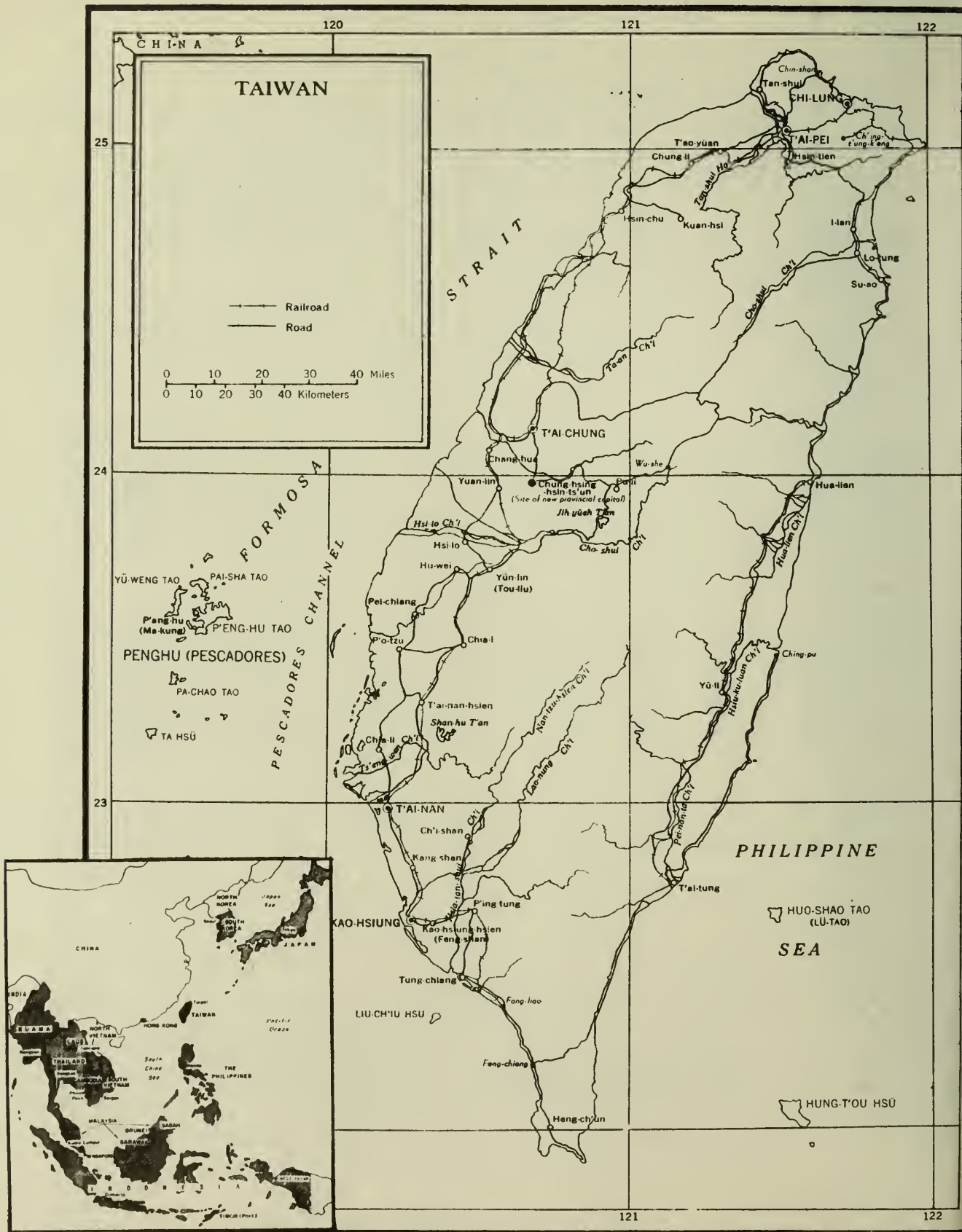
ITEM	Fiscal Year ending ^a					1972/73 ^b
	1968	1969	1970/71	1971/72		
	Millions of Singapore dollars					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>916</u>	<u>1,071</u>	<u>1,471</u>	<u>1,705</u>	<u>1,774</u>	<u>628</u>
1. Domestic revenue	870	1,026	1,389	1,625	1,619	5
a. Taxes on income and profits	158	198	262	325	350	12
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes ..	87	101	122	143	143	1
c. Taxes on international trade	121	133	176	163	158	74
d. Other tax revenue	169	218	264	322	335	119
e. Nontax revenue	335	376	565	672	633	224
2. Government enterprise surplus used for capital outlay	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>50</u>
3. From foreign grants	<u>1</u>	-	-	-	-	-
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>982</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>1,547</u>	<u>1,826</u>	<u>2,570</u>	<u>911</u>
1. Current	602	682	980	1,179	1,420	503
a. Defense and internal security	131	231	375	508	697	247
b. Education	147	157	174	187	210	74
c. Health	74	75	83	91	114	40
d. Other	250	219	348	393	399	142
2. Capital ^c	380	358	567	647	1,150	408
a. Land development	39	20	36	37	65	23
b. Education	12	13	11	14	24	9
c. Housing	72	72	93	150	293	104
d. Industry and commerce	58	113	214	203	188	67
e. Public utilities	106	68	104	100	274	97
f. Transport and communications	49	53	82	110	229	81
g. Other	44	19	27	33	77	27
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	<u>-66</u>	<u>+31</u>	<u>-76</u>	<u>-121</u>	<u>-796</u>	<u>-282</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	<u>66</u>	<u>-31</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>796</u>	<u>282</u>
1. Domestic sources (net)	<u>-8</u>	<u>-69</u>	<u>-20</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	<u>74</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

*Converted at 2.82 Singapore dollars per U.S. dollar.

a - 1968 and 1969 are calendar years; 1970/71 to 1972/73 are fiscal years ending March 31. b - Budget estimates. c - Includes development expenditures of statutory authorities as follows: 1968 - 243; 1969 - 232; 1970/71 - 343; 1971/72 - 463; and 1972/73 - 844 million Singapore dollars.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).

TAIWAN



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

China's (Taiwan) economy has grown rapidly over the past decade. Between 1958 and 1967 the gross national product expanded by more than 9 percent a year. Economic growth has transformed the industrial sector (including manufacturing, mining, construction and power) to the point where in 1967 it made a significantly greater contribution than agriculture to the national product. In large measure, this economic progress has been due to the effective use of substantial U.S. economic aid, to an enterprising and skilled population, and to a government which has facilitated economic development in the private sector. In June 1965 Taiwan's economic position was judged stable enough to permit the phaseout of U.S. aid programs on a concessional basis.

The 14 million inhabitants are almost entirely Chinese; some 85% are native born and the bulk of the remainder are mainlanders who came to Taiwan after 1945. Ethnically homogeneous, they follow social and cultural patterns similar to those of the pre-Communist mainland of China. The strength of basic institutions, such as the extended family system, and the homogeneity of the population in terms of physical characteristics, culture, language, and commonly accepted values, have been important elements in Taiwan's social stability. By Asian standards, levels of living, public health and education are relatively high.

Taiwan is one of the most densely populated countries in the world and large numbers of workers from agricultural areas have migrated to the cities to seek employment in the rapidly growing industrial sector. Between 1964 and 1966 alone, the proportion of the labor force in agriculture declined by an estimated 10 percent, most of them going into manufacturing and construction. Urban unemployment and underemployment are relatively high, and many of those unable to find regular jobs have become self-employed in various trade and service activities. One of the more important factors in the island's development has been the educational level, energy, and application of the people. Their willingness to innovate and work hard has undoubtedly contributed to the impressive strides in agriculture, despite the paucity of arable land, and to the rapid expansion of the country's industrial and export base in the face of scant nonagricultural resources. While skills within the labor force are increasing because of on-the-job training and the government's emphasis on vocational education, qualified management personnel are still in short supply.

Growth in agricultural output at a yearly rate of 4.5 percent since the early 1950's has not only been large enough to supply the demands for food resulting from rapid population growth and rising incomes, it has also provided a surplus for exports. Farm products, including processed items, account for about 60 percent of the total value of exports. These impressive accomplishments have flowed mainly from significant improvements in agricultural productivity -- larger outputs per acre and per agricultural worker. Another important contributing factor has been the widespread agrarian reform measures instituted by the government. Paddy yields increased by 70 % or 3.2% annually from 1948 to 1965 while the farmers' share of the rice crop increased from 43% to 80%. Next to Japan, Taiwan has the most highly developed agricultural system in the East, and the yields per acre of major crops are among the world's highest.

The industrial sector has shown the most dynamic growth in the overall economic picture; the share of manufacturing in GNP rose to 20% in 1967 from 15% in 1958. Industries which have grown rapidly in recent years include electronics, textiles, plywood, fertilizer, chemicals, cement, glass, plastics and food-processing. Major emphasis has been placed on the expansion of electric power which has been hard put to keep pace with the growing demand, particularly within industry, where more than 75 percent of the power is consumed. Taiwan is relatively poor in mineral resources but coal, the most important commercial source of energy, is mined in the northern part of the island.

There have been recurring trade deficits which in past years were largely financed by U.S. aid. Foreign trade has expanded steadily while undergoing significant structural changes. Exports in the two years 1965-66 were 300% above those in 1952-53. With export diversification the ratio of sugar and rice exports to total exports fell from over 75% to less than 20% during this period and textiles replaced sugar as the leading export. Imports tripled, but industrial goods rose more rapidly than other categories because a major portion of the import expansion was in response to industrial growth -- particularly the development of export-processing industries utilizing imported materials.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY .. At its closest point Taiwan is 90 miles from the Chinese Mainland from which it is separated by the Taiwan Strait. Nearly two-thirds of the island is occupied by steep mountains which run from north to south. There is a relatively wide and fertile plain on the west coast; on the east coast the mountains leave only a small area to be easily developed. Except for a new road, the rugged terrain cuts off rail and highway communication between the east and west coasts. The short swift rivers, while not suitable for navigation, are good sources of hydroelectric power and water for irrigation. The wet southwest monsoon lasts from mid-June through August and the dry northeast monsoon from November through May. Taiwan is struck by several typhoons each year. It is also subject to earthquakes and from time to time experiences severe shocks. Conditions are particularly favorable for growing rice and sugar.

AREA 13,900 square miles (including Penghu archipelago and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu); less than the combined area of New Hampshire and Connecticut. It is 240 miles long and 85 miles wide.

AGRICULTURAL LAND 24% of the total, higher than most countries in East Asia; per capita agricultural land of 0.1 acres is among the lowest in the world.

The average size farm is 3 acres. Some 15% of the farms are tenant-operated; of the remainder, 62% are fully-owned and 23% partially-owned. Most land produces an average of two crops per year; on some land farmers raise three and even four crops a year.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice, sugar and sweet potatoes are by far the major crops; Taiwan has achieved considerable crop diversification in high value cash crops for export such as bananas, citrus fruits, canned pineapples, mushrooms and asparagus. Of less importance are peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, jute, wheat and cassava. Hogs and poultry are the principal livestock raised.

FORESTS About 55% of the area is forested (world average 30%). Softwoods comprise 19% of all the stands, and hardwoods the remainder.

FISHERIES The fish catch is making substantial gains each year. Currently the ocean catch accounts for 85% of total landings and is still expanding. The catch from fish ponds is constant, while that from coastal waters is declining in importance.

FUELS There are ample supplies of coking coal and a poor quality of bituminous coal. Sufficient quantities of natural gas have been found to provide foundation for a urea factory. Petroleum output is not important.

MINERALS Taiwan is not rich in minerals. There are relatively abundant supplies of salt, limestone, silicon sands, dolomite, talc, and low-grade graphite. Reserves of sulphur, pyrite, low-grade copper and gold are limited.

WATER RESOURCES Taiwan has large potential untapped hydroelectric power resources. Hydro power generation rose from 2.6 million KWH in 1967 to 3.9 in 1968 when it accounted for 39% of total power generation.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP In 1970 the GDP distribution was: agriculture, forestry and fisheries 19%; manufacturing 25%; trade 18%; transportation and communications 9%; construction 5%; mining 1% and other 23%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 15.3 million (1972); about 84% of population are Taiwanese; "mainlanders" 14% and aborigines 2%. At the close of World War II, 250,000 Japanese left the island and were placed by 1.25 million Chinese from Mainland China.

Annual Growth About 2.4%.

Density 1,104 per square mile, which ranks the island among the most heavily populated countries in the world.

Religion A mixture of Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism and folk practices.

LABOR FORCE Of million civilian population 15 years and older (1971) 4.9 million were in the labor force. About 4.8 million of the labor force were employed and 81,000 were unemployed. Of the 4.8 million employed, agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounted for 34%, manufacturing 23%, commerce 14%, and others 29%.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION (See page 8 for student and teacher data)

General Educational training is available from the primary grades through the university level. The Nationalist Chinese have made it possible for those of Taiwanese descent to have greater access to higher education and have increased the number of institutions providing higher education. In 1971, 42% of the population 15 and older, had a primary education, 24% a high school education, 4% higher education, and 4% other schooling.

Literacy 85% of the population age 12 and over.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy ... 70 years (1971), well above average for East Asia.

Infant Mortality .. 18 per 1,000 live births (1969).

Physicians One physician per 1,340 persons (1971).

Facilities The network for health services extends to all areas. There are facilities for the control of tuberculosis, malaria, trachoma, venereal diseases, vaccinations for children and maternity and child health services.

Diet Per capita caloric intake was 2,620 in 1969. By Asian standards the people are well fed; consumption of meat is relatively high.

Main Diseases Tuberculosis, diphtheria, trachoma, typhoid and dysentery.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS The major cities of the west coast are all linked together; on the east coast the railroad extends from Hualien to Taitung. Total route mileage is 2,380 of which about half is used mainly for sugar and lumber and is not intensively used. Freight traffic in 1969 was about 80% above the 1953 level.

HIGHWAYS 10,300 miles, of which 46% is paved with concrete or bituminous surfacing. The remainder has macadam or gravel surfacing.

MERCHANT FLEET 1.3 million ton fleet in 1971. Fleet has more than doubled in the last decade.

HARBORS The two good harbors Keelung and Kahiung, are well equipped.

AIR TRANSPORTATION .. Internal service is provided by two airlines. The island is also served by international airlines.

ELECTRIC POWER Power output in 1969 was more than double the 1963 level and is still growing. Both hydro and thermal generating capacity have increased substantially. Thermal capacity is needed to supplement hydroelectric power during the dry season.

MANUFACTURING Industrial production in 1972 rose to 497% above the 1963 level; the rapid expansion is continuing. A wide range of products is made including some heavy equipment, aluminum and petroleum products.

MINING The mining sector employs about 2% of the labor force and accounts for about the same percentage of the GDP. Coal accounts for the major portion of mineral output; production of metallic ores is erratic.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Exports have increased substantially in the last decade. Sugar, the major export in the 1950's has diminished in relative importance as exports became more diversified. Other major exports are textiles, metals and machinery, bananas, plywood, and canned vegetables and fruits, such as pineapple, mushrooms and asparagus. Japan and the United States are the principal export markets. Between 1957-60 Japan took roughly 38% of all exports; in 1972 it took 13%. In 1959 the United States took 6% of all exports; in 1972 it took 43%.

IMPORTS 1968-72 imports also increased substantially over the 1958-60 levels. The principal sources of supply are the United States and Japan. Principal imports are machinery and tools; ores, metals and products of metal; vehicles and vessels; electrical materials; chemicals; raw cotton; grains and cereals; and petroleum and products.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION ^a (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 2.4% Percent Urban: 65%	Thousands	11,150	14,290	14,630	14,970	15,330	15,700
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^b							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	87	128	134	134	143 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	95	109	112	109	114 ^P	
	3. Sugar cane	1,000 MT	6,740	7,010	5,990	7,880	7,090 ^P	
	4. Rice, rough (calendar year)	"	2,500	3,040	3,230	3,030	3,200 ^P	
	5. Bananas	"	110	590	460	470	440 ^P	
3,4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	71	277	326	394	497	539(2 mos)
	2. Manufacturing index	"	72	294	347	426	544	622 "
	3. Cement	1,000 MT	1,180	4,090	4,310	5,040	5,690	927 "
	4. Crude steel	"	174 ^C	240	290	390	460	80 "
	5. Mining index	1963=100	85	118	118	125	131	121 "
	6. Coal	1,000 MT	3,960	4,640	4,480	4,100	3,910	530 "
	7. Natural gas	Mil. cu. mtr.	23	894	920	1,090	1,260	237 "
4,5	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	260	560	610	650	690	
5	2. Timber production	Mil. cu. mtr.		1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	
4,6	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	3,800	11,370	13,460 ^E	15,430 ^E		
	2. Per capita production	KWH	340	800	920 ^E	1,030 ^E		
7	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Bil. NT\$	62.6	190.8	218.4	249.3	287.3	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$	1,565	4,770	5,460	6,230	7,180	
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"	2,240	5,027	5,589	6,230	6,915	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	325	1,375	1,746	2,228	2,918	
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	195	1,326	1,731	2,388	3,364	
	6. Equals total available resources... ..	"	2,370	5,076	5,604	6,070	8,469	
	7. Private consumption	"	1,411	2,894	3,085	3,344	5,419	
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense) ..	"	616	996	1,063	1,098	1,145	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	278	1,058	1,257	1,503	1,720	
	10. Change in stocks	"	65	128	199	125	185	
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent	+6.2%	+8.7%	+11.2%	+11.5%	+11.0%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars	201	352	382	416	451	
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent	+3.0%	+6.2%	+8.6%	+9.0%	+8.4%	
8	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices : Taipei	1963=100	88	103	106	106	111	125(5 mos)
	2. Consumer prices	"	89	117	122	125	131	136 "
8	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [‡]	1963=100	60	284	344	448	589	685(May)
5	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues	Bil. NT\$		42.95	48.72	53.68	59.56	
	2. Total expenditures	"		39.66	47.38	52.15	59.67	
	3. of which: Defense	"						
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		+3.29	+1.34	+1.53	-1.1	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		----Not Available ----				
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"						
9	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [§]	Million US\$		364.3	509.8	616.4	718.9	
	2. Annual payments	"		55.4	77.2	105.3	144.3	
	3. Amortization	"		(38.9)	(54.1)	(75.7)	(106.2)	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ‡ - End of period. § - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General
Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at rate of 40 NT\$ per U.S.
dollar. a - Includes military personnel. b - Bulk of crops harvested in year stated. c - 1961 data.

TAIWAN

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
8	K. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	164	1,049	1,428	1,998	2,916	275(Jan)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-297	-1,213	-1,524	-1,844	-2,520	-218 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-133	-163	-96	154	396	57 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
10	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	19	399	563	857	1,251	107(Jan)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Japan	"	62	158	215	244	377	47 "
	3. Hong Kong	"	21	93	136	160	229	21 "
	4. Vietnam, South	"	3	56	45	57	47	2 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	113	285	364	408	545	44 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	105	537	653	827	1,049	89 "
	3. Germany, F.R.	"	11	49	62	80	92	8 "
	4. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
8,10	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Textiles	Million US\$	12	191	309	500	693	67 "
	2. Sugar	"	73	46	45	63	79	3 "
	3. Rice	"	5	5	1	5	2	- "
	4. Bananas	"	5	48	31	43	30	* "
	5. Mushrooms (canned)	"	-	27	28	45	56	1 "
	6. Plywood	"	2	64	78	95	137	7 "
	O. MAIN IMPORTS(c.i.f.)	Million US\$						
	1. Crude oil	"	19	53	60	81	172	12 "
	2. Raw cotton	"	22	48	77	85	92	7 "
	3. Beans and peas	"	15	55	67	72	5	* "
8	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	1. Sugar	US\$/100 lbs.	3.83	3.95	5.03	6.10		
8	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"	80	85	88	90	98	
	2. Import price index	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-130	-49	-15	159	446 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	6	52	61	52		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	83	-5	-6	-2	2 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	10	-4	-4	-1	1 ^P	
8	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [®]	Million US\$	117	443	624	526	738	792(May)
	1. Gold	"	41	82	82	87	87	97 "
	2. SDRs	"	-	-	-	-	-	- "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	-	-	60	-	-	- "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	76	361	482	439	651	695 "
8	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	Million US\$						
	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	"	10	26	32	106	94	30(Mar)
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
8	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [®]							
	1. Selling rate	NT\$ per US\$	39.85	40.10	40.10	40.10	40.10	38.10(June)

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. USAID Reports and A.I.D./W estimates.
2. USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) special calculations for A.I.D./W and FAS crop circulars.
3. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
4. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
5. Taiwan Statistical Data Book.
6. UN "World Energy Supplies."

7. Based on national data as adjusted by SER/FM/SR.
8. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
9. IBRD.
10. Industry of Free China.
11. Tables on pages 11 and 12; data based on USAID and IMF reports.

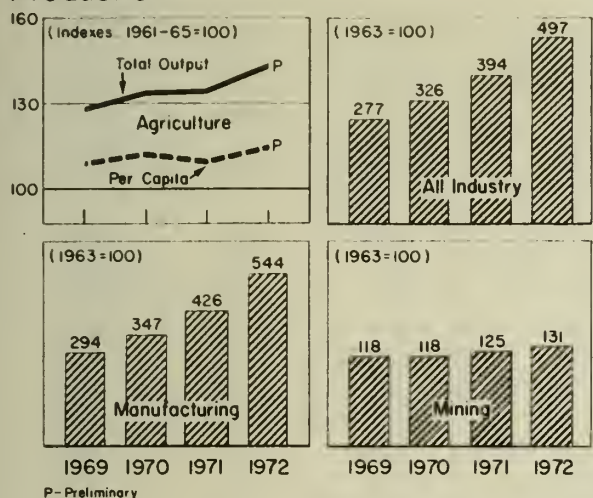
n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown.

® - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

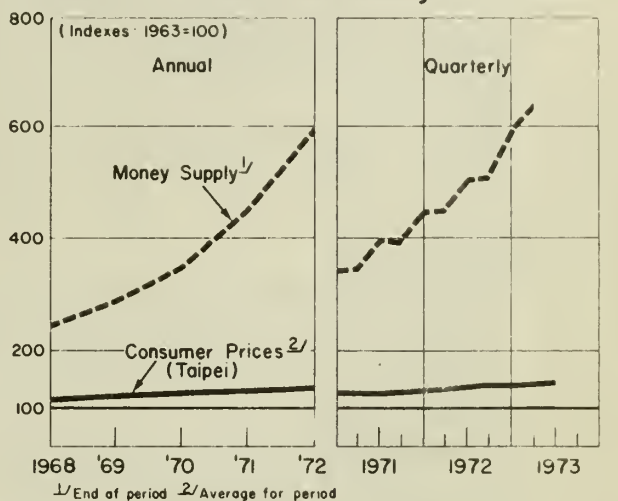
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)

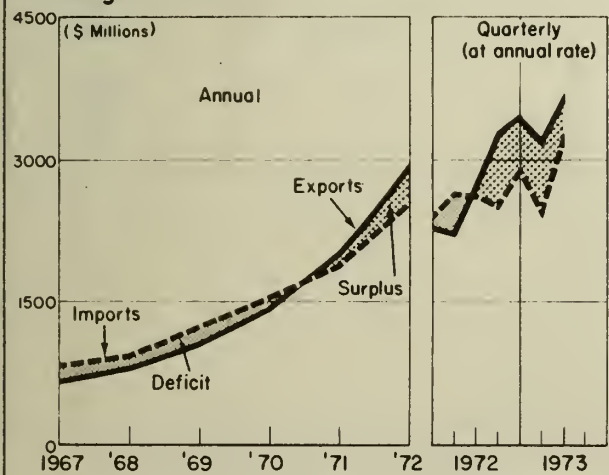
Production



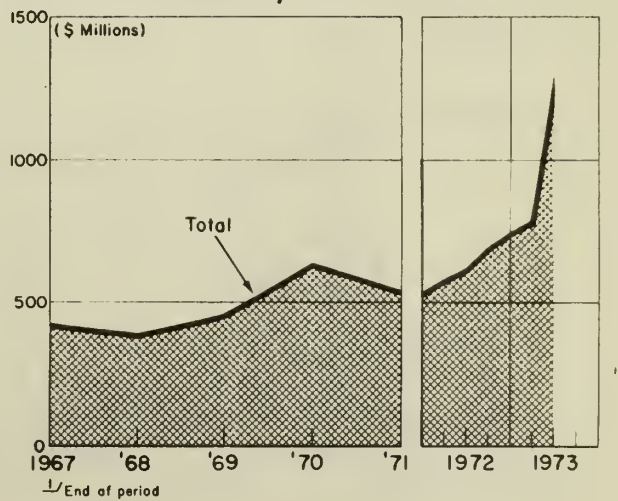
Domestic Prices and Money



Foreign Trade



Official Reserves, Gross 1/



TAIWAN

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

† 1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^a			<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u> ^P
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Percent		31.5	31.3	16.8
	Mining	"		1.7	2.3	1.3
	Manufacturing	"		14.3	17.3	26.8
	Construction	"		4.6	4.2	4.9
	Transport, communications and utilities	"		5.8	6.8	9.3
	Trade and finance	"		17.4	15.8	16.9
	Other	"		24.5	22.3	24.0
2,3	LABOR FORCE			<u>1956</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>
	Percent of total population	Percent		30.5	33.8	32.2
	Female component of labor force	"		19.3	22.2	30.8
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force	"		33.1	41.5	n.a.
	<u>Distribution of Labor Force</u>					
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"		50.1	34.8	33.8
	Mining	"		1.5	1.4	1.7
	Manufacturing	"		10.9	11.5	22.5
	Construction	"		2.1	2.1	6.0
	Transport, communications, utilities	"		3.6	3.6	5.6
	Trade and finance	"		6.7	8.7	14.1
	Other ^b	"		25.1	37.9	16.3
3,4	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA			<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>
	<u>Population by Age</u>					
	Total	Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0
	Less than 5 years	"		19.6	17.9	12.4
	5-14 years	"		23.7	27.6	26.3
	15-19 years	"		10.2	8.7	12.0
	20-39 years	"		28.4	27.2	27.0
	40-59 years	"		14.0	14.5	17.2
	60 years and over	"		4.1	4.1	5.1
	<u>Births and Deaths</u>			<u>1955-59</u>	<u>1960-64</u>	<u>1971</u>
	Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio		n.a.	n.a.	18
	Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		42.8	37.1	27
	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		8.0	6.4	5
4,5	<u>Urbanization</u>			<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>
	Urban population as % of total population	Percent		55	58	65
3,7	EDUCATION			<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>
	<u>Primary: Students</u>	1,000		1,244	1,889	2,457
	Teachers	"		50	72	61
	<u>Secondary: Students - Total</u>	"		213	355	1,238
	General	"		146	263	1,038
	Vocational	"		60	84	19.9
	Teacher-training	"		7	8	0.9
	<u>Teachers - Total</u>	"		9.5	16.5	49
	General	"		6	11	41
	Vocational	"		3	5	8
	Teacher-training	"		0.5	0.5	*
	<u>Third Level: Students</u> ^⑥	"		18	35	223
	Teachers ^⑦	"		2	5	12
	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group	Percent		54	67	62
	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group	"		24	37	69
	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group	"		45	59	64

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.
 ⑥ - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

† - Sources:

1. National Income of the ROC.
2. ILO Year Book.
3. Taiwan Statistical Abstract.
4. UN Demographic Yearbook.

5. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of Census.
6. UN Working Paper and UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November 1971.
7. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.

a - See also GNP on Page 5. b - Includes unemployed.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30					1972 ^E	1972 ^E
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^E		
	Billions of NT dollars						
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>32,333</u>	<u>42,946</u>	<u>48,715</u>	<u>53,682</u>	<u>59,554</u>	<u>1,489</u>	
1. Domestic revenue	<u>31,973</u>	<u>42,706</u>	<u>48,715</u>	<u>53,682</u>	<u>59,554</u>	<u>1,489</u>	
a. Taxes on income and profits	1,820	2,546	3,438	4,517	5,219	130	
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes	6,734	9,324	10,662	12,086	39,464	987	
c. Taxes on international trade	6,516	8,564	9,840	10,407			
d. Profits of fiscal monopolies	4,779	5,433	6,007	6,455			
e. Other tax revenue	4,595	6,893	6,717	7,201			
f. Receipts from government enterprises	3,071	4,829	4,937	6,034	6,565	164	
G. Other nontax revenue	4,458	5,117	7,114	6,982	8,306	208	
2. From foreign grants	<u>360</u>	<u>240</u>	-	-	-	-	
a. U.S. Government	360	240	-	-	-	-	
b. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>32,186</u>	<u>39,656</u>	<u>47,378</u>	<u>52,150</u>	<u>59,668</u>	<u>1,492</u>	
1. Current	<u>26,744</u>	<u>32,459</u>	<u>38,583</u>	<u>43,638</u>	<u>49,382</u>	<u>1,235</u>	
a. General Admin. & Defense	17,938	20,393	23,977	26,172	26,677	667	
b. Education, Science & Culture	4,865	6,818	7,992	9,636	11,169	279	
c. Health & Social Welfare	2,581	3,725	4,712	5,683	8,044	201	
d. Other current	1,360	1,523	1,902	2,147	3,492	88	
2. Capital	<u>5,442</u>	<u>7,197</u>	<u>8,795</u>	<u>8,512</u>	<u>10,286</u>	<u>257</u>	
a. Public works	3,438	3,810	5,619	5,011	5,193	130	
b. Investment in public enterprises	2,004	3,387	3,176	3,501	5,093	127	
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	<u>+147</u>	<u>+3,290</u>	<u>+1,337</u>	<u>+1,532</u>	<u>-114</u>	<u>-3</u>	

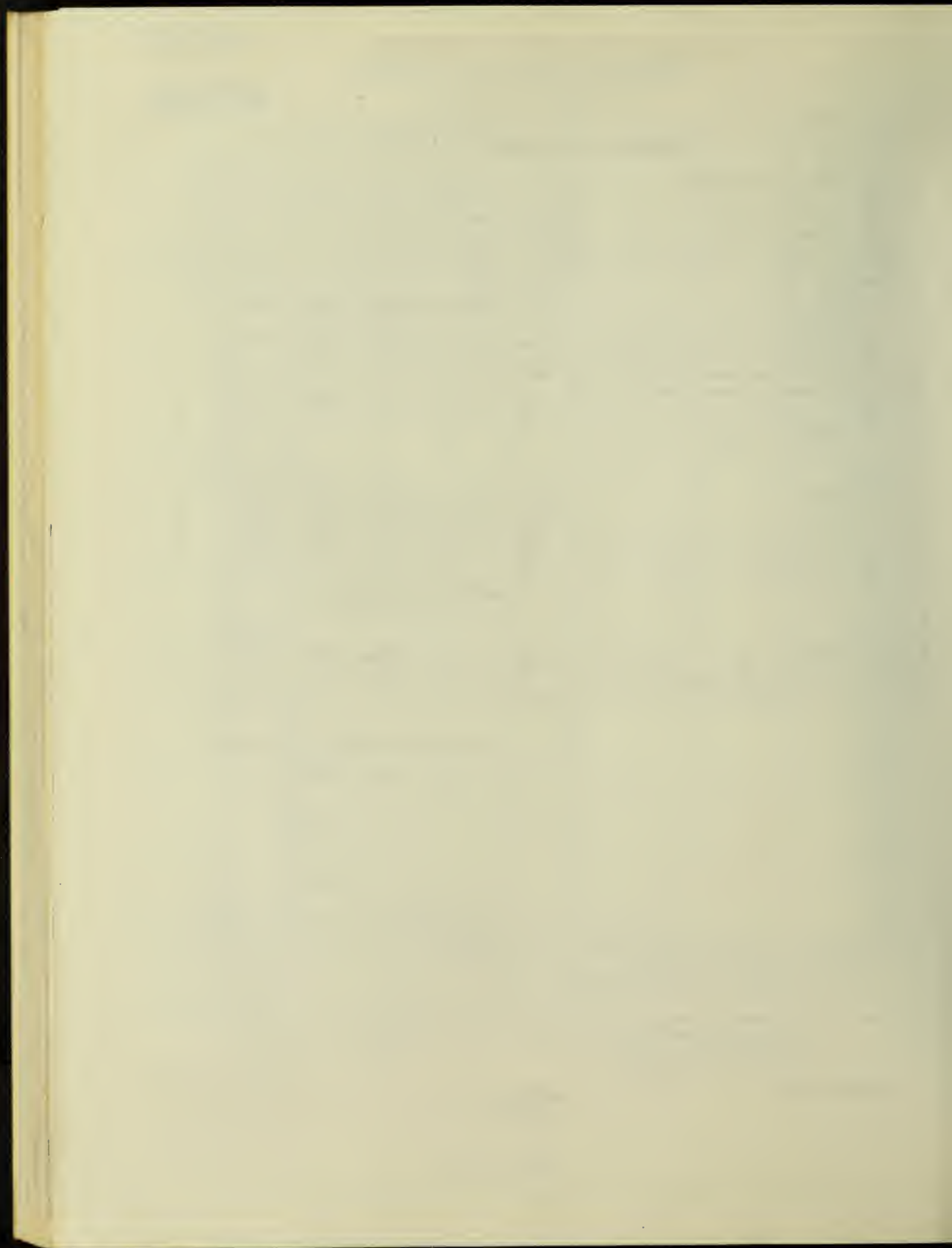
*Converted at 40 NT dollars per U.S. dollar.

E - Estimate.

a - Includes provincial and government amounts.

b - Sino-American Fund for Economic Development.

NOTE: Data are taken from government publications and do not necessarily conform with A.I.D. concepts for a consolidated statement of government finances (i.e. A.I.D. Form 10-74).



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES^a	-134	-49	-15	159	446
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	826	1,081	1,465	2,047	2,984
b. Imports, f.o.b. ^b	-900	-1,100	-1,376	-1,776	-2,341
Trade balance	-74	-19	89	291	643
2. Nonmonetary gold ^c	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-2)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-57	-66	-88	-105	-102
4. Other transportation	-10	-3	-11	-24	-30
5. Travel	49	54	63	69	43
6. Investment income	-18	-21	-29	-37	-40
7. Other government	12	31	-1	-9	-32
8. Other private	-36	-25	-38	-26	-36
Total services	-60	-30	-104	-132	-197
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	16	8	14	11	17
9. Private	15	13	20	13	15
a. PL 480 (voluntary agencies)	(2)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
10. Central government, net	1	-5	-6	-2	2
U.S. grants	(5)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other	(-4)	(-5)	(-6)	(-2)	(2)
C. CAPITAL FLOWS[†]	71	-51	173	-136	-279
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Direct investment	27	51	61	52	} 84
12. Other private long-term	51	108	62	35	
13. Other private short-term	-52	-34	68	-48	-13
14. Local government	6	8	5	3	7
15. Central government	31	-20	-15	1	14
a. Loan receipts	-	-	*	3	1
U.S.	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(-)	
b. Loan repayments	-3	-4	-4	-4	
U.S.	(-3)	(-4)	(-4)	(-4)	
Other	(-)	(-)	(-*)	(-)	
c. U.S. Gov't. holdings of Taiwan dollars	17	-10	5	4	
d. Other	17	-6	-16	-2	13
Monetary Sector					
16. Deposit money banks	9	44	22	14	73
17. Central institutions	-1	-208	-31	-193	-445
D. ALLOCATION OF SDRs	-	-	-	-	-
E. RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	35	75	-174	-40	-212
19. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Assets	35	75	-174	-40	-212
a. Monetary gold	*	-1	-	1	-*
b. SDRs	-	-	-	-	-
c. Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	-60	60	-
d. Foreign exchange	35	76	-114	-101	-212
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	12	17	1	5	27

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

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BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

* - Less than \$500,000. n.a. or blank spaces = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	(\$ Millions)				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
1. Exports of Goods and Services	1,041	1,326	1,731	2,388	3,364
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-1,175	-1,375	-1,746	-2,229	-2,918
3. Net	-134	-49	-15	159	446

b - Details as follows (\$ Millions):

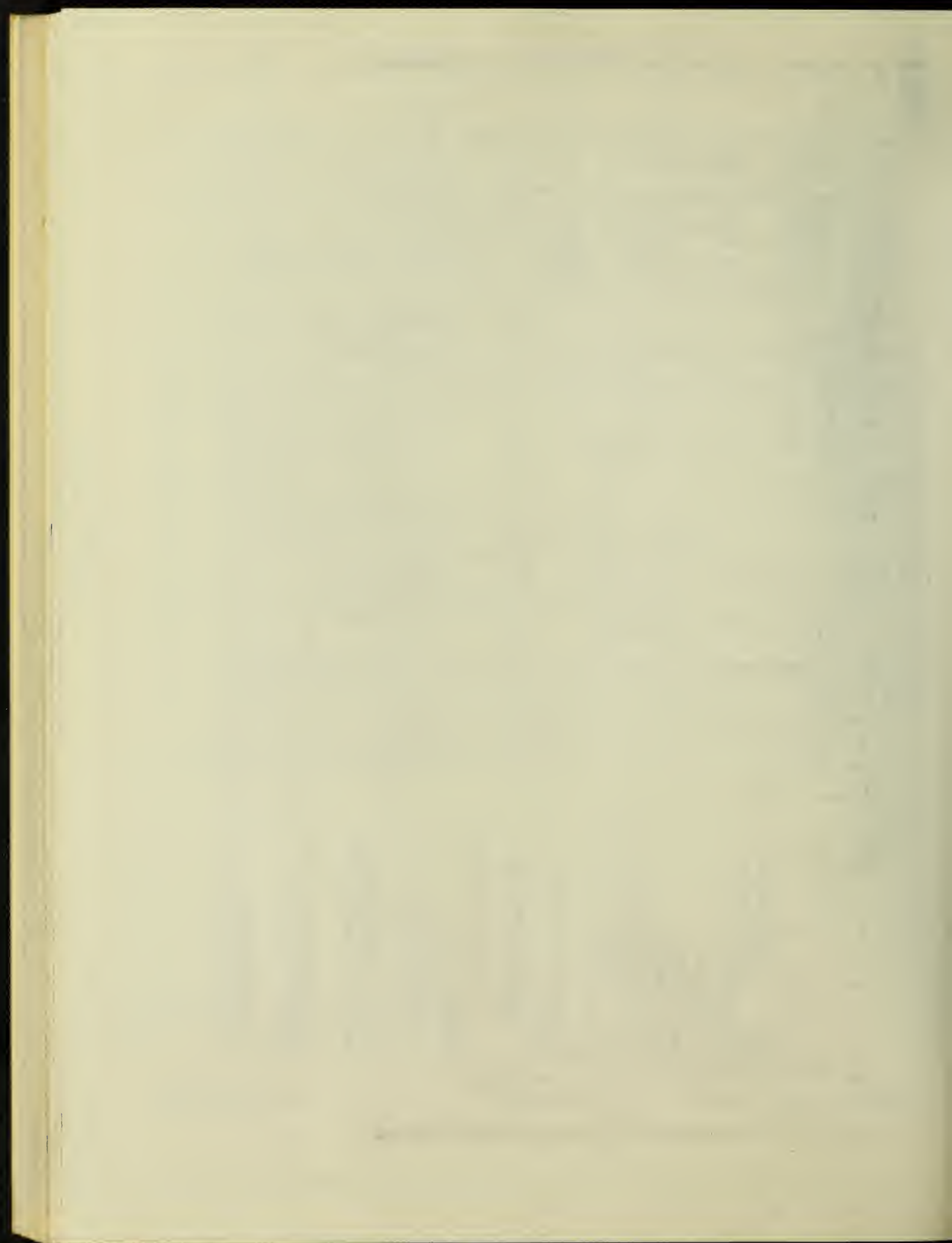
ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total Imports (debit)	<u>716.3</u>	<u>899.8</u>	<u>1,100.3</u>	<u>1,376.1</u>	<u>1,754.6</u>
A. Recorded imports (excluding foreign aid)	763.5	892.5	1,205.3	1,523.9	1,833.4
B. Aid imports					
1. Financed by U.S.					
Development loans	16.1	3.7	1.7	0.1	-
2. U.S. agricultural commodities					
a. P.L. 480					
i. Through U.S. gov't	7.6	-	-	-	-
ii. Through U.S. private					
agency	3.9	1.6	-	-	-
iii. Purchased with new Taiwan					
dollars	-	12.3	11.4	-	9.2
C. Adjustment for					
1. Freight and insurance	-74.8	-100.3	-119.7	-155.7	-180.8
2. Stocks held abroad	-	88.0	-	-	86.8
3. Other	n.a.	2.0	1.6	7.8	6.0

c - Included with commodity trade data. .

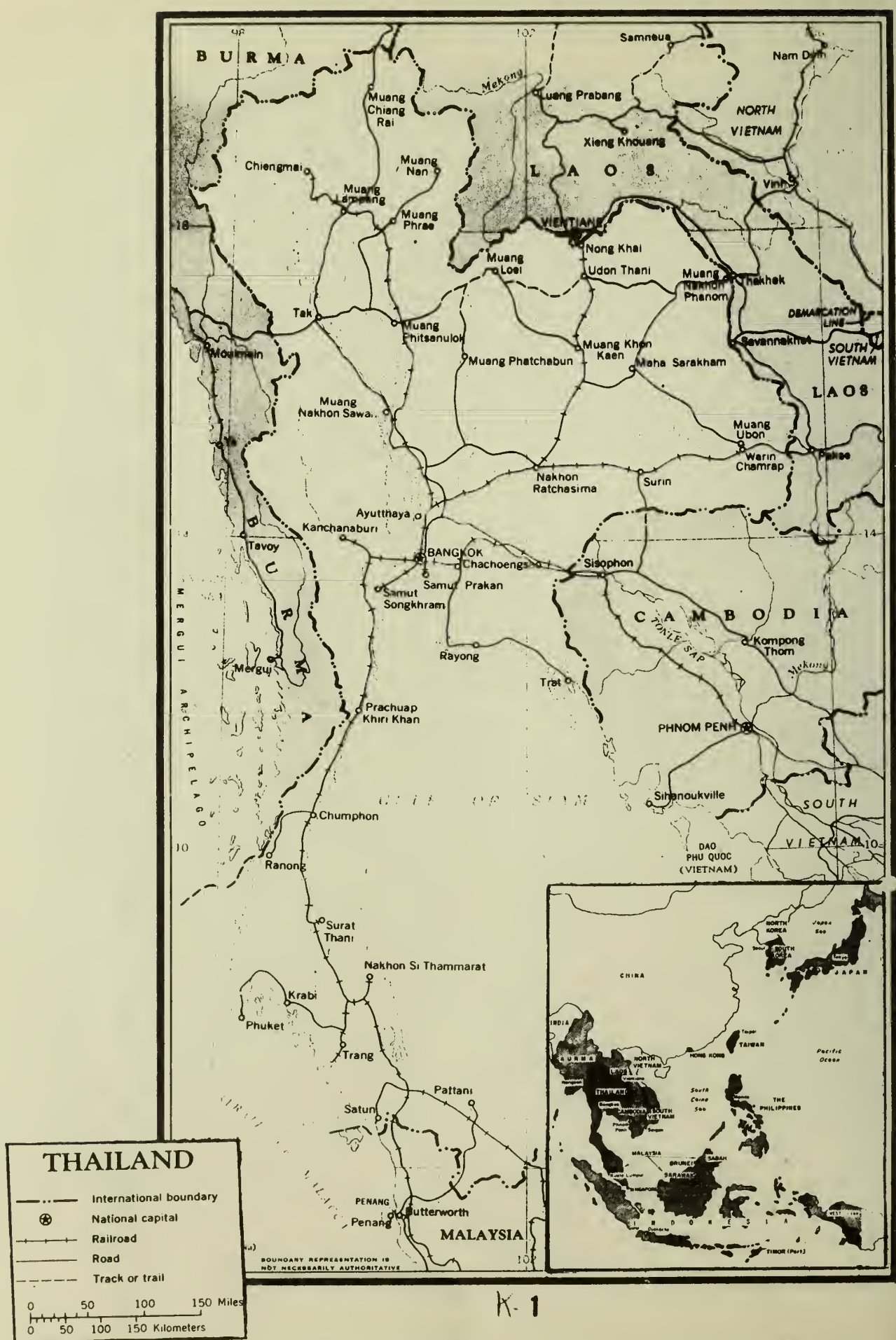
LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS																	
U. S. PROGRAM	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-1972	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-1972				
				1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1961	1962-1965	1966	1967	1968				1969	1970	1971	1972
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																	
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																	
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL																	
Loans	-	467.4	882.7	-	-	-	69.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,366.8	115.6	1,251.2
Grants	-	-	175.2	-	-	-	61.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212.0	115.6	96.4
(Supporting Assistance)	-	467.4	707.5	-	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,154.8	-	1,154.8
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Used)	-	(178.4)	(733.4)	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(727.4)	-	-
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	-	0.4	96.1	-	-	-	193.6	17.3	4.6	6.8	-	-	19.2	-	338.1	46.8	291.3
Other Official Development Assistance	-	-	39.6	-	-	-	141.8	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	195.9	46.8	149.1
Repayable U.S. Dollars	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.1	24.8	18.3
Payable in Foreign Currency	-	-	39.6	-	-	-	113.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152.8	22.0	130.8
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Used)	-	-	(59.4)	-	-	-	(141.8)	(-)	(-)	(19.2)	(18.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(258.8)	(-)	(258.8)
Other Official Development Assistance	-	0.4	56.5	-	-	-	51.8	2.8	4.6	6.8	-	-	19.2	-	142.2	-	142.2
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development & World Food	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	22.9	-	3.6	5.3	-	-	19.2	-	51.0	53.9	53.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	0.4	53.6	-	-	-	28.9	2.8	1.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	88.3	-	88.3
Other Official Development Assistance	502.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502.3	30.3	472.0
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	502.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502.3	30.3	472.0
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	502.3	467.8	978.8	-	-	-	263.3	17.3	4.6	6.8	-	-	19.2	-	2,207.2	192.7	2,014.5
Loans	95.5	-	183.5	-	-	-	128.2	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	395.7	192.7	202.3
Grants	406.8	467.8	795.3	-	-	-	135.2	2.8	4.6	6.8	-	-	19.2	-	1,810.6	-	1,810.6
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS																	
Other Loans	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	24.5	19.1	-	9.5	68.4	50.3	187.7	395.2	51.5	343.7
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	24.5	19.1	-	9.5	68.7	50.3	187.9	398.6	1.6	1.8
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	535.5	467.8	978.8	-	-	-	265.8	44.7	23.7	6.8	9.5	68.7	69.5	187.9	2,605.8	245.8	2,360.0
Loans	128.7	-	183.5	-	-	-	130.7	41.9	19.1	-	9.5	68.7	50.3	187.9	795.3	245.8	549.5
Grants	406.8	467.8	795.3	-	-	-	135.2	2.8	4.6	6.8	-	-	19.2	-	1,810.6	-	1,810.6
MILITARY PROGRAMS																	
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)																	
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	47.3	1,742.7	-	-	-	473.0	88.4	97.2	116.0	54.3	62.7	61.1	57.0	2,800.3	58.1	2,742.2
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	10.0	54.4	20.0	40.0	41.0	46.0	214.5	58.1	156.4
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	-	47.3	1,742.7	-	-	-	473.0	91.5	107.2	170.4	74.3	102.7	102.1	103.0	2,585.8	-	2,585.8
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED GRANTS																	
Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	1.7	118.8	-	-	-	16.9	3.7	1.9	12.9	21.9	67.7	20.9	26.9	293.1	-	293.1
Other Grants	141.4	-	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	8.1	3.1	-	3.0	4.3	211.7	-	211.7
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	141.4	49.6	1,905.5	-	-	-	489.8	92.1	106.9	137.0	79.3	130.4	85.0	88.2	3,305.1	58.1	3,247.0
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS																	
IBRD	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	63.9	2.4	8.1	45.2	102.6	102.1	87.3	53.9	459.5	-	-
IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.8	-	6.1	43.8	80.3	71.5	70.0	-	311.6	-	-
IDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	-
ADB	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	-
UNDP - SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6	21.4	13.4	51.6	98.8	-	-
UNDP - FA	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	12.7	-	-
Other UN	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.4	-	-
TOTAL FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	118.0	5.6	16.2	95.8	183.7	175.2	160.1	126.7	484.4	-	-

a/ Represents aid to Marshall and China.
b/ Includes \$26.4 million in loans to Taiwan.
c/ Includes \$106.8 million in grants for economic defense under section 106(c), PL 480.
d/ Includes \$106.8 million in grants for economic defense under section 106(c), PL 480.
e/ Includes \$106.8 million in grants for economic defense under section 106(c), PL 480.



THAILAND



THAILAND

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Thailand has been favored with a history of self-government, generally adequate resources, and a sense of national unity that has helped it to avoid many of the social and economic tensions prevalent in other Southeast Asian countries.

The country has a tropical monsoon climate with high temperature and humidity throughout most of the year. For geographic and economic purposes, it may be roughly divided into four regions. The rich Central Plain region which is drained by the Chao Phraya River and its connecting canal systems, is the largest producer of rice and contains most of the country's industrial capacity as well as the largest share of the population. The Northern region is mostly mountain and forest; it produces rice in the river valleys and teak for export. The Northeast region is economically retarded by inadequate transportation, poor soil, and alternate droughts and floods, but special efforts are now being made to develop it; linguistically and ethnically the people in this region have close ties with the Laotians. The Southern region, forming the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, is particularly important for its rubber and tin; it is also a good rice producer.

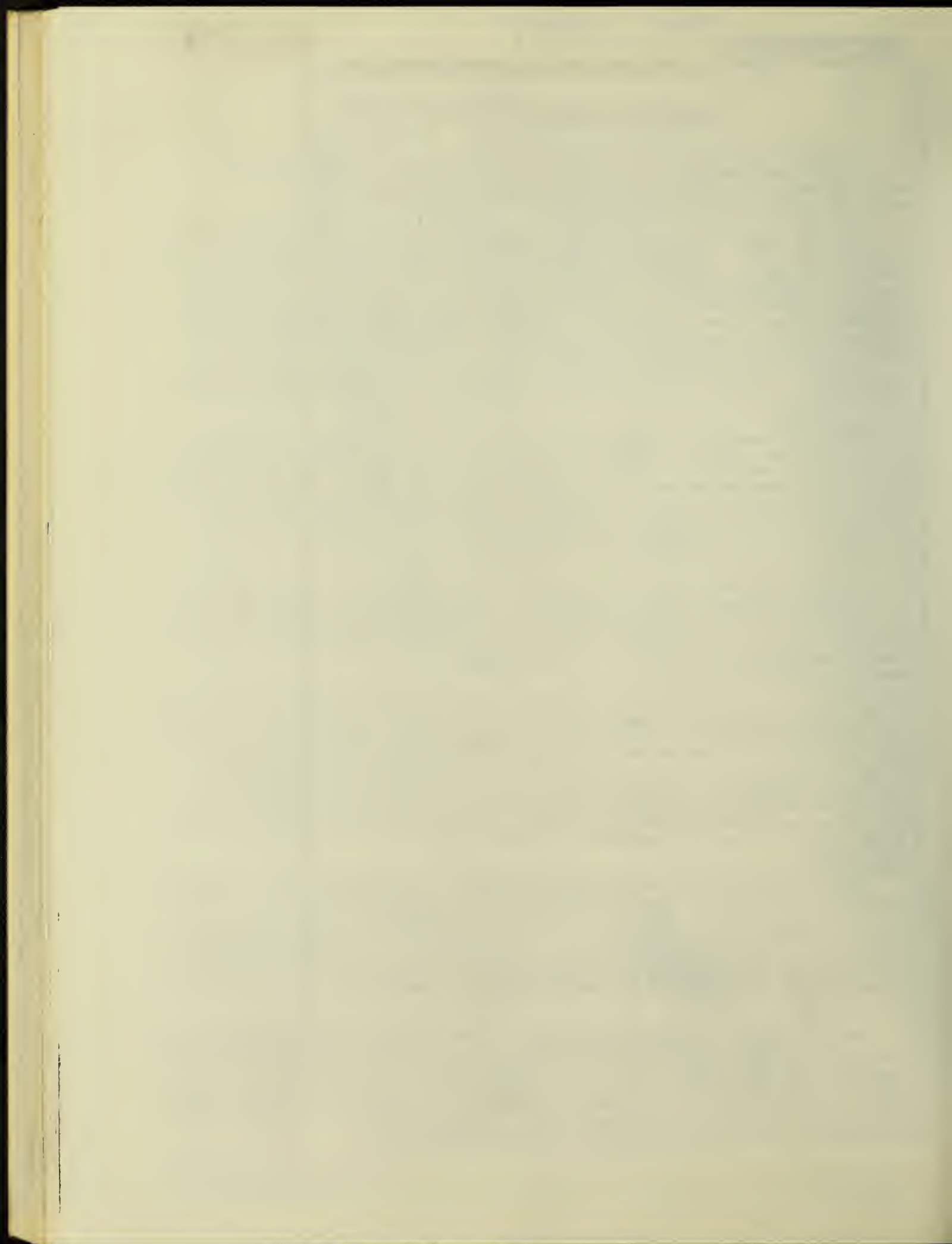
Most of the population lives in the rural areas. Peasant-owned farms averaging about 10 acres, adequate for a Thai family at the subsistence level, predominate. Bangkok with about 2 million people is the political and commercial center of the nation. The Thais, who constitute about 80 percent of the population, generally appear to be strongly individualistic and basically conservative. Buddhism is the dominant religion. There is a large (14%) Chinese minority -- influential in trade and the business communities -- located in the larger urban areas and a small Moslem Malay minority (4%) concentrated in the Southern region.

The Thai economy with external assistance primarily from the U.S. and the World Bank has grown impressively at about 8 percent a year from 1962 to 1967. Although still primarily agricultural, it has become more diversified and broadly based. Thailand's second plan for National Economic and Social Development, covering the period 1967-1971 calls for maintaining the average annual growth rate at 8 percent but at a considerable increase in public expenditure over the levels of the first plan.

The growth in agricultural production has averaged over 5% per year since 1954. Much of this growth was achieved through crop diversification which helped reduce the economy's extreme dependence on rice. In 1965-67 the percentage of rice output to total agricultural output had fallen to approximately 55 percent from 80 percent in 1952-54, attesting to the adaptability and responsiveness to cash incentives of the Thai farmer. Rice output has also been growing faster than population and in 1964 Thailand became the largest rice exporter in the Far East, supplanting Burma. The value of total exports of agricultural commodities in 1966 was more than twice as large as in 1958; the major share of this increase was due to corn, tapioca and kenaf, products that had produced negligible earnings in 1958.

The non-agricultural sector of the Thai economy is also expanding. Mining, manufacturing and construction as a group increased their share in domestic product to over 20% in 1967 from 15% in 1958. In 1967 tin accounted for 13 percent of total exports. Nevertheless, industrial production is relatively limited. Emphasis is on the processing of agricultural commodities and the fabrication and assembly of a few consumer products and building materials. Except for processed agricultural products, petroleum refining, and a few selected commodities such as cement and matches, requirements of manufactured goods are largely met by imports.

The rapid growth of national product over the last decade has produced a substantial improvement in average real per capita income. During this period, Thailand has been able to raise its position among countries in the region from the low income group to near the middle group. Much of this increase has apparently been concentrated in the urban areas, producing a disparity in income between urban and rural areas which is causing the government concern. The current development program is in part designed to help relieve this disparity.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND WEATHER A warm wet southwest monsoon lasts from May to November and is followed by the relatively cool and dry northeast monsoon. The country can be subdivided into four regions. Central Thailand, which is drained by the important Chao Phraya River, is the geographic and economic heart of the country. In the relatively forested northwest region, agriculture is largely limited to the fertile valleys of the Chao Phraya tributaries. Farming is difficult in the flat rolling terrain of the northeast region because of water supply and soil fertility problems. The small elongated southern region has several sizeable coastal plains as well as a mountain chain running northwest which at times borders on the sea.

AREA 198,500 square miles, about three-fourths the size of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND 2% of the land area, above average for East Asia. Per capita agricultural land of 0.7 acres is above the average for the area. The topography favors rice growing which accounts for three-fourths of the cultivated land. Average size of farm is 10 acres; farms in the northwestern section are less than half the average for the country. The richest farms in order of highest average 1953 net farm income, lie in southern, central, northwest, and northeast regions; average net farm income in the northeast was only one-quarter that of the southern region.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the largest crop and Thailand is one of the world's largest rice exporters. Output is far above prewar levels and prospects for higher yields are good. Rubber, a major crop, is growing in importance. Corn, cotton, peanuts, fruits, coconuts, tobacco, sugar and mung beans are also grown.

FORESTS About 52% of the land is forested (world average 30%). Teak is the most important forest product. In the north, lac output is valuable.

FISHERIES Both fresh and salt-water fishing are important in Thailand as fish is an essential part of the diet. The rivers, canals, ponds, rice fields and irrigation tanks are good breeding grounds.

MINERALS Tin reserves amount to about 16% of the free world total; tungsten reserves are also important. Relatively small deposits of iron, gold, bauxite, manganese, molybdenum and antimony are also found.

FUELS Fuelwood and rice husks are used as sources of energy. There are large lignite deposits in the north. The country uses little coal.

An oil refinery using imported oil constructed in 1965 supplies most of local petroleum needs.

RIVER RESOURCES The most important river and canal networks are concentrated in the area around Bangkok. There are few sites suitable for power. The Yan Hee multipurpose project, being developed with IBRD assistance, is a major long-term project to exploit the resources of the Chao Phraya River. The Mekong is being surveyed from the standpoint of regional development.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP Agriculture, forestry and fisheries contribute about 31% of the 1970 GDP; trade and finance, 22%; manufacturing, 16%; mining and construction, 8%; and other, 24%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 39.7 million (mid-1972). About three-quarters of the people are of Thai stock. A large (14%) Chinese minority is important in banking, commerce and mining circles. Chinese activities are restricted by legislation. Indonesians of Malayan descent amount to 3.5% of the population. There are other large minorities of Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese descent. 1.8 million people live in Bangkok - Thonburi.

Annual growth Current population growth rate is estimated at 3.4%.

Density 200 per square mile, below the average for East Asia. The major concentration is in the lower plains of the central region with minor concentrations in the middle of the northeast and in portions of the southern regions.

Religion Buddhist 94%, Muslim 4% and other 2%.

Immigration In the past large numbers of Chinese regularly emigrated to Thailand. Since 1930 Thailand has sought to hold the numbers down and in 1948 cut the annual quota from 10,000 to 200.

LABOR FORCE Roughly 74% of the labor force is engaged in activities related to agriculture, forestry and fishing.

THAILAND

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION (See page 8 for student and teacher data)

General Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of 7-14 and free in local and municipal schools, but available data indicate that the bulk of the population receives only 4 years of schooling. Over 4 million students are in schools of all levels up from about 4 million in 1960. The fastest rate of growth has been in vocational education.

Literacy About 68%.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy ... 61 years.

Infant Mortality .. Estimated at 68 deaths per 1,000 live births (1970).

Physicians About 6,780 people per doctor (1971).

Health Facilities.. 99 hospital beds per 100,000 population (1968).

Diet Per capita caloric intake 2,210 (1964-66).

Main Diseases Tuberculosis, malaria, and other mosquito-borne diseases and diseases caused by poor sanitation (dysentery, typhoid, hepatitis).

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS Approximately 2,270 route miles of track radiate to all major regions from Bangkok making connections with the principal Thai cities as well as with Malaysia, Laos and Cambodia. Most of the international traffic of landlocked Laos is carried by the railway. The railway system is about adequate for current needs.

HIGHWAYS Of the 12,800 miles of roads (1970), 47% are paved, 32% consist of gravel, crushed stone or stabilized soil, and the remainder are unimproved. Highway transport is of tertiary importance, serving mainly for shorthaul transportation feeding the rail and waterway systems. Only about a twentieth of the freight traffic normally moves over the road network.

WATERWAYS Consists of an elaborate system of streams and canals, many of which are controlled by dams to insure year-round navigation. The four main canal systems, all located in the central plain, are heavily traveled. The Mekong, Salween, and Chao Phraya rivers are other important waterways. More than 80% of the rice crop moves over the waterway system.

PORTS Expansion of facilities at Bangkok, the only large port, as well as construction of a port at Laem Krabang being considered. The deep sea port at Sattahip is used by the military.

MERCHANT FLEET A small merchant fleet services southern Thailand and neighboring Southeast Asian countries.

AIR TRANSPORTATION .. Bangkok has a modern air terminal capable of handling jets. Major cities have airports but some are inoperative during the rainy season.

ELECTRIC POWER Thermal power facilities are concentrated in the Bangkok area. Work is under way on the ambitious Yen Hee multipurpose hydroelectric project which by the end of the 1975 will substantially increase generating capacity and provide Thailand with an integrated power system.

MANUFACTURING Thailand's small-scale industrial base, devoted to processing rice, rubber and forest products and manufacturing textile bags, textiles, paper and other light consumer goods, is expanding. Lack of power has been a large factor in holding back development. Tin smelting was begun in 1965. Manufacturing accounted for 16% of GDP (1970).

MINING Output of tin and tungsten is of major import. Iron, gold, aluminum and lead are produced in small quantities. There are important lignite deposits in northern Thailand and production is expanding.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Thailand is one of largest rice-exporting countries of the world, exporting approximately 2 million tons in 1972. Of total exports in 1967-71, rice accounted for 23%, rubber 14%, and tin 11%. Thailand's best customers are the U.S., Malaysia, Singapore, Japan and Hong Kong.

IMPORTS Imports have shown a strong upward trend and Thailand usually has a sizeable trade deficit. In only two of the last 12 years between 1960-72 did imports approximately equal exports.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 3.4% Percent Urban: 15%	Thousands	27,118	35,951	37,157	38,404	39,700	41,050
	PRODUCTION							
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	87	134	137	142	129 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	96	111	110	110	97 ^P	
	3. Food production index	"	88	134	138	142	124 ^P	
	4. Per capita food prod. index	"	97	111	110	110	93 ^P	
	5. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	9,060	13,410	13,500	13,520	11,800 ^P	
	6. Sugarcane	"	5,380	5,910	6,620	7,150	6,800 ^P	
	7. Corn	"	540	1,700	1,950	2,200	1,320 ^P	
	8. Rubber	"	170	280	290	320	320 ^P	
3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Cement	1,000 MT	540	2,400	2,630	2,779	3,392	1,528(5 mos)
	2. Gunny bags	Mill. Units	7	45	52	64	82	25(4 mos)
	3. Paper	1,000 MT	3	29	31	30	36	14(5 mos)
	4. Tobacco	"	9	14	15	16	17	10(6 mos)
	5. Tin ore (metal content)	"	17	21	22	22	22	5(2 mos)
	6. Iron ore	"	12	480	23	40	28	16.6(4 mos)
	7. Petroleum products	Bill. liters	-	3.6	3.9	5.4	6.6	3.5(5 mos)
3	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	220	1,270	1,450	1,590		
	2. Roundwood production	Mill.cu.mtr.	n.a.	18.7	18.7	19.0		
4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	590	3,730	4,330	5,100 ^E		
	2. Per capita production	KWH	22	104	117	133 ^E		
5	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Bill. baht	53.9	128.8	136.3	144.6	154.2	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$	2,591	6,192	6,554	6,951	7,412	
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"	3,061	6,138	6,554	6,951	7,260	
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"	493	1,394	1,470	1,496		
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"	454	1,154	1,172	1,273	91	
	6. Equals total available resources...	"	3,100	6,378	6,852	7,174	7,351	
	7. Private consumption	"	2,316	4,065	4,421	4,735	4,964	
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense)	"	303	670	749	833	842	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	429	1,467	1,530	1,517	1,445	
	10. Change in stocks	"	52	176	152	89	100	
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent		7.5%	6.8%	6.1%	4.4%	
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars	115	171	176	181	183	
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent		+4.0%	+3.3%	+2.6%	+1.0%	
	DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA							
3,6	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices: Bangkok	1963=100	93	117	117	117	126	142(4 mos)
	2. Consumer prices ^b	"	96	116	117	119	124	133(5 mos)
	3. Consumer prices ^c	10/64-9/65 =100	n.a.	114	114	114	120	130(4 mos)
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [®]	1963=100	85	171	186	206	238	
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
				(Fiscal year ending September 30)				
	1. Total revenues	Bill. baht		20.25	20.77	20.72	22.82 ^E	
	2. Total expenditures	"		23.65	25.47	29.03	32.15 ^E	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(3.62)	(4.12)	(4.83)	(5.57)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-3.40	-4.70	-8.31	-9.33	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		3.09	4.19	7.73	8.46	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		.31	.51	.58	.87	
8	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1	Million US\$	101.6	262.1	296.3	325.0	361.2	390.3
	2. Annual payments	"	16.5	41.6	39.5	40.7	44.4	48.5
	3. Amortization	"	(14.3)	(28.5)	(23.8)	(21.8)	(25.0)	(27.0)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. • - End of period. § - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General
Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 20.8 baht per U.S. \$.
R - Revised series.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar years stated. b - Bangkok, Thonburi. c - All urban areas.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
3,6	K. COMMODITY TRADE ¹							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	408	708	710	831	1,063	346(3 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-453	-1,242	-1,293	-1,287	-1,484	-415 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-45	-534	-583	-456	-421	-69 "
3,9	L. SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	1. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	57	106	96	109	136	22(2 mos)
	(f.o.b.) 2. Malaysia & Singapore.	"	104	107	89	94	148	40 "
	3. Japan	"	72	154	181	206	224	57 "
	4. Hong Kong	"	36	56	54	55	80	18 "
	5. Communist bloc	"	9	4	3	8	14	"
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	76	189	193	183	233	45 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	116	458	486	485	548	103 "
	3. Germany	"	38	113	110	100	110	18 "
	4. United Kingdom	"	46	98	97	55	78	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	6	10	18	11	6	"
3,6	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rice	1,000 MT	1,203	1,023	1,061	1,576	2,111	
	2. Rice	Million US\$	122	139	121	140	213	84(4 mos)
	3. Corn	"	26	80	89	105	95	16 "
	4. Rubber (incl. latex)	"	122	128	107	92	90	49 "
	5. Tin (metal concentrates)	"	25	78	78	76	80	31 "
3,10	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Machinery	Million US\$	113	453	459	421	459	138(3 mos)
	2. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. .	"	49	87	112	130	151	37 "
	3. Iron and steel	"	27	67	79	80	95	30 "
	4. Food	"	37	64	52	50	58	16 "
6	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	1. Rice	US\$/100 lbs.	4.59	8.48	6.51	5.86	6.74	8.49(2 mos)
	2. Rubber	"	32.70	20.95	17.66	13.50	13.24	16.09(3 mos)
	3. Tin	"	92.7	151.3	158.7	156.4	166.2	173.9 "
6	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp • Imp).....	1963=100	100	112	104	95	98	122 "
	1. Export price index	"	106	108	102	98	104	134 "
	2. Import price index	"	106	96	98	103	106	110 "
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-40	-240	-298	-223	-91 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) .	"	2	51	42	38	70 ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	34	53	46	37	28 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	2	14	20	15	9 ^P	
6	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ²	Million US\$	371	985	906	877	1,052	1,308(July)
	1. Gold	"	104	92	82	89	89	99 "
	2. SDRs	"				16	31	34 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"	11	24	34	36	36	40 "
	4. Foreign exchange	"	256	869	790	736	896	1,135 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ³	Million US\$						
6	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ⁴	"	35	129	126	182	218	254(May)
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES ⁵	"						
6	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES ⁶	"	53	240	233	282	302	371 "
6	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official) ⁷	Baht/US \$	21.09	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00(June)

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. USAID Reports and A.I.D./W estimates.
2. USDA (ERS) special calculations for A.I.D./W and FAS crop circulars.
3. Bank of Thailand "Monthly Bulletin," and Bangkok Bank, "Monthly Review."
4. UN "World Energy Supplies."
5. Based on national data as adjusted by USAID and SER/FM/SR.

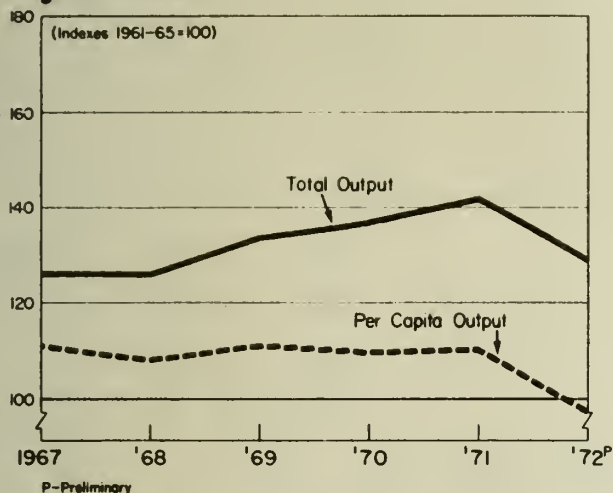
6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
7. Based on USAID replies to A.I.D. Form 10-74 as adjusted by SER/FM/SR.
8. IBRD.
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."
11. Table on page 11 and 12; data based on IMF reports.

n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. ♦ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Excludes military supplies.

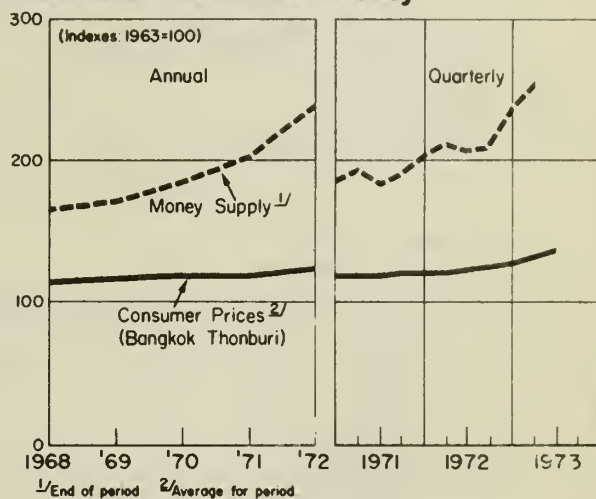
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)

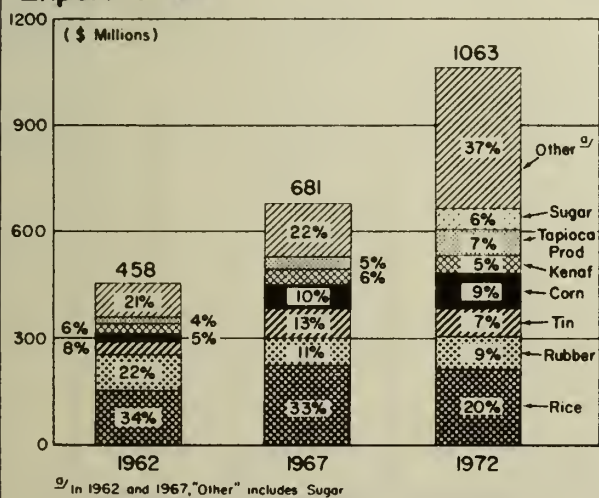
Agriculture



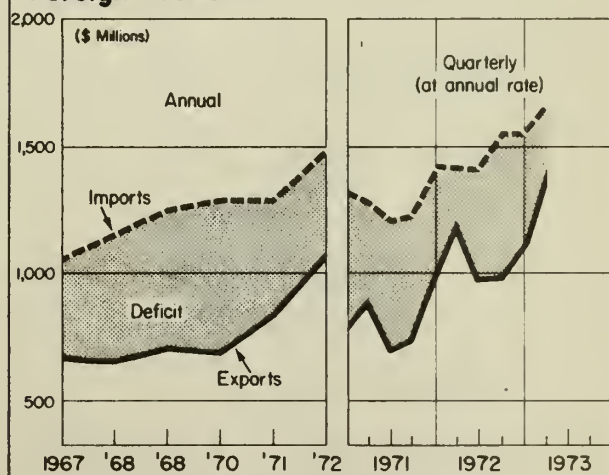
Domestic Prices and Money



Export Trends



Foreign Trade



SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

† 1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^a		1960	1965	1971 ^P
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Percent	39.8	34.8	28.6
	Mining	"	1.0	2.1	2.1
	Manufacturing	"	12.5	14.2	16.3
	Construction	"	4.6	5.6	5.8
	Transport, communications and utilities	"	7.9	7.9	7.4
	Trade and finance	"	17.0	19.1	22.6
	Other	"	17.2	16.3	17.2
2,3	LABOR FORCE		1954	1960 ^b	1967
	Percent of total population	Percent	44.4	52.4	46.7
	Female component of labor force	"	48.8	48.4	46.9
	Wage and salary earner component of labor force	"	6.7	11.8	n.a.
	<u>Distribution of Labor Force</u>				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	"	87.9	82.0	73.5
	Mining	"	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Manufacturing	"	2.1	3.4	4.9
	Construction	"	0.3	0.5	1.1
	Transport, communications, utilities	"	0.9	1.3	1.7
	Trade and finance	"		5.6	8.7
	Other	"	8.6	7.0	10.0 ^c
4	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
	<u>Population by Age and Sex (1960)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	Total	Percent	100.0	50.1	49.9
	Less than 5 years	"	16.1	8.1	8.0
	5-14 years	"	27.0	13.7	13.3
	15-19 years	"	9.5	4.8	4.7
	20-39 years	"	29.0	14.5	14.5
	40-59 years	"	13.6	6.8	6.8
	60 years and over	"	4.8	2.2	2.6
5	<u>Births and Deaths</u>				1971
	Infant mortality (under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births ..	Ratio			68
	Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"			42
	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"			9
6	<u>Urbanization</u>		1960	1965	1971
	Urban population as % of total population	Percent	12	14	15
7	EDUCATION		1955	1960	1970
	<u>Primary:</u> Students	1,000	2,971 ^d	3,936	5,635 ^E
	Teachers	"	86 ^d	109	274
	<u>Secondary:</u> Students - Total	"	340	311	582
	General	"	291 ^f	239	512
	Vocational	"	43 ^g	60	67
	Teacher-training	"	6	12	3
	<u>Teachers - Total</u>	"	13	16	37 ^E
	General	"	10	11	28
	Vocational	"	2	4	6
	Teacher-training	"	0.6	0.9	3.1
	<u>Third Level:</u> Students ^h	"	32	46	55
	Teachers ^h	"	1.9	3.0	7.2
	Primary students as % of 5-14 age group	Percent	51	57	56
	Secondary students as % of 15-19 age group	"	14	13	17
	Primary & secondary as % of 5-19 age group	"	40	45	46

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary. * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

h - Includes universities, higher technical schools, teacher-training colleges and theological schools.

† - Sources:

1. National Economic Development Board of Thailand.
2. ILO Year Book.
3. Statistical Yearbook of Thailand.
4. UN Demographic Yearbook.

5. International Demographic Statistics Center, U.S. Bureau of Census.

6. UN Working paper and UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," November 1971.

7. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook and UN Statistical Yearbook.

8. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Thailand.

a - See also GNP on Page 5. b - Does not include unemployed. c - Includes unemployed.

d - Includes data for junior secondary schools. e - Includes lower secondary schools. f - Public schools only; includes technical education at the post-secondary level.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending September 30					1972 ^E
	1968	1969	1970	1971		
	Millions of baht					
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	17,636	20,249	20,768	20,725	22,820	1,097
1. Domestic revenue	16,385	18,269	18,885	19,263	20,840	1,002
a. Taxes on income and profits	1,726	1,973	2,169	2,363	2,550	123
b. Sales, turnover and excise taxes .	5,584	6,220	6,754	7,628	8,084	389
c. Taxes on international trade	6,183	6,981	6,440	5,617	6,052	291
d. Profits on fiscal monopolies	402	452	502	581	652	31
e. Other tax revenue	944	911	1,044	1,036	1,218	59
f. Receipts from gov't. enterprises .	557	782	784	955	1,022	49
g. Other nontax revenue	989	950	1,192	1,083	1,262	60
2. Government enterprise surplus used for capital outlay	1,251	1,980	1,883	1,462	1,980	95
3. From foreign grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	20,892	23,647	25,470	29,033	32,147	1,546
1. Current	14,349	14,258	16,030	18,102	20,667	994
a. Defense (Total)	2,990	3,623	4,120	4,830	5,567	268
b. Agriculture	836	930	1,086	1,137	955	46
c. Education	2,452	2,703	2,976	3,136	4,036	194
d. Health	842	475	498	634	774	37
e. Transportation and communication .	601	698	713	772	800	38
f. Interest payments	989	1,167	1,362	1,758	2,096	101
g. Other	5,639	4,662	5,275	5,835	6,439	310
2. Capital ^a	6,543	9,389	9,440	10,931	11,480	552
a. Agriculture	1,426	1,360	1,690	1,962	1,508	73
b. Education	906	1,046	958	1,778	1,567	75
c. Health	137	132	95	170	268	13
d. Transportation and communication .	2,458	3,709	3,618	3,617	3,914	188
e. Industry and power	514	1,805	1,752	1,693	2,204	106
f. Housing	25	23	22	20	18	1
g. Other	1,077	1,314	1,305	1,691	2,001	96
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+)	-3,256	-3,398	-4,702	-8,307	-9,327	-449
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	3,256	3,398	4,702	8,307	9,327	449
1. Domestic sources (net)	2,938	3,085	4,193	7,727	8,462	407
a. Central Bank borrowing	n.a.	3,697	3,417	2,324	-69	-3
b. Other	n.a.	-612	774	5,403	8,531	410
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	318	313	509	580	865	42
a. U.S. Government	-2	-22	11	17	-15	-1
b. Other	320	335	498	563	880	43

*Converted at 20.8 baht per dollar. E - Estimate. Source: Form A.I.D. 10-74.

a - Includes capital outlay of government enterprises not financed by central government as follows (in millions of baht): 1968 - 1,251; 1969 - 1,980; 1970 - 1,883; 1971 - 1,462 and 1972 - 1,980.

NOTE: Form A.I.D. 10-74 is a standardized compilation of a country's central government finances covering all the budgetary and extrabudgetary accounts of the central government sector except the operations of government enterprises and social insurance funds.



THAILAND

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1967	1968 ^R	1969 ^R	1970 ^R	1971
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES ^a	-108	-214	-240	-298	-223
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	664	636	686	686	796
b. Imports, f.o.b. ^b	-1,056	-1,148	-1,229	-1,275	-1,281
Trade balance	-392	-512	-543	-589	-485
2. Nonmonetary gold ^c	(-7)	(-11)	(-7)	(-5)	(-1)
3. Freight and insurance	19	11	10	5	8
4. Other transportation	7	6	5	5	6
5. Travel	24	18	37	44	45
6. Investment income	8	13	11	19	2
7. Other government	222	245	232	214	198
8. Other private	4	5	8	4	3
Total services	284	298	303	291	262
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	58	74	57	49	44
9. Private	9	7	4	3	7
10. Government	49	67	53	46	37
a. U.S. grants	(38)	(56)	(42)	(30)	(25)
b. Japanese war debt settlement	(3)	(3)	(7)	(-)	(-)
c. Other	(8)	(8)	(4)	(16)	(12)
C. CAPITAL FLOWS [†]	141	109	148	168	46
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment ^d	43	60	51	42	38
12. Other private long-term	41	27	70	66	28
a. Loans & credit received ^e	119	134	203	214	202
b. Repayments of loans and credits ^e	-84	-112	-138	-160	-179
c. Other	6	5	5	12	5
13. Other private short-term	3	5	9	9	8
14. Local government	-	-1	2	2	-1
15. Central government	21	27	8	1	9
a. Loan receipts	26	36	38	40	28
b. Repayments	-3	-7	-24	-20	-13
c. International nonmonetary holdings of baht	-	-	1	-	-
d. Trade credits	-	-	-5	-17	-8
e. Other	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Monetary sector					
16. Private institutions	33	-9	8	48	-36
17. Central institutions	-	-	-	-	-
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's ^f	-	-	-	-	14
E. RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	-96	-13	36	79	52
19. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Assets (increase -)	-96	-13	36	79	52
a. Monetary gold	-	-	-	10	-
b. SDR's ^f	-	-	-	-	-14
c. Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	-	-10	-
d. Foreign exchange	-96	-13	36	79	66
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	5	44	-1	2	67

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

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A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

THAILAND

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

P - Preliminary. * - Less than \$500,000. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero. R - Revised.

a - Balance on Goods and Services:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1. Exports of Goods and Services	1,069	1,081	1,154	1,172	1,273
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-1,177	-1,295	-1,394	-1,470	-1,496
3. Net	-108	-214	-240	-298	-223

b - Excludes shipments of military supplies .

c - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

d - Excludes unremitted earnings of direct investment companies.

e - Details of net private loans and credits received (U.S. dollar millions):

Drawings less Repayments:	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Asian Development Bank	-	1	3	2	3
France	-13	-15	-10	-6	-7
Germany, Federal Republic of	6	10	15	8	-5
Hong Kong	-	1	1	-	5
IBRD	1	-1	-5	-4	2
Italy	-	2	-2	4	-1
Japan	22	13	36	37	31
United Kingdom	4	5	10	9	10
United States					
U.S. Government agencies	-1	2	-3	-2	-2
Other U.S. Lenders	8	2	17	11	-7
Other Lenders	8	2	1	-5	-6
Net (items 12a - 12b)	35	22	65	54	23

f - Thailand did not become a participant in the IMF Special Drawing Account until January 1, 1971.

U. S. PROGRAM	U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS												REPAY. HERTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAY. HERTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	
	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD															
	POST WAR RELIEF PERIOD 1946-1948	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD 1949-1952	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD 1953-1961	1962-1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	TOTAL PERIOD 1946-1972				
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE																
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL																
Loans.....	-	16.1	253.2	106.9	43.4	53.3	46.7	35.5	26.5	22.5	17.5	352.3	563.5	31.3	532.2	
Grants.....	-	-	45.6 ^a	31.6	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	35.1	56.3	31.3	23.0	
(Supporting Assistance).....	-	16.1	207.6	73.3	43.3	49.8	46.7	35.5	26.5	22.5	17.5	317.2	507.2	-	507.2	
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Users).....	-	(14.3)	(190.9)	(44.8)	(30.0)	(36.3)	(36.0)	(25.0)	(18.9)	(17.0)	(16.8)	(222.8)	(403.6)	-	(403.6)	
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	-	-	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	14.8	18.7	22.7	2.0	20.7	
Table I - Total																
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	14.0	17.6	2.0	15.6	
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use.....	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	14.0	14.0	-	14.0	
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Users).....	-	(-)	(4.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4.3)	(-)	(4.3)	
Table II - Total																
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	4.7	5.1	-	5.1	
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	4.7	5.1	-	5.1	
PEACE CORPS.....	6.2	-	-	5.6	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	18.5	24.7	7.1	17.6	
OTHER.....	6.2	-	-	5.6	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	18.5	24.7	7.1	17.6	
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	6.2	16.1	257.2	112.9	46.7	55.9	49.3	37.4	29.0	24.3	34.0	389.5	610.9	40.4	570.5	
Loans.....	6.2	16.1	49.2	31.6	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	7	14.0	49.1	80.1	40.4	39.7	
Grants.....	-	-	208.0	81.3	46.7	52.4	49.3	37.4	29.0	24.3	20.0	340.4	530.8	-	530.8	
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS																
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS.....	-	1.0	15.3	17.9	15.0	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.2	-	2.2	45.9	62.2	48.8	13.4	
OTHER LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.5	-	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	-	1.0	15.3	17.9	15.0	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.4	0.5	2.2	46.6	62.9	49.1	13.8	
MILITARY PROGRAMS																
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)																
Credit Sales (FMS).....	-	16.4	286.9	233.4	30.2	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	284.6	588.1	-	588.1	
Grants.....	-	16.4	286.9	233.4	30.2	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	284.6	588.1	-	588.1	
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	8.9	11.5	-	11.0	56.3	167.1	95.5	72.0	43.4	445.3	445.3	-	445.3	
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS.....	-	0.6	-	-	1.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	12.9	22.5	-	22.5	
OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	3.6	-	-	0.9	-	-	1.3	-	11.6	13.8	17.4	-	17.4	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	-	17.0	299.4	244.9	31.4	33.1	56.3	167.1	96.8	72.0	55.0	756.6	1,073.3	-	1,073.3	
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS																
IBRD.....	-	25.7	106.4	73.5	35.7	13.6	63.4	49.1	60.7	30.0	67.2	393.2	525.4	-	525.4	
IFC.....	-	25.4	95.5	60.5	32.2	11.0	55.0	23.0	46.5	12.5	42.6	283.1	404.1	-	404.1	
ADB.....	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	22.1	-	0.2	-	22.5	22.8	-	22.8	
UNDP - SF.....	-	-	-	5.9	1.9	1.1	1.4	2.0	10.0	15.8	18.0	48.8	48.8	-	48.8	
UNDP - TA.....	-	0.3	5.3	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	7.7	23.6	-	23.6	
Other UN.....	-	-	1.4	3.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	2.4	11.6	13.0	-	13.0	

* Less than \$50,000.
 a/ Excludes \$7.0 million loan in FY 1958 financed by Asian Economic Development Funds. This loan is in East Asia Regional.
 b/ Represents Surplus Property Credits.
 c/ Principal fully repaid.

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A.I.D. (SEA/PN/SR)



SOUTH VIETNAM
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
SEPTEMBER 1966

--- International boundary
 --- Province boundary
 --- Autonomous municipality boundary

⊙ National capital
 ⊙ Province capital

0 25 50 75 100 Miles
 0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITY

SOUTH VIETNAM

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

In June 1954, as a result of the Geneva conferences, Vietnam was split at the 17th parallel into two roughly equal parts. Communist North Vietnam, the more populous area, contains almost all of the mineral resources, power and heavy industry; however, it is normally barely self-sufficient in rice, its basic food. South Vietnam, in contrast, is endowed with fertile agricultural land, especially in the valleys of the Mekong and the coastal plains. It has historically been a rice surplus area and contains virtually all the rubber plantations in Vietnam but it has few mineral resources. In the last few years, insurgency and the consequent lack of security in several areas of the south, has disrupted production activities and transportation.

The ethnic Vietnamese comprise roughly 85% of the population of South Vietnam, the balance being principally Chinese and the tribal Montagnards of the highlands. The Vietnamese generally prefer to live in the lowlands and have strong family ties which lead to crowded communities. The people have demonstrated a capability to adapt to new methods and new technology but skilled manpower is scarce; the shortage is being dealt with by both on-the-job and formal training and importation of skilled workers. The important and sizable Chinese minority, largely concentrated in the Saigon area, plays a leading role in Vietnam's industrial and commercial activities. The economic development of the highlanders, retarded by the absence of good communication facilities and consequent isolation, is far below that of the Vietnamese.

A majority of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and related activities. Crop production in 1963-64 was about double that of 1954, but has been on the downgrade since then. Disturbances in the rural areas have brought a sharp decline in per capita output. Rice is by far the major crop, with meat, rubber and root crops following in importance. The large rubber plantations are mainly French-owned. There is a widespread network of canals in the Mekong Delta, maintained for drainage, irrigation and transportation.

Two land tenure problems are of particular importance in Vietnam: the reestablishment of effective land administration in the war-torn countryside and equitable settlement of confused land ownership and tenure rights. During the land reform of the 1950's over 1½ million acres of riceland were acquired by the government from large landholders for transfer to former tenants. This acreage was over one quarter of South Vietnam's approximately six million acres of riceland -- the means of livelihood for most of the country's two million farm families. The legal limit on landholding is 250 acres and 80% of the land is held in units of less than 125 acres. Over 60% of the farmers own part or all of the land they farm. In November 1967, the government announced that cultivated or cultivable public lands would be distributed to present occupants or other small farmers. In 1969, the government announced an extensive land reform program which is designed to break up all extensive private land holdings. This program is being implemented currently.

Manufacturing in Vietnam consists mainly of an embryonic light industry sector and the processing of local agricultural and forest products. Production is concentrated in the Saigon-Bien Hoa area. Private financial institutions in the Saigon area are quite sophisticated but in the provinces, they are only in the first stages of development. A shortage of power has been one of the principal handicaps in the country's development. While 3 new power plants were put into operation in 1965, many of the rural areas are still without power, and most manufacturing enterprises must generate individually their electric power needs.

The economy of Vietnam is heavily dependent upon the receipt of U.S. economic and military aid. Imports are largely financed by foreign exchange provided through economic aid and U.S. defense expenditures. Of the central government's total revenues in recent years, about a third consist of foreign grants.



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY .. Tropical South Vietnam, which lies in the heart of the monsoon region, has a dry season which lasts from October-March and a rainy season for the remainder of the year. The great Mekong River winds its way to the sea in the south. The Mekong's fertile valleys and the surrounding area, which is honeycombed with canals, provide excellent rice growing land. The mountain chain emerging from neighboring Laos covers most of the northern portion of the country and extends close to Saigon. A few mountain passes provide access to the interior. The difficult terrain of the mountain area has hindered its development and has served to concentrate the population in the plain. The flat coastal plains contain the main north-south transportation routes.
- AREA 65,000 square miles, about the size of New England. The 16th parallel is the dividing line between North and South Vietnam.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 33% of total area. Per capita agricultural land is 0.7 acres. In contrast to North Vietnam, which is barely self-sufficient in food, South Vietnam was in the past a rice surplus area. The rubber plantations all lie in South Vietnam.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the most important crop. Rubber, next in importance, is grown mainly on plantations. Corn, copra, tobacco and sugar are other important crops.
- FORESTS South Vietnam's forests contain mainly non-commercial hardwood trees. Most of the small volume of commercial woods is in the northern section of the country.
- FISHERIES Fishing is not a large industry in South Vietnam. Operations are conducted close to the coast.
- MINERALS Almost all the known mineral resources of undivided Vietnam were located in the North. South Vietnam has a few deposits of gold, iron ore, zinc, graphite, salt, and phosphate.
- FUELS The only known coal resources are located at Nong Son, 40 km. north-east of Da Nang. In 1958 reserves were estimated at 3 million tons.
- RIVER RESOURCES Canals and rivers provide important transportation facilities as well as water required for irrigation purposes.
- GNP 1971 per capita GNP, \$125.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 19.3 million (mid-1972). Up to 84% of the people are Vietnamese who live in the lowlands. In the highlands there are numerous tribal groups who have difficulty mixing with the Vietnamese. In addition, there are small numbers of Chinese and Cambodians.
- Annual growth About 2.6%.
- Population density 292 per square mile, about average for the Far East. Most of the people are concentrated near and south of Saigon and along the flat coastline.
- The mountainous areas in the north and central portions of the country are sparsely populated.
- Religions Buddhism, the religion of the majority of the people, is strongly tinged with Confucianism. Many Vietnamese are, in addition, ancestor worshippers.
- Minor religions are Catholicism and the newly established Cao-Dai and Hoa-Hoa sects.
- Social Strata Economic considerations form the basis of the present day social structure. The Vietnamese place more stress on owning land than on engaging in trade or industry. Previously, the mandarin class, advancement to which was obtained on the basis of knowledge and ability, was the elite group from which government officials were selected.
- LABOR FORCE The labor force has been variously estimated at from 35-40% of the population of which only one-tenth are wage and salary earners. About 65% of the civilian labor force is engaged in agriculture. Because South Vietnam has relatively little industry, there are few skilled industrial workers. In the Saigon area about 75% of the industrial workers are males.

SOUTH VIETNAM

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

- General The Government has made considerable progress in increasing the availability of school facilities. There is a significant increase in primary school enrollment (from $\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1955 to 2.9 million in 1971, resulting in a shortage of teachers. Private schools are a significant factor in secondary education.
- Literacy Approximately 65%.
- Schools The school plant is used to capacity. Higher education is provided at the university and technical school level.
- Students In 1971 there were 3,788,000 primary and secondary students who comprised 20% of the population; enrollment ratio estimated at 58% of 5-19 age group (1971).

HEALTH

- Life Expectancy About 35 years; some studies indicate it may be much higher.
- Medical Personnel .. About 9,200 people per doctor (1970).
- Health Facilities .. 210 hospital beds per 100,000 population (1970).
- Main Diseases Many diseases are prevalent. Tuberculosis is present everywhere; malaria is a threat to one-half the country; trachoma and other eye diseases have a high incidence; internal parasitic diseases affect a high proportion of the population. Leprosy, smallpox, typhoid, cholera and the plague are also experienced in the country.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

- RAILROADS Railways running along the coastal plain connect the main cities of South Vietnam.
- HIGHWAYS 13,000 miles of which about 60% are improved. In the mountain region highways provide the chief form of transportation. During the rainy season many roads are impassable.
- MERCHANT FLEET Small.
- HARBORS The port of Saigon, located 45 miles from the sea, handles the bulk of Vietnamese commerce. Other less important ports are Da Nang (Tourane), and Tan Chau (on the Mekong near Cambodia).
- AIR TRANSPORTATION ... The major airport is at Saigon which is served by a number of international airlines. There are several other large airports handling commercial traffic.
- ELECTRIC POWER Electric power output is expanding very slowly with about 90% of the output generated in the Saigon area. Per capita power output is low.
- MANUFACTURING Industry in South Vietnam is largely underdeveloped and concerned principally with processing agricultural products. There are a number of other light industries, principally textiles, chemicals, paints, plastics, glass, and rubber products. A limited number of new industries has been recently established.
- MINING Coal mined at Nong Son increased from 12,000 tons in 1957 when the mines were reopened for the first time since the end of hostilities to 104,000 tons in 1963. There has been no production since the mines were completely flooded following the storms at the end of 1964.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

- EXPORTS Rubber accounts for 75% of exports based on customs data (1969-71). The principal markets for rubber are France, Germany, Japan, and the U.K. Another traditional export, rice, has not been exported since 1965 because internal conditions have adversely affected production.
- IMPORTS With the channeling of U.S. aid, which comprises a large portion of total imports, directly to Vietnam, France's share of Vietnamese import trade has been cut sharply. Vietnam's principal suppliers are the United States, Japan, Taiwan and France.

SOUTH VIETNAM

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	A. POPULATION (Mid-year) Annual Growth: 2.6% Percent Urban: 24%	Thousands	14,100	17,870	18,330	18,810	19,300	19,800
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1961-65=100	97	94	103	113	111 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	105	81	86	92	88 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	4,960	5,120	5,720	6,320	6,220 ^P	
	4. Sugarcane	"	1,000	320	340	440	450 ^P	
	5. Cassava	"	220	230	220	220	220 ^P	
2,3	6. Rubber	"	78	28	33	36	33 ^P	
1,4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	n.a.	184	210	216	202	
	2. Manufacturing index	"	n.a.	188	211	216	203	
	3. Sugar, refined	1,000 MT	58	108	116	202	227	
	4. Paper and paperboard	"	-	33	43	48	46	
	5. Cigarettes	"	3.9	10.5	9.7	12.2	11.8	
	6. Cement	"	-	247	286	263	243	
4,5	D. FORESTRY/FISHERIES							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	240	460	520	590		
7	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Million KWH	430	1,090	1,190			
	2. Per capita production	KWH	30	61	65			
7	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Million US\$						
	3. Total GNP, 1971 dollars	"				2,350 ^E		
	4. Plus imports of goods and services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods and services	"						
	6. Equals total available resources...	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't. consumption (incl. defense).	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP, 1971 dollars..	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Dollars				125 ^E		
	13. Change in GNP per capita, 1971 dollars	Percent						
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
	G. PRICE INDEXES (Saigon)							
8	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100	84	251	312	372	496	
8	2. Consumer prices	"	85	432	590	698	875	1,059(3 mos)
9	3. USAID Retail Price Index	1/1/65=100	n.a.	451	649	730	879	1,063(5 mos)
8	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ^Φ	1963=100	75	641	736	945	1,031	1,071(May)
10	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Total revenues ^b	Billion piastres		103.5	155.7	202.7	273.1 ^P	
	2. Total expenditures	"		142.8	199.8	274.2	355.0 ^P	
	3. of which: Defense	"		(92.0)	(128.3)	(155.2)	(205.0)	
	4. Deficit (-) or surplus	"		-39.3	-44.1	-71.5	-81.9	
	Method of Financing:							
	5. Domestic resources (net)	"		4.3	1.9	n.a.	6.0	
	6. Foreign borrowing (net)	"		35.0	42.2	n.a.	n.a.	
11	J. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 [‡]	Million US\$			-	38.1	46.3	48.0
	2. Annual payments	"			5.1	7.0	10.2	9.7
	3. Amortization	"			(2.9)	(2.7)	(9.5)	(9.0)

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Φ - End of period. ‡ - Based on disbursements; for coverage of data see General Note on Debt in Regional Section. * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Estimates directly in dollars.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Including foreign grants.

SOUTH VIETNAM

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FOREIGN TRADE								
12	K. COMMODITY TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Million US\$	89	33	13	15	21 ^P	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-236	-853	-779	-803	-644 ^P	
	3. Trade balance	"	-147	-820	-766	-788	-623 ^P	
4,13	L. SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	L. Exports to: 1. United States	Million US\$	4	*	*	2	2	
	(f.o.b.) 2. France	"	30	4	4	6	5	
	3. Germany	"	6	1	1	1	1	
	4. Hong Kong	"	8	1	1	1	4	
	5. Communist bloc	"	*	-	-	-	-	
	M. Imports from: 1. United States	"	61	175	174	327	349	
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	53	114	60	164	117	
	3. France	"	51	23	24	45	36	
	4. Taiwan	"	5	36	29	59	89	
	5. Communist bloc	"	3	-	-	-	-	
4,8	N. MAJOR EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rubber	Million US\$	48	6	6	6	4	
	2. Rice and derivatives	"	27	-	-	-	-	
4	O. MAJOR IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Petroleum products	Million US\$	17	22	25	19	63	
	2. Yarns and thread	"	18	16	18	20	26	
	3. Milk	"	12	19	15	23	17	
	4. Fertilizers	"	6	24	28	12	22	
	P. EXPORT PRICES							
	Q. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp).....	1963=100						
	1. Export price index	"						
	2. Import price index	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
12	R. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services ...	Million US\$	-155	-548	-548	-492	-486 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment (net) ..	"	3	1	-1	2	n.a.	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	185	436	446	488	449 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-	-4	1	3	11 ^P	
8	S. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [®]	Million US\$	223	227	242	269	266	178(July)
	1. Gold ^b	"						
	2. SDRs	"			14	14	21	24 "
	3. Reserve position in the IMF	"		10	17	17	17	19 "
	4. Foreign exchange ^b	"	223	217	211	238	228	135 "
	T. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	Million US\$						
8	U. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [®]	"	7	30	32	21	15	27(Mar)
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
	X. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [®]	"						
8	Y. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [®]							
	1. Official Rate	Piastres/US\$	35.00	118	118	118	465	500(July)
	2. Parallel Market Rate		73.50		275	410		

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA special calculations for A.I.D./W.
3. Rubber Statistical Bulletin.
4. "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and "Statistical Yearbook" Republic of Vietnam.
5. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
6. UN "World Energy Supplies."

7. Based on national data adjusted by A.I.D.
8. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
9. Foreign Service despatches.
10. A.I.D. estimates.
11. IBRD.
12. IMF "Balance of Payments," see tables on pages 11 - 12.
13. IBRD/IMF "Direction of Trade."

n.a. or blank space - not available; a dash indicates zero. ® - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. a - Exchange record data. Customs data are as follows (millions of U.S. \$):

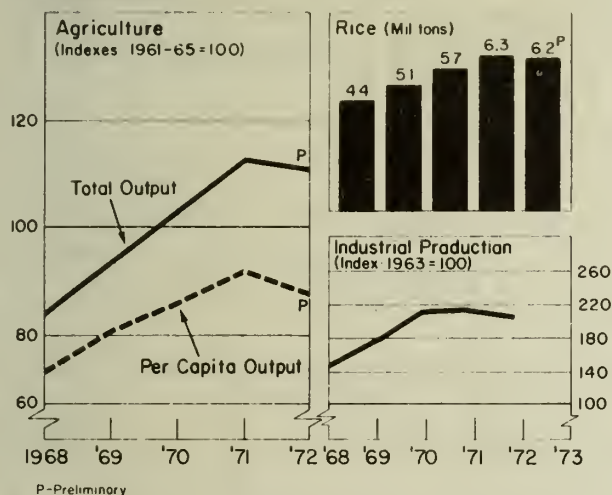
	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports	86	8	8	8	12
Imports	240	452	373	494	676

b - Gold included in foreign exchange holdings.

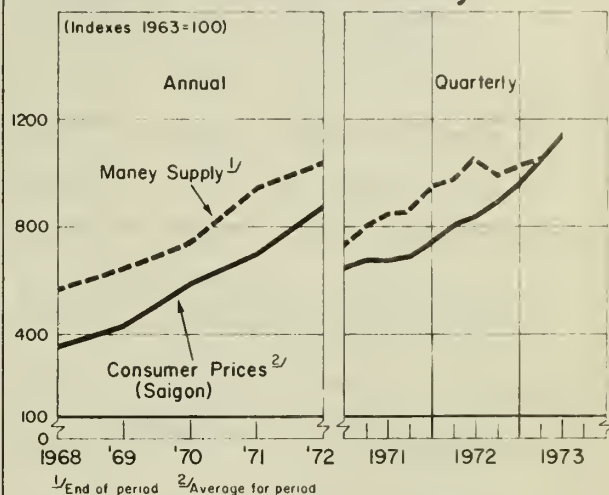
SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

(For additional data see pages 5-6)

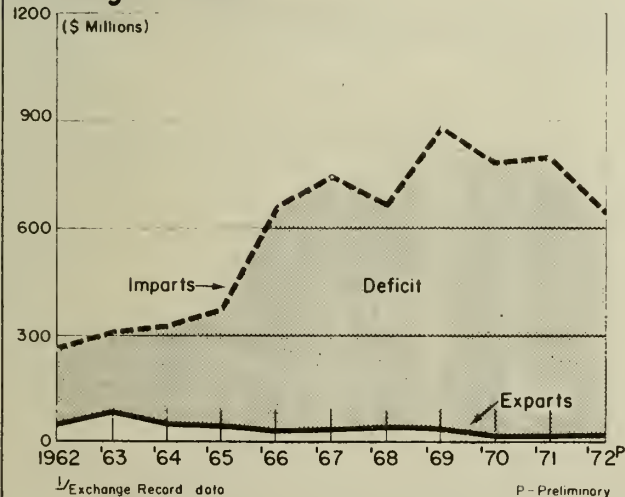
Production



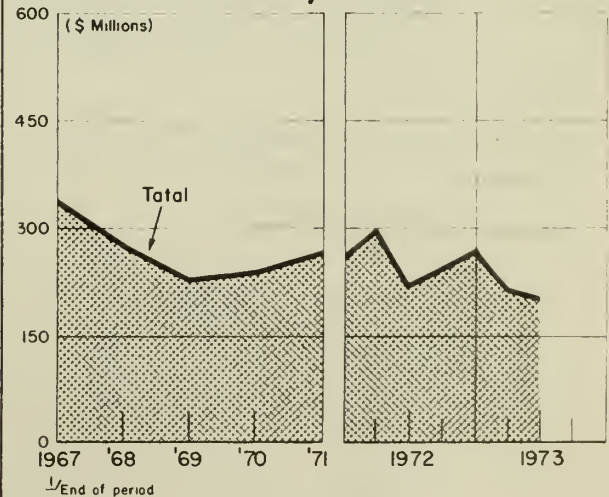
Domestic Prices and Money



Foreign Trade



Official Reserves, Gross



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year Ending December 31						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
	Billions of piasters						
A. REVENUE - Total	<u>63.0</u>	<u>76.2</u>	<u>75.7</u>	<u>103.5</u>	<u>155.7</u>	<u>202.7</u>	<u>273.1</u>
1. Domestic Revenue (excl. Import Revenue)	<u>16.8</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>51.9</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>98.9</u>
a. Income taxation	0.8	2.2	2.5	3.1	5.9	7.9	14.0
b. Sales taxation	3.9	5.0	5.5	9.1	13.4	17.4	21.3
c. Excise taxes	4.5	6.1	6.5	7.9	10.6	14.8	20.8
d. Other revenue	7.6	11.5	12.8	15.8	22.0	28.4	42.8
2. Import Revenue	<u>25.9</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>74.3</u>	<u>111.6</u>	<u>73.2</u>
3. From Foreign Grants	<u>20.3</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>101.0</u>
B. EXPENDITURES - Total	<u>61.8</u>	<u>95.5</u>	<u>114.6</u>	<u>142.8</u>	<u>199.8</u>	<u>274.2</u>	<u>355.0</u>
1. Defense - regular budget	35.2	52.8	72.0	92.0	128.3	155.2	205.0
2. Nondefense - regular budget ..	22.9	36.2	38.3	53.8	67.0	116.0	139.6
3. Extra budgetary	3.7	6.5	4.3	-3.0 ^a	4.5	3.0	10.4
C. DEFICIT (-) or Surplus (+)	<u>+1.2</u>	<u>-19.3</u>	<u>-38.9</u>	<u>-39.3</u>	<u>-44.1</u>	<u>-71.5</u>	<u>-81.9</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT OR DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS	<u>-1.2</u>	<u>+19.3</u>	<u>+38.9</u>	<u>+39.3</u>	<u>+44.1</u>	<u>+71.5</u>	<u>+81.9</u>
1. Domestic Resources							
a. Sale of Gov't Bonds to Banks	-1.3	1.4	5.5	4.3	1.9	n.a.	6.0
b. Other	+0.1	17.9	33.4	35.0	42.2	n.a.	n.a.
2. Foreign Borrowing (net)	b	b	b	b	b	b	b

P - Preliminary.

a - Net proceeds from sale of rice stocks.

b - Amounts inconsequential.

Source: A.I.D. estimates.

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SOUTH VIETNAM

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES^a	-354	-548	-548	-492	-486
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	42	33	13	15	21
b. Imports, c.i.f.	-669	-853	-779	-807	-644
Trade balance	-627	-820	-766	-788	-623
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other transportation	8	3	32	13	5
5. Travel	-22	-34	-27	-27	-24
6. Investment income	4	6	17	-7	-6
7. Other government	284	293	199	315	136
8. Other private	-*	4	-3	2	26
Total services	274	272	218	296	137
B. UNREQUITED TRANSFERS^c	404	480	498	503	457
9. Private	11	10	17	15	8
10. Government, net.....	393	470	481	488	449
a. U.S. grants, net	(362)	(451)	(455)	(457)	
b. Other, net	(31)	(19)	(26)	(31)	
C. CAPITAL FLOWS[†]	-54	8	16	6	20
<u>Nonmonetary sectors</u>	-36	2	13	-7	16
11. Private direct investment	-8	1	-1	2	*
12. Other private long-term	-4	-1	-*	-	
13. Other private short-term	-3	-	-	-	-*
15. Central government	-22	3	14	-3	15
a. Loan receipts ^d	*	-	8	9	18
b. Loan repayments ^d	-7	-4	-7	-6	-7
c. U.S. Gov't holdings of Vietnamese piastres	-19	9	15	-12	-
d. Other liabilities	5	-1	-	-	4
e. Capital subscriptions to int'l orgs.....	-1	-1	-1	-	-
<u>Monetary Sectors</u>	-18	5	2	13	4
16. Deposit money banks	-19	5	2	13	4
a. Liabilities	17	-20	12	17	-6
b. Assets	-36	25	-10	-4	10
17. National Bank	1	1	1	-	-
a. Liabilities	1	1	1	-	-
b. Assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. 18. ALLOCATION OF SDR's	-	-	7	7	6
E. RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	-1	60	27	-23	3
19. Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Assets	-1	60	27	-23	3
a. Monetary gold	-*	-	-	-	-
b. SDR's	-	-	-7	-7	-6
c. Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	-6	-	-
d. Foreign exchange	56	51	-2	-16	9
e. Other claims	-57	9	42	-	-
F. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	5	*	1	-2	-1

NOTE: Item numbers correspond to those used by IMF. Blank spaces indicate data not available.

† - Excluding reserve flows, which are included in Group E.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Balance of Payments Yearbook."

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

Revision No. 271

September 1973

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A.I.D. (SER/FM/SR)

SOUTH VIETNAM

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

* - Less than \$500,000. P - Preliminary.

a - Balance on Goods and Services (in \$ millions):

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^P</u>
1. Exports of Goods and Services	482	508	483	546	379
2. Imports of Goods and Services	-836	-1,056	-1,031	-1,038	-865
3. Net	-354	-548	-548	-492	-486

b - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Exports f.o.b.; imports c.i.f.

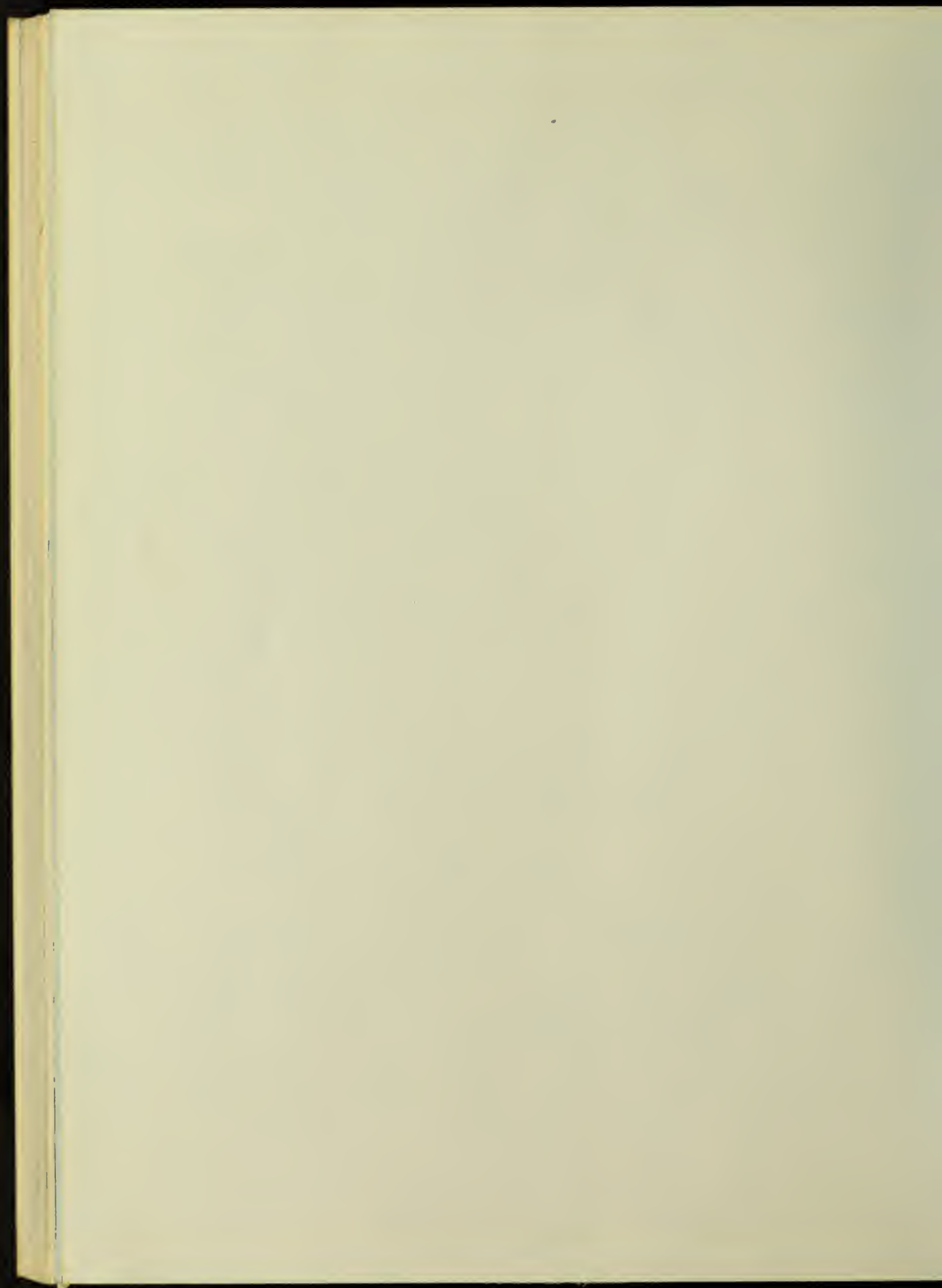
d - Details on loans received and loans repaid by Central Government are shown below (\$ millions):

Loans Received and Repaid	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^P</u>
Drawings from:					
France	0.1	-	7.1	7.9	} n.a.
Germany	-	-	0.7	1.5	
Total	0.1	-	7.8	9.4	
Repayments to:					
France	3.8	1.6	1.5	3.3	} n.a.
Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Japan	0.5	0.5	1.5	-	
United States	2.0	1.8	3.7	2.6	
Total	6.7	4.3	7.1	6.3	

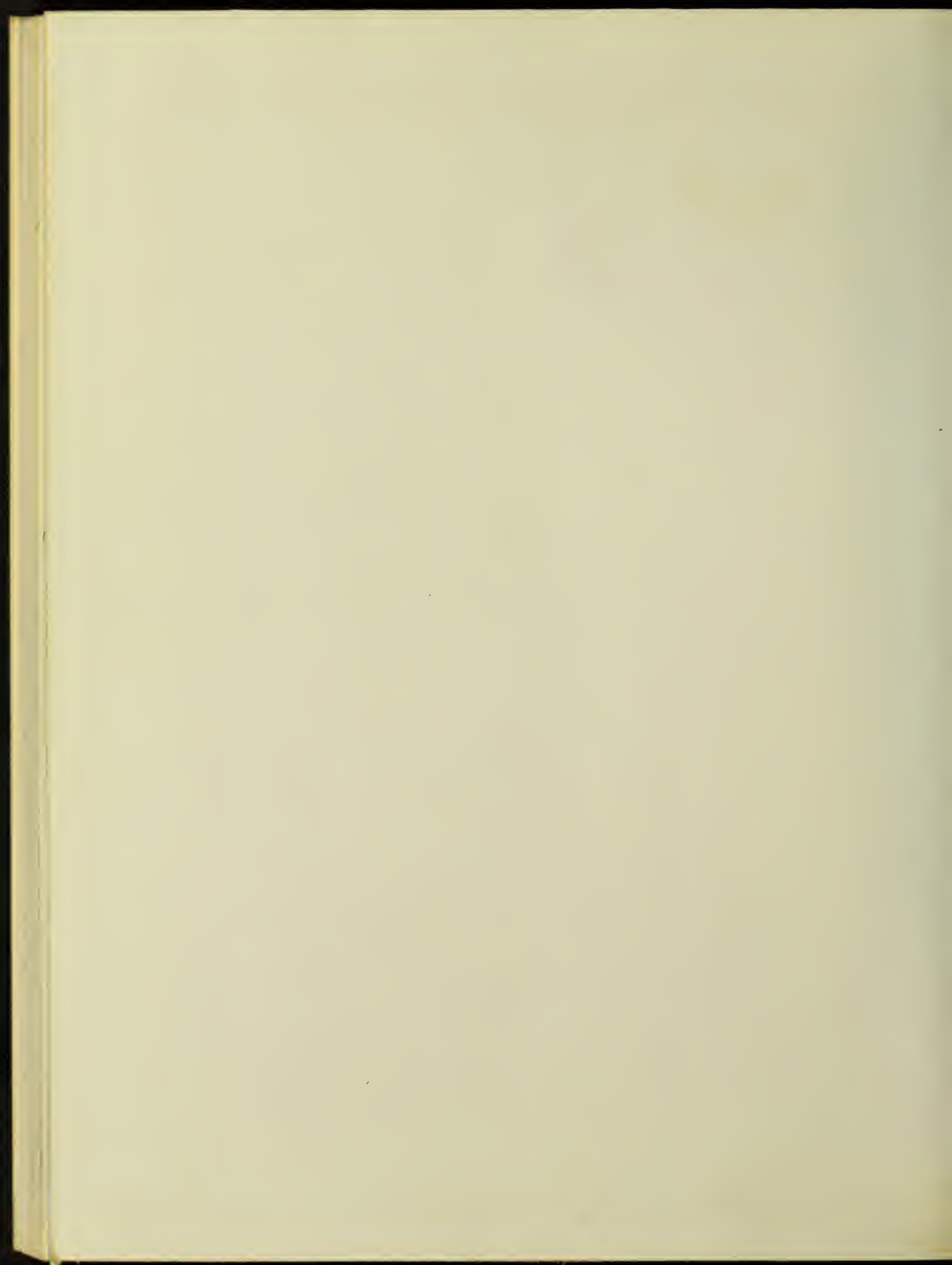
U.S. PROGRAM	U. S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD 1946-1948	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD 1949-1952	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD 1953-1961	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-1972			
				1962-1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972			TOTAL PERIOD 1962-1972
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS														
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE														
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL														
Loans			1,469.9	658.1	593.5	474.6 ^b	398.2 ^b	314.2 ^b	365.9 ^b	387.2 ^b	286.8 ^b	4,721.2 ^b	-1,634.6	
Grants			95.2	658.1	593.5	474.4	398.2	314.2	365.9	387.7	286.8	90.0	3.2	
(Supporting Assistance)			(1,374.7)	(622.2)	(583.1)	(489.8)	(391.8)	(249.1)	(311.0)	(384.9)	(285.4)	(4,431.1)	-1,631.1	
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL														
NO PROGRAMS														
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS														
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS														
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS														
OTHER LOANS														
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS														
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS														
Loans			1,564.2	851.6	736.5	568.1	536.7	413.5	476.7	575.7	434.6	5,814.2	-1,631.4	
Grants			100.6	851.6	736.5	568.1	536.7	413.5	476.7	575.7	395.4	1,544.2	8.2	
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Users)			(1,463.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(1,463.6)	-1,463.6	
MILITARY PROGRAMS														
MILITARY ASSISTANCE (Charged to FAA Appropriation)														
Credit Sales (FMS)			508.8	873.2	94.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,476.3	-	
Grants			508.8	873.2	94.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,476.3	-	
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED GRANTS														
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS			17.5	34.0	767.5	1,203.5	1,054.5	1,618.2	1,684.1	1,874.5	2,159.7	10,385.8	-	
OTHER GRANTS			-	6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.8	-	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219.6	-	
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS														
Loans			526.3	957.8	862.0	1,203.5	1,054.5	1,618.2	1,692.6	1,882.5	2,159.7	13,164.9	-	
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS														
ADB			1.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.8	3.2	16.1	-	
UNDP - SF			-	-	1.5	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UNDP - TA			0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6	-	
Other UN			0.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.9	-	

a/ Excludes aid to Indochina prior to partition; these data appear on the page for "Indo-China-Undistributed."
b/ Excludes reimbursements by the Department of Defense for grants, as follows: in millions of dollars: FY 1967, \$42.7; FY 1968, \$31.1; FY 1969, \$29.0; FY 1970, \$52.1; FY 1971, \$54.1; and FY 1972, \$28.3.
c/ Includes \$757.2 million in grants for common defense under Section 104(c), Pl. 480.











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